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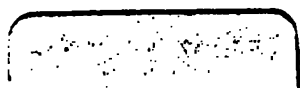
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GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

VOLUME XXXV.
NEW SERIES.

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LONDON:
JOHN BOWYER NICHOLS AND SON.
1851.

VIGNETTES

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P R E F A C E.

AGAIN, with pleasure, and as in duty bound, we have to thank our friends for much kind and valuable support. They who assist us with their pens, filling our pages with learning in its most attractive form, and spreading on every side that light of truth which it is the business of literature to preserve, know how much we esteem their aid; and that public to whom we appeal, in whose service we labour, and amongst whom it is our endeavour to diffuse the invaluable lessons which history and the study of the past are the appointed means to teach, will, we doubt not, appreciate our zeal and reward our toil.

We desire to be regarded as the Historical organ of the present day, and to evince the genuineness of our ministry by faithfully chronicling things present, and giving peculiar attention to that portion of our literature which deals historically with the men and things of the past. With reference to the former division of our labours we point with confidence to our OBITUARY. Great care is taken to make it as correct as possible, and we respectfully solicit communications with a view to secure the greatest accuracy and completeness. All such communications will be very highly esteemed.

In our treatment of Historical Literature, we aim at making known all historical materials newly brought to light, and dealing generally with all historical subjects. We are especially anxious to give encouragement to every honest literary worker upon historical subjects. It is our delight to hold out a helping hand to every one

who, with a genuine feeling of the dignity of the literary calling, and the importance of historical studies, strives earnestly to lead men to value truth and to think rightly of those who have discovered or defended it. The mere pretender, the man who builds upon the labours of another, we trust we have ever shown, and ever shall continue to show, that we have spirit enough, and honesty enough, to condemn.

In the present volume, we have opened a subject which we deem to be of great literary importance; the way, namely, in which the regulations for the preservation of our national historical materials interferes with their use by literary men. By the rules in force for the management of the State Paper Office and the Public Records, our historians are, in truth, deprived of the use of their very best materials. This is obviously a fact of great moment. Its consideration is resumed in the number of the Magazine published with this preface, and will be continued in future numbers, and extended to all quarters in which official regulations are prejudicial to the rights of literature. Upon this subject also—and indeed upon every subject in which literature and literary men are interested—we shall be most happy to receive communications.

SYLVANUS URBAN.

25, *Parliament Street, Westminster,*
1st July, 1851.



E PLURIBUS UNUM

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE
AND
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

JANUARY, 1851.

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BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Embellished with a PORTRAIT OF THOMAS AMYOT, Esq. late Treas. S.A.; Engravings of DRURY LANE, temp. Car. II.; Two ornamented ROMAN SWORDS, &c. &c.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. DUNKIN, of Dartford, will have the Report of the Proceedings and Excursions of the British Archaeological Association at the Congress holden in Worcester, ready for delivery to the subscribers during the month of January 1851. In addition to most of the Papers delivered during the Session, there will appear in the volume several communications that time would not allow to be read. Full notes have also been added, and the Papers have generally been revised by their authors. In the Appendix will likewise be found a plan for the re-organization and amalgamation of the British Archaeological Association and the Institute. The impression will consist of one hundred copies in octavo, and twenty in quarto.

J. C. BOURNE remarks, "I have in a MS. of the seventeenth century a song, of which the following are the first four lines. Can any of your readers aid me to discover the author:—

"Though little be the God of Love,

Yet his arrows mighty are,

And his victories above

What the valiant reach by war."

We thank J. P. for his kind suggestion. The subject has been under consideration, and steps have been taken towards carrying it out. At present the results are not sufficiently definite to enable us to make any announcement; but we will bear the subject in mind.

We find in the *Athenæum* of Nov. 30, the following interesting paragraph:

"The ANCIENT DORMITORY attached to the great monastery of DURHAM—with the exception of Westminster Hall said to be the largest in England—is about to be put into a state of thorough repair, and used as a library and museum. About 1,500*l.* have been already spent on its restoration; and the Bishop has now contributed 500*l.* and the general chapter 1,000*l.* towards its completion. In nearly every old town in the north of England there is some fine old building in a state of decay, which a comparatively small outlay would suffice to restore, so as at once to provide ample and noble homes for the libraries and museums springing up, or ready to spring up with a little agitation and encouragement. We would point to the old hall at Gainsborough as a signal instance of this kind of restoration. A few years ago a heap of ruins, fast de-

clining into mere rubbish,—it is now one of the most picturesque and commodious Mechanics' Institutes in the country,—an ornament to the town, and an imposing witness of its historic renown. The vicar of Gainsborough and his colleagues have gone about their work in the right spirit; grafting modern ideas on old foundations,—and turning the vestiges of ancient glory into means of present usefulness and beauty. This is the true way to restore the past—morally and architecturally."

"In our notice of Mr. Wallcott's 'Hand-book for the Parish of St. James's, Westminster,' we pointed out the author's mistake in supposing that the bed in which King George the Third was born, in Norfolk House, in St. James's-square, is still preserved at Worksop. A correspondent informs us that the bed is, however, still in existence. It is preserved, he says, at Greystoke Castle, in Cumberland."—*Athenæum*.

A small votive altar (11½ inc. high) which was discovered in 1832 in the station of Bremenium at Rochester in Redesdale, and has since remained as an ornament in a garden, has been recently added to the collection of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle. The terms of the dedication are unusual; and the following copy of the inscription, which is as perfect as when first cut, has been kindly communicated to us by Mr. John Bell of Gateshead.

DIS
MOVNTI
BVS IVL
FIRMIN
VS DEC|B

Corrigenda. Vol. xxxiii. page 684
Death of Mrs. Susanna Andrews Hibbert
—Line 19 from bottom, for "aged 49," read "aged 59;" and in all cases where Susanna occurs in the article, for "Susannah," read "Susanna."

Vol. xxiv. page 105. *Death of Robert Andrews Hibbert.*—Line 31 from bottom, for "third and last surviving son," read "third surviving son."

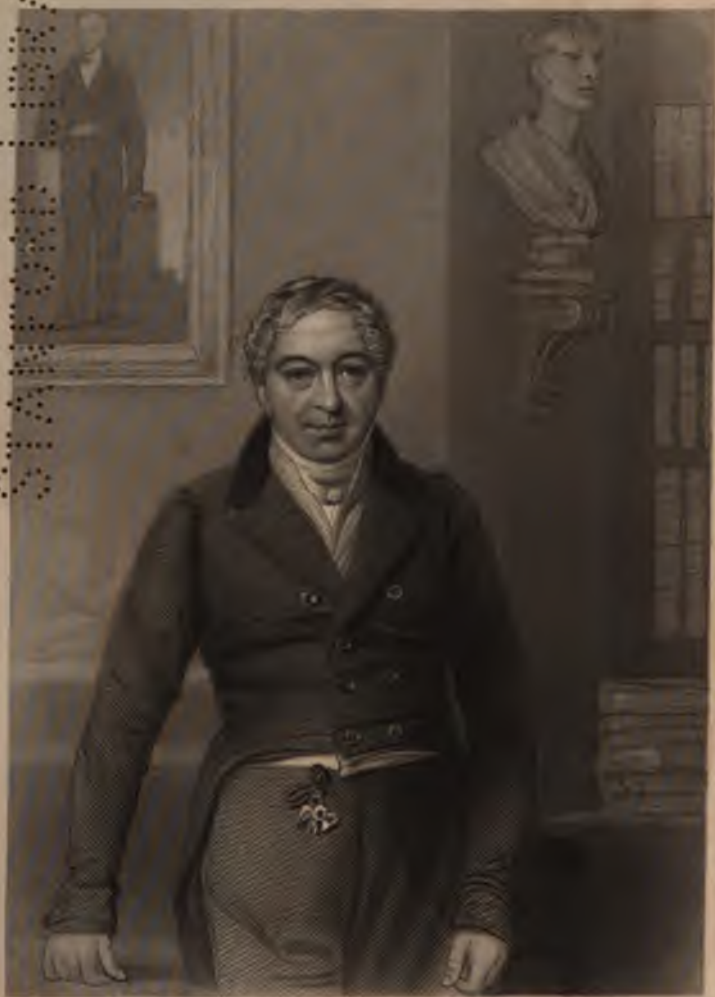
Mr. Robert Andrews Hibbert has three brothers surviving, the eldest whom is Thomas Hibbert of Everton

Page 663. Mr. Hodgson's moth the youngest, not the eldest, dau
Mr. Thomas Slack.



2021

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Weyman del' 1816

J. Freeman sc.

Thomas Amys

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE
AND
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

THOMAS AMYOT, ESQ. F.R.S. F.S.A.

WE had prepared a biographical notice of Mr. Amyot before the receipt of the following memoir; but we are pleased to have an opportunity of substituting for what we ourselves had written, a communication from a gentleman whose long and intimate acquaintance with our late excellent friend entitles whatever he may say respecting him to peculiar consideration and respect. We shall append to his memoir a few additional remarks communicated by another hand.

Mr. Amyot was a native of the city of Norwich. Born of respectable but not wealthy parents, he had scarcely any school-education, so that he was indebted for the position in society which he attained solely to domestic tuition and to his own talents and social qualities. He was intended for the practice of the law as a country attorney, and passed the ordinary service of an articled clerk in the office of Messrs. Foster and Unthank, spending about a year in London to complete his legal education.

When Mr. Amyot commenced practice as a solicitor, Norwich was one of those provincial towns (if a city may be so called in this political relation) in which party spirit prevailed most extensively, the consequence of a popular election both for municipal offices and the representation in parliament. As his personal connections lay among the High Church or Tory party, he of course attached himself to their cause; and, as he very early acquired a high reputation for superior abilities, he was selected in the year 1802 (then in his 27th year) to be the law agent of Mr. Windham in the contest which then arose for the representation of the city. As this incident changed the whole course of Mr.

Amyot's life, it will be no unbecoming digression when we state of Mr. Windham that he was a Norfolk gentleman of high Whig family, as well as a Liberal in his personal character, and the intimate friend of Charles Fox; but, his feelings being excited by the atrocities of the French Revolution, he became an alarmist, and, following in the train of Mr. Burke, he not only supported the Pitt ministry in the first French war, but even went beyond the ministry in his hostility to France by opposing the peace of Amiens. This, however, rendered him so unpopular, that, after representing the city for eighteen years, he was on this occasion defeated by Mr. William Smith, who was for many years the representative of the Dissenters in the House of Commons.

But this contest, though it ended in a defeat of the principal, was a triumph for the agent. Mr. Amyot so established himself in the high opinion of Mr. Windham that he was honoured by his confidence before any official connection arose between them, as appears from Mr. Windham's letters subsequently published by Mr. Amyot; and when in the year 1806 the war-spirit revived, and the Addington and peace ministry were displaced by the Grenville

administration, and Mr. Windham became the War and Colonial Minister, he offered the post of his private secretary to Mr. Amyot. Though it obliged him to break off his connection with Norwich at the instant and for ever, Mr. Amyot did not hesitate. This appointment was the tide in his "affairs" which he took at the flood, and, if it did not lead to "fortune,"—that is, great fortune, as that term usually imports,—yet from that moment his life flowed with uninterrupted repose and felicity.

As it was at this period that Mr. Amyot quitted Norwich, we may here state that it had been already his good fortune to secure the friendship of the most eminent literary men of both parties in his native city. At that time, the two men who had concurred in giving to Norwich a literary character beyond that of most provincial towns were Dr. Sayers and Mr. William Taylor. Mr. Taylor, as is shown in a very faithful memoir—his *Life* by Mr. Robberds (2 vols. 8vo. 1811)—was an ultra-liberal both in religion and politics. Dr. Sayers was a churchman. He was understood to be free in his opinions in his youth, but he became morbidly sensitive in old age, and he therefore broke off all acquaintance with his heretical friend, who nevertheless retained the love of the orthodox Robert Southey, and edited the works of his quondam deceased friend. But Amyot enjoyed the friendship of both to the end of their days; and in like manner he was then and remained till his death on cordial terms with the very Low Church bishop of the diocese (Bathurst), notwithstanding his own High Church connections.

In the year of his removal to London Mr. Amyot formed a happy matrimonial connection with Miss Colman, the daughter of an affluent and eminent surgeon in Norwich. His domestic happiness was complete during a period of forty-two years. Mrs. Amyot died in 1848. By this lady he had eight children, and it was Mr. Amyot's rare felicity to witness the satisfactory settlement in marriage of his two sons and of four of his six daughters.

The fate of the Grenville ministry belongs to the history of the country, not to an obituary like this. It lasted a few weeks more than a year, when the ministry laid down their offices

because they were not permitted to take the first step towards Catholic emancipation by authorising appointments in the army and navy.

Mr. Amyot's intimate connection with his patron of necessity then ceased. During the short time of his private secretaryship he obtained one of the ordinary clerkships of the Colonial Office, which he held until he received the appointment of Registrar of Slaves,—a measure of relief which was adopted after the abolition of the slave trade, and before the abolition of slavery, and which he retained until the occasion for the office had ceased. He also in the year 1807 obtained the office of Secretary and Registrar of Records in Upper Canada, with permission to act by deputy. He was also one of the commissioners for the apportionment of the twenty millions voted as compensation on the abolition of slavery.

The friendship with which Mr. Windham honoured his secretary did not cease with the official connection,—it lasted during the few remaining years of his life. In the summer of 1810 Mr. Windham lost his life through his exertions in endeavouring to save the house of his friend, the Honourable Mr. North, which was on fire. In 1812 Mr. Amyot published the *Speeches in Parliament of Mr. Windham* [3 vols. 8vo. Longmans], and these were introduced by a brief memoir. It was his earnest desire to be permitted to write an elaborate biography, and some of Mr. Windham's family favoured his wishes; but the papers were withheld on the ground that Mr. George Ellis would write the life. He had been the colleague and older friend of Mr. Windham, and had the superior claim. But no life has been published, and the political interest of the subject has gone by. The old Whig and Tory parties have been broken up, and though the names have not been disused other meanings are attached to them. Besides, no body of men now exist who could espouse the opinions of Mr. Windham as their own, nor would they now be considered as of importance. Even the speeches and writings of his associate and friend Burke, a far greater man, are, it is to be feared, but little read, and not adequately appreciated. Mr. Windham now lives in the memory of men, not as the first statesman of the age,

but as the first gentleman among the statesmen; and therefore it is that the friendship he conferred on Mr. Amyot bears the highest testimony to his mental, moral, and social qualities, for Mr. Windham was a man of chivalrous honour and delicacy, and could have no familiar intercourse with anything coarse or unrefined.

The speeches of Mr. Windham are the only independent work which Mr. Amyot published. He is known as a man of letters solely by his papers printed in the *Archæologia*.

Mr. Amyot became a member of the two great chartered bodies, the Royal Society and the Society of Antiquaries, —of the Royal Society, it may be presumed, for the sake of society only, for he was exclusively a man of letters, not at all a man of science. Now that both literature and science have been extended so widely, it would be well if, with very few exceptions, men were content to cultivate one field alone, allowing an interchange of social intercourse like the rights of common known to our law *per cause de vicinage*.

But Mr. Amyot became a working and very influential member of the Society of Antiquaries, in that branch of archæology which is identical with English history. His papers, in number about fifteen, will be found in the vols. xix. to xxix. His first paper on the Historical Import of the Bayeux Tapestry was read in 1818. The historical problem which most interested him was the death of Richard II. on which he wrote several papers, some so lately as 1833.

He was not slow in recommending himself to the head of the Society of Antiquaries, and was appointed Treasurer in 1823, an office which he held more than twenty-two years, until the infirmities consequent on advanced years rendered his resignation necessary. During his long tenure of office he gained the goodwill of every Fellow and secured universal respect: and he promoted the interests of the Society more by improving its social character, than by a rigid exercise of his administrative duties.

He was one of the founders of the Camden Society in 1838, and its Director from 1839 to the end of his life.

He took a lively interest also in the

Shakespeare Society, and edited an ancient poem on the Taming of the Shrew.

He joined in the establishment of the Archæological Association, but, in conformity with his peaceful temper, when that Society split into two, he declined to belong to either.

Mr. Amyot died on Saturday the 28th September, 1850, at his residence, No. 13, James Street, Buckingham Gate. He had attained the age of 75, having been born on the 7th January, 1775.

In the days of his activity he was distinguished by the soundness of his judgment and his practical good sense. He had strong local and personal attachments; and his public principles had for their basis that extension of those attachments which bears the name of patriotism.

But the benignity of his affections, and the amenity of his manners, were extended on all sides towards all who came within their influence; and in his friendships he was ardent and constant. This is the testimony of one who was the witness of that benignity, and rejoices in thinking that he partook of that friendship for more than fifty years.

H. C. R.

As might be inferred from his name, Mr. Amyot was descended from a family of French Protestants, who sought shelter in England upon the revocation of the edict of Nantes. Many of those conscientious refugees, settled, as is well known, in Norwich, and introduced into that city a considerable portion of the manufactures for which it is still celebrated. But the memory of this descent had little or no influence upon Mr. Amyot's character. He followed Mr. Windham in supporting Roman Catholic emancipation, and was himself attached in an almost singular degree to the adopted county and city of his immediate ancestors. No object or person connected with his own native Norfolk or Norwich ever appealed to his consideration in vain; not that his large heart was restricted in its attachments by any merely local ties, but a connection with East-Anglia was at once the easiest and the surest introduction to his attention.

Many men connected with literature, whose names now stand high in their respective branches of inquiry, can tell what a benefit it was to them in early life to be favoured with an introduction to Mr. Amyot. The delight which he felt in giving assistance to students who were in need of help was one of the most attractive features of his character. It seemed as if no one could do him a greater kindness than by putting him in a situation in which he might offer to be of service. And in his instance such an offer was far removed both from the valueless offer of ignorance and the meaningless offer of complaisance. His own acquaintance with our literature, and especially with our historical, antiquarian, and Shakspearean literature, made his opinion and information upon any point connected with those subjects of no little value. It often occurred to those who knew him intimately at the period of his life which is now referred to, that to him might be applied what was said by Dr. Johnson of Gilbert Walmsley, that such was his acquaintance with books that what he did not immediately know he could at least tell where to find. When the writer of the present remarks was first introduced to Mr. Amyot, through an East Anglian connection, he was a mere boy, but was pursuing some inquiries which required access to many historical authorities. This occurred more than thirty years ago, and in those days there was no London Library, and comparatively few of the other existing modes of obtaining access to such books. Mr. Amyot endeavoured in vain to procure the writer admission to the British Museum. He had not attained the age which was then thought to mark the power of using books, and Mr. Planta was for a time inexorable. But no obstacle could overcome the determination of Mr. Amyot's kindness. He set apart a place for the writer in his own library, gave him unrestricted access to his well-stored shelves, fetched him books from every room of his house, procured him access

to the library of the Society of Antiquaries, and—best of all—to the noble library of George III. then lying unconsulted at Buckingham House, under the care of Mr. Barnard and Mr. Carlisle. Such kindly exertion was with Mr. Amyot a mere every-day's occurrence, and by many men, as well as by the writer, it may be said of him, still using the words of Dr. Johnson in reference to Walmsley, "He was one of the first friends that literature procured me, and I hope that at least my gratitude made me worthy of his notice. He was of an advanced age, and I was only not a boy, yet he never received my notions with contempt. I honoured him and he endured me."

Those who knew Mr. Amyot only in his latest years can form no idea of the charm of his conversation, and of his gentle, placid manners, before age and infirmities made their recent melancholy inroads. His friends who were accustomed to meet him at the now discontinued Antiquaries Club, will remember his never-varying cheerfulness, his fund of amusing anecdote, his store of recollections of literary and public men, his valuable information about books, his proud remembrance of the great dramatic days of the Siddons and the Kembles, his aptness at Shakspearean quotation, and his ever-ready store of pleasant kindly wit. All these have been lost for years; but the recollection still dwells in the memory of many men, and it were indeed to be regretted if so much that was kind and amiable and excellent should be sacrificed to unsparing Time without the existence of some brief record that such things once existed. Mr. Amyot's attendance at that club was pretty nearly constant. On one occasion when some chance compelled him to be away, a friend, to whom the world has been since indebted for the institution of Notes and Queries, was present as a guest, and commemorated the unusual fact of Mr. Amyot's absence in lines which lightly but accurately describe his influence at that cheerful board:—

Choice was the feast, the wines were rare,
But yet I miss'd a something there—
Something not miss'd by me alone—
The friendly look, the cheerful tone,
Of one whom I had hop'd to meet
When at that board I took my seat.

After commemorating the members present, he proceeded,—

What lack'd the treat to be complete?
 Friend Amyot in his wonted seat.—
 His smile had made each tale seem brighter.
 His pun had made each laugh the lighter,
 He there—the feast had lack'd no zest,
 And my poor Muse had been at rest.

Mr. Amyot collected an excellent library, which included good copies of all the printed chronicles and collections of State Papers, and a choice Herbery, (as he used to term his complete collection of Hearn's,) together with several thousand works of great usefulness and value connected with English history. He had at one time two copies of the first folio Shakspeare,* and retained one of them which was formerly Dr. Farmer's copy. Whatever books he possessed were universally accessible, and many are the inquirers who have taken advantage of them. Exclusiveness in the enjoyment of these treasures of literature was a feeling unknown to him. When solicited to join a publishing society, which tempted him with copies to be printed for the members on large paper, and with many typographical adornments, and which intended as its first work a new edition of Bede, the exclusive bibliomaniacal honours of the proposed membership had no attraction for him; he shook his head, and gently said, he would go home and count his Bedes; having already six of them, as he afterwards remarked, on his shelves. But when the more liberal scheme of the Camden Society was suggested to him by the present writer, he closed with it at once. In spite of the coldness, if not at first the opposition of some of his more timid colleagues at the Society of Antiquaries, no one entered into its design more warmly. Those who were present at the earliest meetings of its council will remember how much the Society was at that time indebted to him, and with what glee he used to draw from his pocket letter after letter from persons whom his influence, and that of his friends, induced to join the list of members. To him also, as the first director, the council was indebted for the simple unpretending way in which

its business has ever been carried on, without speech-making or formality, an example which has been followed by all the societies since established on the same plan.

Mr. Amyot was for many years a member of the general committee of the Literary Fund. There his voice might ever be counted upon in favour of liberality. If there was any difference of opinion respecting the amount of an intended grant, and two sums were proposed, it was his rule always to vote for the larger sum. "Do not let us weigh our grants in too fine scales," as he once remarked, when speaking privately of such an occasion: "the propriety of a grant was admitted on both sides; and who can tell how useful the *little more* may be to a man in distress?"

Mr. Amyot was an admirable letter writer. This was probably one of the qualities which, in the first instance, procured him the notice and favour of Mr. Windham. His pen was that of a ready writer, and his epistolary style was easy, simple, graceful, and full of point. Like his conversation, his letters were frequently enlivened by apposite quotations, especially from Shakspeare, with whose works he was thoroughly familiar. Some of his suggested readings of difficult passages were printed in his friend Mr. J. Payne Collier's edition of Shakspeare's works. Mr. Courtenay's Commentaries on the Historical Plays of Shakspeare, and Dr. Dibdin's Library Companion, were other works to which he contributed valuable information. Almost all that is accurate in the chapters in the latter work on British History and the Helps to British History was made up from information furnished by Mr. Amyot, or derived from his library. It will also be recollected that one of Mr. Collier's letters containing New Particulars respecting Shakspeare was addressed to

* In the last variorum edition of Shakspeare there is a note from Mr. Amyot in which he points out several curious variations between these two copies. Many mistakes of the press were corrected in his copy, No. 2. See Malone's Shakspeare, edit. Boswell, xxi. 450.

Mr. Amyot. He was also for several years a member of the Council of the Percy Society. His communications to the *Archæologia* will be enumerated in a foot note.* He also wrote a description of Tewkesbury Abbey, printed in vol. v. of the *Vetusta Monumenta*.

When he retired from the Treasurership of the Society of Antiquaries Lord Mahon appointed him one of the Vice-Presidents. It was an act of graceful kindness on the part of Lord Mahon, but Mr. Amyot's increasing infirmities soon compelled him to withdraw from the performance of all active duties.

Mr. Amyot had a Johnsonian love of London, and felt great interest in whatever was passing in the metropolis either in politics or literature. In times of public excitement few men were more on the *qui vive* for news; and, when it was the custom for litterateurs to attend book sales, Mr. Amyot was sure to be one of the audience whom any great occasion attracted to Evans's or Sotheby's. For many years he might be found daily at the *Athenæum* at certain times of the day. He was one of the original members of that club, and aided in the formation of its admirable library by his knowledge of the materials for British history. He seldom quitted London, except for a visit to his fa-

vourite Norfolk, and such visits have lately occurred at very distant intervals. When the *Archæological Institute* visited Norwich in 1847 his zeal for the honour of Norfolk, and his personal friendship for some of the leading members of that association (maintained in spite of all contentions), induced him to be present on the occasion, notwithstanding his then growing personal infirmities. That was the last time of his quitting London.

Mr. Amyot was a determined peacemaker. In the disputes in the Society of Antiquaries, both those in which Sir Harris Nicolas was a leader and those of more recent date, he not only took no active part, but anxiously strove to be a mediator. Although his official connection with the management of the society placed him necessarily in the position of a partisan, his feelings received but slight impression from the many bitter things which were said on both sides, and he was ever the first to forget and to forgive. Rancour and animosity were feelings unknown to him. For this reason he disliked all harsh criticism. He would seldom read what is called a slashing article in a review, and, knowing how often such compositions proceed from personal or party spite, the principal impression which they produced on his mind was one unfavour-

* 1. Observations on the Mission of Harold to Normandy by Edward the Confessor to offer the succession to William. *Archæologia*, xix. 88.

2. Defence of the Antiquity of the Bayeux Tapestry. *Ibid.* 192.

3. Inquiry concerning the Succession of the Kings of the East Angles from A.D. 792 to A.D. 855. *Ib.* 302.

4. Inquiry concerning the Death of Richard II. *Ib.* xx. 424.

5. Remarks on the Population of English Cities temp. Edward III. *Ib.* 524.

6. Observations on the Priory Gate and Font at Kirkham in Yorkshire, and on the Room in Bolton Castle in which Mary Queen of Scots is said to have been confined. *Ib.* xxi. 160.

7. Observations on the Instrument of Legitimation granted by Mary Queen of Scots to her brother James, afterwards Earl of Murray. *Ib.* 164.

8. Observations on two Letters, one from Pius IV. to Mary Queen of Scots inviting her to send Prelates to the Council of Trent, the other from Sir Benjamin Tichborne to King James I. concerning the staying of the Execution of Lords Cobham and Grey and Sir Griffin Markham. *Ib.* 170.

9. Observations on an Inventory of Effects belonging to Sir John Fastolfe. *Ib.* 232.

10. Observations on the Seal of Milo Fitz-Walter, constable of England temp. Henry I. *Ib.* 554.

11. Observations on a Chronicle of the end of the reign of Edward III. Harl. MS. 6217. *Ib.* xxii. 204.

12. Observations on a Memorial from George Constantyne to Thomas Lord Cromwell. *Ib.* xxiii. 50.

13. Reply to Mr. Tytler's Historical Remarks on the Death of Richard II. *Ib.* 277.

14. Observations on a Silver Bowl which formerly belonged to the Abbey of Rochester. *Ib.* 392.

15. Further Remarks on the Death of Richard II. *Ib.* xxv. 394.

able to the personal characters of authors notorious for indulging in them. The writer of these remarks was intimate with Mr. Amyot at the time when he was engaged in rebutting the arguments of Mr. Fraser Tytler on the subject of the death of Richard II. Mr. Amyot's great anxiety was twofold: 1. to make his paper so clear and conclusive, that there should be no temptation to a controversial reply; and, 2. not to give cause of offence to Mr. Tytler, whom, at that time, however, he did not know, except as the historian of Scotland. On both points he was successful. No answer was ever attempted, and some time afterwards Mr. Amyot was able, to his

great delight, to introduce Mr. Tytler at the Society of Antiquaries as his "friend."

The circumstances and incidents which we have thus briefly sketched indicate a character of great and uniform amiability. Such was the character of our friend. Undisturbed by the many troubles in which the restless and the turbulent involve themselves, and meeting the unavoidable difficulties of life with enviable hopefulness, he exhibited in the circle in which he moved an example of the happy cheerfulness of a tranquil mind. What we have said of him is not the language of panegyric, but the gratifying recollection of all who knew him.

His praise will not dishonour simple truth.

LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE OF ROBERT SOUTHEY.*

THESE two volumes extend from the year 1820 to the period of Mr. Southey's death in 1843. As the history approaches nearer to our own times, the interest of the subjects increases. His opinion is given on most works of learning or talent that appeared; and few events of importance occurred, certainly none affecting the happiness and welfare of the community, in which his active mind and benevolent disposition did not take a commanding interest. His reading in this period of life had been very extensive, in some branches of literature almost complete,—his taste refined and elegant, and his observations and reflections those of a person of sagacity, clearness of view, and much experience. His favourite subjects, next perhaps to poetry, were those connected with history, with all that related to the religious opinions and the social being of the community, to political theories and the various interests which bear on the state of civilised life; and if the result of his long observation and manifold reflections produced a feeling of the unsatisfactory state of the present and gloomy apprehensions of the future, it was, we believe, what was then and is now shared by many

who are looking with anxiety and sorrow to the unsettled principles, to the conflicting interests, and to the visionary projects, which are endangering all stability, weakening all authority, and placing the most valuable institutions of the country at the feet of selfishness, violence, and worldly cunning. Great, no doubt, have been the sins of our fathers, and various their errors. The bad seed then sown seems now springing up into rank and profuse growth. The eternal and unbroken law is, that the son suffers for the father's words, and heavy may be the penalty that we shall pay for them and for ourselves. It is not the part of a good man to despair of the republic; but it is hardly the part of a wise one to feel confident against all the dictates of experience, when we at once distrust the power of the present and disregard the wisdom of the past. During this period many of Mr. Southey's most important works were published: his *Life of Wesley*, his *Colloquies*, his *Book of the Church*, his *Life of Nelson*, *The Doctor*, and the latest employment of his mind, the *Life and Works of Cowper*. To these are to be added many learned and valuable reviews of books; but his

* "The Life and Correspondence of Robert Southey. Edited by his Son, the Rev. Charles Cuthbert Southey, M.A. Curate of Plumland, Cumberland." Vols. V. and VI. *GENE. MAG.* Vol. XXXV.

poetry, we think, received no accession but that of the "Vision of Judgment." The result of this entire work is interesting and instructive, and we can scarcely regret its length, or the insertion of many unimportant portions. The career of a man of virtue and genius cannot be contemplated without benefit. In Mr. Southey the strictest principles and soundest views of religion were softened and rendered amiable by a lightness and cheerfulness of temper and mind, to which certainly they are not *too often* united. He wrote very warmly because he felt very strongly, and the depth of his impression was commensurate with the weight of the subject. He hated the mischievous and the mean, for he felt how much their evil doings would affect the public happiness and private welfare; but he never "broke butterflies on a wheel," and certainly his later works, as his *Book of the Church* and his *Colloquies*, shew with what force the realities of present things pressed upon him. Without saying that his views were always right and his opinions always justly formed, we must allow that his approaches to the discovery of truth shew a sagacious, clear, and reflective mind. To his poetic creed we have little to object, though we think there is in it a *silent* disparagement of the school of Pope, which we do not approve. We believe his political opinions to be in the main just, though perhaps if carried into practice they would have possessed, from a fond and just admiration of the past, too little flexibility and accommodation for the rapidly advancing progress of the present. His theology was formed out of the great stores and treasure-houses of our best divinity in its best days, and consequently took root in the sound and steadfast doctrines of the Church of England.

Mr. Southey has filled a very eminent station in the literature of his day. Two poems, more especially *Kehama* and *Roderick*, bear lasting witness to his poetical talent. His prose writings are distinguished for their natural, idiomatic, and truly English style; his literature was formed of the very best and most solid materials. Even mention of the books which he recommended must have been of service; and if he too early and too constantly

left the waters of the Ilyssus and the banks of the Tiber to wander by his own wilder and more beloved streams, it arose from the impossibility in the present day of any one, however industrious, however indefatigable, being able to do more than select some partial and separate province from the boundless realms of knowledge, where his employment may be advantageous because commensurate with his strength—his discoveries, however bounded, far more useful and more praiseworthy than casual and uncertain glances over a wider sphere, ambitious sketches of unfinished projects, and a dream of intellectual conquests, magnificent indeed to the view, but requiring time, and leisure, and opportunities not often granted by the necessary duties, the varying occupations, and the uncertain tenure and general term of "our little life."

Vol. v. p. 21. "A fashion of poetry has been imported which has had a great run, and is in a fair way of being worn out. It is of Italian growth, an adaptation of Pulci, Berni, and Ariosto in his sportive mood. *Frere* began it. What he produced was too good in itself, and too inoffensive, to become popular, for it attacked nothing and nobody, and it had the fault of his Italian models, that the transition from what was serious to what was burlesque was capricious," &c.

The poem alluded to, "The Monks and Giants. Prospectus and Specimen of an intended National Work, by William and Robert Whistlecraft, &c." was designed with admirable skill and elegant wit, but was far too refined and delicately executed to excite any feeling from the public, who did not understand it. As a composition, its beauties have been felt and acknowledged by all whose estimation is of value. See for instance Rose's *Introd. to "Orlando Innamorato,"* p. xvii.; "Retrospective Review," vol. xii. p. 107: "The glowing contrasts of which (*Don Juan*), compared to the *easy shadowing of Whistlecraft*, seem to illustrate the difference between a natural mode of writing and an unnatural one." See also another work, "Thoughts and Reflections, by One of the Last Century," pp. 211—237; and "Quarterly Review," No. clxxiv. p. 293: "Mr. Frere, but for pension, indolence, and Malta, might have bequeathed a name second to few in the English library." Per-

haps few readers of this poem are aware of a curious mistake on it in a German literary history, "*Grosse Lehrbuch einer Allgemeinen Litteratur-Geschichte*." This poem of Mr. Frere's is inserted among the endeavours to *clear up the mystery of the Grosse Artus sage!!* Such are the mistakes, even in good books, when they treat on the subject of *foreign literature*.

P. 63. "Like *Warton*, I shall give the poem an historical character (alluding to a Birthday Ode), but I shall not do this as well as *Warton*, who has done it very well. He was a happy, easy-minded, idle man, to whom literature in its turn was as much an amusement as rat-hunting, and who never aimed at anything above such odes."

Can it be said with justice that the author of the laborious "*History of English Poetry*," the editor of "*Theocritus*," with all its *Scholia*, &c. in two volumes, 4to., of the "*Anthologia*," and of various other works, was an idler? Or can it be properly observed that the author of "*The Suicide*" never aimed at anything higher than a Birthday Ode? And perhaps to him also the praise is due of having been the first of our poets who introduced into his scenery and descriptions the embellishment of *Gothic* architecture. In the attack which *Mason*, the Swan of Cambridge, most unmercifully made on him and his university, a great authority has pronounced the victory to be with the Oxford poet. "The general reader," says Mr. Hallam, "will remember '*The Isis*' of *Mason*, and the '*Triumph of Isis*' by *Warton*; the one a severe invective, the other an indignant vindication; but, in this instance, notwithstanding the advantage which satire is supposed to have over panegyric, we must accord the laurel to the worst cause, and, what is more extraordinary, to the worst poet!" See Hallam's *Constitutional History*, iii. p. 335. But surely this character of the respective poets is given with too strong an opposition. We doubt if *Mason's* fame would at the present day stand at all higher than *Warton's*, did we not recollect the "*Heroic Epistle*." In *Warton's* poem there is, at verses 109—128, an elegant character of Dr. King, the public orator of the university, whose Latin orations are well known to scholars:—

Hark! he begins, with all a *Tully's* art,
To pen the dictates of a *Cato's* heart, &c.

In Dr. King's Apology for himself, subsequently published, p. 14, he says, "I can now justly say that I have been libelled by the worst and celebrated by the best poet in England." Mr. Mant's edition of *Warton* is very elaborate, without being perfect. He ought to have given the various readings, alterations, and omissions in the impressions of this poem, many of which are interesting: we give two—

See *Chillingworth* the depths of doubt explore,
A *Selden* ope the rolls of ancient lore.

This couplet is wanting in the first edition. Again—

Lo! these the leaders of thy patriot line,
A *Raleigh*, *Hampden*, and a *Somers* shine.

In first edition—

Hamden and *Hooker*, *Hyde* and *Sydney* shine.

Again,

See *Hamond* pierce religion's golden mine,
And spread the inward stores of truth divine.

First edition—

See sacred *Hamond*, as he treads the field,
With godlike arm uprears his heavenly shield.

In such an edition as Mr. Mant professed to give, almost cumbrous with illustrations of the text, these variations should not have been omitted; but, what is still more curious, he does not seem to be aware of, for he has never mentioned, *Tyrwhitt's* "*Epistle to Florio*," printed the same year as *Mason's* "*Lament*," though *Warton* alludes to it in his "*Triumph of Isis*," and his character of Dr. King is directly opposed to that by *Tyrwhitt*, as the two lines we have quoted above from *Warton* seem formed from the couplet in this poem,—

Or tyrants foiled by *Tully's* peaceful tongue,
No more we glow with all that *Cato* thought.

As the poem is rare and but little known, we shall extract the latter part of the character of Dr. King, whom he calls *Mezentius*:—

Go on, vain man, thy empty trophies raise,
Still in a schoolboy's labours waste thine age,
In fulsome flattery or in pointless rage.
Still talk of Virtue which you never knew;
Still slander all to her and Freedom true.
Though crowded theatres with fôls shook,
And shouting faction hailed her hero's joke,
Who but must scorn applause which *King* receives?
Who but must laugh at praise which *Oxford* gives?

Since this edition in 1802 a valuable addition has been made to T. Warton's works in Chalmers's edition, by the discovery of *five pastoral eclogues*, the scenes of which are laid among the shepherds of Germany. They were published in 1745, and ascribed to T. Warton on the authority of Isaac Reed. He was only *eighteen* years of age when they were printed. We do not enter on the subject of T. Warton as an editor of Theocritus or of the Anthologia, or we could give such information on that head as we believe would be quite new to his admirers and editors; but we may observe, that there are a *few poems* by him at present not placed in his collected works, and a new edition would be useful both of him and his contemporary Collins. On Southey's proposed plan of *continuing* Warton's History of Poetry, see p. 245 of this volume.

P. 82. "The evidence concerning its authenticity (the Eikon Basilike) is more curiously balanced than in any other case, except perhaps that of the two *Alexander Cunninghams*, but the internal evidence is strongly in its favour," &c.

The controversy concerning the authorship of this celebrated work is much in the same state as that of Junius, only that the rival disputants on the former work are more dogmatic and decided than the latter. Lord Melbourne used to say of a celebrated political and party writer of the present day, "M—— is always so *cock-sure* of every thing." That this is the case with some of the Eikon disputants, may be seen by a few extracts from the fly-leaves of our copy of the work. We give them just as they occur, and as they were written down. "The arguments concerning this work, the Eikon Basilike, whether it was written by Charles or Bishop Gauden, may be seen in Hume's History of England, vol. vii. p. 154, &c. See also Zouch's edition of Walton's Lives, p. 463; and Bishop Warburton's works, vol. vii. p. 920, who says, 'It is the most uncertain matter I ever took the pains to examine. There is strong evidence on both sides, but I think the strongest and most unexceptionable is on that which gives it to the King.'" See also the General Dictionary, vol. iii. p. 389, and vol. x. p. 76. "Clarendon is silent on the subject. Burnet

against it. It passed through fifty editions in a twelvemonth." In Burnet's Introduction to Milton's Prose Works, vol. i. p. xxxv. "it has been proved, *beyond the possibility of a doubt, that it was written by Dr. Gauden*; as the evidence is detailed in Laing's History of Scotland, and Symmons's Life of Milton, it need not be repeated." Mr. Southey's opinion seems to be stated in an article in the Quarterly Review, No. I. October, 1821, p. 298 note: "The authenticity of this book has been attacked and defended with such cogent arguments and strong assertions, that, as far as relates to *external* proofs, perhaps there is scarcely any other question in bibliography so doubtful. *The internal evidence is wholly in its favour.* Had it been the work of Gauden, or any person writing to support the royal cause, a higher tone concerning episcopacy and prerogative would have been taken. There would have been more effort at justification, and there would not have been that inefficient but conscientious defence of fatal concessions, that penitent confession of sin when weakness had been sinful, that piety without alloy, that character of mind and even magnanimity, and that heavenly-mindedness which render the Eikon one of the most interesting works in our language." In this argument of Mr. Southey's it may be observed, that he seems to have overlooked, or rather perhaps not sufficiently remarked, that Gauden was writing in the assumed character of the King, and that he would of course carefully and studiously adopt the sentiments and even copy the expressions which would characterise the original with the utmost fidelity and verisimilitude. In such a work as this, we must give the *fictitious* writer credit for deep and careful study of his subject, as we do to a first-rate actor, as well as for abilities equal to his undertaking. If Gauden wrote in the character of Charles, he would endeavour to assume the qualities which he well knew were conspicuous in Charles, which would be expected to appear in a work attributed to him, and which would establish in the mind of the reader its claim to authenticity. More of this subject may be read in Todd's Life of Walton, pp. 139—147, who is said to have *proved* that the work is written

Gauden. See on that point *Edinburgh Review*, lxxi. p. 17. See also l. lxxxvii. p. 1—47. Mr. Todd also published a letter addressed to the bishop of Canterbury on this subject, p. 168. See also Hallam's *Constitutional History of England*, vol. ii. 114, and a Letter to a Friend by Mr. Bent Broughton, pp. 92. Our last tract shall be as follows: "*Todd* we to one conclusion, *Wordsworth* another, on the existing evidence. *Wordsworth*, after a painful examination of all the evidence, *has decided*. *Hallam* summarily disposes of it as no longer a question at all. *Pearson* never ceases without considering his reasons, but his words remain, '*None could pen it himself*.' See Churton's *Life of hop Pearson*, p. xliii. May we ask our readers

Quæ sit dubiæ sententiæ menti?

P. 81. "The two Alexander Cunninghams."

[This is another story admitting much variety and scepticism. Every one owns that there was an Alexander Cunningham who edited Horace in 1721, the purpose of his edition being to attack Bentley, which he did with equal tenderness and abuse; his frontispiece was a figure of Truth forcing the ink off the face of Bentley and his followers, while she holds up a mirror to Bentley, who contemplates in it a very ugly visage of his own; his followers being still more hideous. Under the print is the following motto:

Detrahit et pællæ nitidus quæ quisque
per ora
ambulat, introrsum turpis.

But who was this Alexander Cunningham has been long the question, and says "adhuc sub judice lis est," there were two Cunninghams, both the name of Alexander, both lived at the same time, both travelling tutors, & eminent for their skill in chess, & scholars, both lived to an advanced age, and how they are to be distinguished no one has told. The reader may consult Chalmers's *Life of Adam Smith*, p. 191; Irving's *Lives of the Scottish Poets*, i. p. 161. Beloe, in his *Anecdotes*, ii. 400, says Alexander Cunningham (which?) died at the Hague, December, 1730. In a note on Ovid (*Ep. ex Ponto*) lib. ii. l. 2, ver. 33. vol. iii. p. 767. col. i.

I perceive that Burman, the editor of Ovid, was well acquainted with the Cunningham who edited Horace, for he says, "Vetus et certissimus amicus Cunninghamius;" and again in his *Val. Flaccus*, ii. 7, 77. "Doctissimus et mihi longâ amicitia conjunctissimus Alexander Cunninghamius;" as these passages have never been noticed, they may perhaps throw some light on the controversy, if it is not yet determined. Cunningham was much more successful, I may add, in finding fault with Bentley's conjectures, than in proposing his own.

P. 83. "The only person whose face was familiar to me was *Dr. Tatham*."

Master of Lincoln college, Oxford, and author of "The Chart and Scale of Truth by which to find the Cause of Error." Bampton Lectures, 1790, 2 vols. On this work see Mackintosh's *Vindiciæ Gallicæ*, p. 372; *Encyclopædia Britan.* vol. x. p. 214, 3rd. ed. and see a curious statement by Dr. Tatham on the disputed verse in St. John, i. 7, on the Three Witnesses; and see Porson's Letters on the subject to Arch. Travis in a vindication of the literary character of Porson by Crito Cantabrigiensis (Dr. Turton), pp. 333, 359. I do not know who was the author of the following piece of *bulldog* against the Doctor, which appeared in 1794. "Error Detected and Fiction Rebuked, in a letter to E. Tatham, D.D. so called, and Rector of Lincoln College, Oxford, on his Sermon, 1st ep. of St. John, iv. 1, which for its excellence was read in four parish workhouses in 1792, and published under the title of 'A Sermon Suitable to the Times, by T. Haddock, 12mo.'"

P. 95. "The Rev. Neville White."

This correspondent of Southey's had, we believe, the living of Tivetshall, in Norfolk, where he unfortunately met with death by his own hand.

P. 179. "*Hayley* has been worried, as schoolboys worry a cat: I am treating him as a man deserves to be treated who was in his time by popular election king of the English poets, who was moreover a gentleman and a scholar, and a most kind-hearted and generous man, in whose life there is something to blame, much to admire, and most of all to commiserate. My first introduction to Spanish literature

I owe to his Notes. I owe him therefore some gratitude."

We do not know Hayley's life intimately enough to say on what Southey forms his conclusion upon it. The "*something to blame*" may probably allude to his apparent conviction, "*Ne sit ancilla tibi amor pudori.*" The "*something to admire*" may be his kind disposition and his unwearied attachment to literature. The "*most to commiserate*," the loss of his children—the separation from his wife—and the diminution of his fortune. It was with great reluctance that Gifford admitted Southey's review of Hayley's Memoirs into the Quarterly, and after long dispute and delay. I can remember him, riding about the Sussex lanes, in a *green veil*, to defend his eyes from the sun. His last intimate friend was Mr. Mason, the respectable bookseller of Chichester. It is said that Hayley published two editions of his Life of Milton, one addressed to the *King*, and free from the leaven of democratical principles; the other for his *friends*, with notes strongly tinged with their pernicious *infatuation*. See Seward's Letters, vol. iv. p. 46; and see Wrangham's Life of Zouch, vol. i. p. lxxxv. In his Bible, he had transcribed, we are informed by a friend, the following lines from Tasso, as expressive of his faith.

Da cui s'impara

La via di gir al ben perfetto e vero
Fuggir l'ira del tempo, e della morte,
Felice cui, che con sì fide scorte
Mandando al ciel il suo gentil pensiero
Vive la sua vita soave e chiara.

P. 190. "I am reading Scaliger's Epistles at this time, treading in my uncle's steps. Not long ago I finished Isaac Casaubon's. Oh! what men were these," &c.

The Letters of Casaubon, which Southey read, were those printed in a folio volume in 1719, and edited by Almeloveen. The answers of his learned correspondents to these letters have never been published, though extant in several folio volumes. They were in the library of the late Dr. C. Burney, and are now in the British Museum. His Ephemerides or Diary has been lately printed by the University of Oxford, and edited by Dr. Russell, of which we shall shortly give an account to our readers.

P. 202. "Bishop Law, the present Bishop's father, advances an opinion that the true nature of revealed religion is *gradually disclosed* as men become capable of receiving it. Generations, as they advance in knowledge and civilisation, outgrowing the errors of their forefathers, so that in fulness of time there will remain neither doubt nor difficulties. He was a great speculator, whether, like one of his sons, he speculated too far I do not know, but in this opinion I think he is borne out by history," &c.

See on this Theory of Progress or Development put forth by Bishop Law, Palmer's Treatise on the Doctrine of Development (called forth by Mr. Newman's book on the same subject), 1846, p. 96. See also Grant's Bampton Lectures for 1844, p. 310. On Law's statement, "that the improvement of the natural faculties and the cultivation and refinement of natural genius are necessary to the reception of Christianity." Bishop Watson refers to a short book of Law's on the Nature and End of Death. See his Life, ii. p. 408. The object of Law in this treatise, if I recollect rightly, was to impugn the *physical immortality of man*.

P. 236. "My after supper book at present is Erasmus's Letters, from which I know not whether I derive most pleasure or profit."

In one of Erasmus's Letters I found a notice of Sir Thomas More and his well-known wife, which, so far as I know, has not been drawn into the biographies of that celebrated man. Erasmus is writing to Quirino Talesio, a pensionary of Harlem and a learned man, and he says, "*Quod viduum duxisti, non est, quod te peniteat. Id malunt, qui uxorem ad usum rei domesticæ ducunt, potius quam ad voluptatem. Et qui equos ad usum quærent, malunt domitos, quam indomitos. Quod si illa genuit priori marito, tu magni mali liberatus es, ne sterilem duxeris. MORUS, mihi sæpenumero narrare solet, se, si centum, uxores ducturus, nullam ducturus esse virginem. Nunc habet vetulam nimium vivacem, quæ si migrasset, potuisset ille opulentissimæ clarissimæque femina maritus esse.*" This desirable *migration* of the old lady, however, like many other forlorn husbands, More did not live to see.

P. 283. "Here is a volume of Jackson's

works, in my judgment the most valuable of all our English divines."

Mr. Southey has in another place mentioned Jackson "among the very best of our divines." See *Life of Blanco White*, vol. i. p. 452. See also *Atterbury's Works*, vol. i. p. 27; and *Nichols's Illustrations of Literature*, vol. ult. p. 244, in a letter from Sir John Hawkins to Dr. Percy, stating Mr. Merrick's high approbation of these works, and that in consequence he had raised the price a third! "They are a treasure of curious and valuable learning and sound theology, and, for strength of argument and the style of writing, which is nervous and eloquent in a high degree, are, in my judgment, admirable." In Jones's *Life of Bishop Horne* he speaks of Jackson's Works as a magazine of theological knowledge, everywhere penned with great eloquence and dignity, and that his style is a pattern of perfection. Bishop Horne was much attached to this admirable writer. Above all, George Herbert in his "Remains" thus alludes to him:—"I speak it in the presence of God, I have not read so hearty, vigorous a champion against Rome, as convincing and demonstrative, as *Dr. Jackson* is. I bless God for the confirmation he has given me in the Christian religion against the Atheist, Jew, and Socinian, and in the Protestant against Rome." We add that he who reads the works of this writer will willingly agree in the praise thus bestowed upon him.

P. 332. "You may get the whole of Sir T. Browne's works more easily perhaps than the *Hydrotophia* in a single form. The folio is neither scarce nor dear, and you will find it throughout a book to your heart's content. If I were confined to a score of English books, this I think would be one of them—very probably, indeed, be one of them if the selection were cut down to twelve. My library, if reduced to these bounds, would consist of Shakspeare, Chaucer, Spenser, and Milton, Lord Clarendon, Jackson, Jeremy Taylor, Smith, Isaac Walton, Sidney's *Arcadia*, Fuller's *Church History*, and Sir Thomas Browne; and what a wealthy and well-stored mind would that man have, what an inexhaustible reservoir, what a Bank of England to draw upon for profitable thoughts and delightful associations, who should have fed upon them!"

Among this *delectus* we lament to

find absent the names of Bacon, and Hooker, and Donne, and Ben Jonson; and perhaps, with this addition, the select circle is complete.—"Exactis completur mensibus orbis."

P. 342. Mr. Southey here recommends the sermons of South, a divine whose name never comes from his pen without the high praise justly due to him. See his *Colloquies*, vol. i. p. 250. "South, who had the strongest arm that ever wielded a sledge-hammer in this kind of warfare," &c. We could fill our pages with similar commendations of this writer from men whose praise was worth receiving; but space is wanting, and his writings are the best monument of his fame. We will therefore make only two remarks on the subject: one is, that South, in his sermon on *Worldly Wisdom*, adduces *Cromwell* as an instance of habitual dissimulation and imposture, and South was an acute observer of mankind; the other is, that Mr. Todd, in his most judicious and able Essay on the Apocalypse, p. 4, observes that "No writer has expressed himself more objectionably on the Apocalypse than South: his language is scarcely reconcilable with a belief in its inspiration." See South's *Sermons*, Oxf. 1823, ii. p. 184. If we recollect rightly, the opinion of Dr. S. Parr on this the Omega of Scripture was not very different; but we do not mean to shackle the doctor's orthodoxy with the fetters of our fallible memory.

P. 351. "With regard to others whom his Lordship accuses me of calumniating, I suppose he alludes to a party of his friends whose names I found written in the Album de Montanvert, with an avowal of atheism annexed in Greek, and an indignant comment in the same language underneath it. These names, with that avowal and the comment, I transcribed in my note-book, and spoke of the circumstance at my return. If I had published it, the gentleman in question would not have thought himself slandered by having that recorded of him which he has so often recorded of himself."

This extract from the Album at Montanvert, or Chamouny (we do not exactly know which), is, we believe, now in England. The following is an exact copy of it as it stands in the book:—

"1806. 23 Juillet. Percy B. Shelley,

Sussex, England. [L'Enfer.] Εἰμι φιλανθρωπος, δημοκρατικός, ἀθεός.—Ὁ ὑφρων εἶπεν ἐν τῇ καρδίᾳ αὐτοῦ, οὐκ ἐστὶ θεός."

We have given in our extract merely a copy of the name of Mr. Shelley, without adding those of his travelling companions. The word in brackets is of course by some other hand, and is placed in that column appropriated to the name of the place to which the traveller is going.

Vol. vi. p. 54. The account given of that eccentric man of genius, James Barry, the painter, by Mr. Southey, is interesting, and, being the result of personal acquaintance, authentic and valuable. There is in Prior's Life of Goldsmith an account of him by a lady in Pembrokeshire, see vol. ii. p. 468. Mr. Payne Knight reviewed his works published in two vols. quarto, in the Edinb. Rev. vol. xvi. p. 243, &c. In a manuscript letter of Horace Walpole, in our possession, he says (writing to Mason), "Barry has expounded all in a book, which does not want sense, though full of passion, and self, and vulgarity, and vanity. It is an essay to recommend himself to an establishment.—He calls *Mortimer* superior to *Salvator Rosa*, though his best merit is being *Salvator's* imitator. But there is one thought that pleased me extremely. He says, that in his *Elysium* (which I did not observe, for it is impossible to see a tenth part of it in one view), he has represented *Titian* offering his palette to *Raphael*." May 11, 1783.

P. 91. "Bishop Hacket—his are comical sermons, half Roman Catholic in their conceits, full of learning, which would be utterly unprofitable, if it did not sometimes call forth a shrewd remark, &c."

This singular writer will richly repay the reader's time and attention, but more amply in his Life of Archbishop Williams than in his Sermons, though they also have sense and learning enough to make a library of modern divinity. Lord Campbell says of the Life of Williams, "One of the most curious pieces of biography in our language, and should be studied by all who would understand the history of James I. and Charles I.; full of rare quotations and quaint illustrations," vol. ii. p. 508. See also Mr. Coleridge's Confessions

of an Inquiring Spirit, p. 49, and his Literary Remains. Doctor Johnson is the only writer, whom we remember, who has spoken contemptuously of this writer and his work. He says in his Life of Ambrose Philips (who abridged the volume of Hacket), "The book is written with such depravity of genius, and such mixture of the fop and pedant, as has not often appeared." Hacket was also author of two Latin plays, *Loyola*, *Stoicus Vapulans*, &c.

P. 100. "He (Sadler) has trampled on the *Malthusian* theory, proving its absurdity and falsehood, &c."

Mr. Southey generally uses the language of indignation when alluding to this writer, who in one place he designates as a "wretched Philistine." We, on the other hand, hold his argument to be impregnable, but that, like other subjects of political economy, it is difficult to bring it out clear of the multiplicity of details and exceptions which spread over the large surface on which it must be contemplated. We have no room to enter into such discussions now; but we may refer to Sismondi *Etudes de l'Economie Politique*, p. 131, on the population of Geneva, and we will quote the following passage from Humboldt. "We know that, by the multiplication of one family, a continent previously desert may reckon in the space of eight centuries more than eight millions of inhabitants; and yet these statistics, founded on the hypothesis of a constant doubling in twenty-five or thirty years, are contradicted by the history of every country already advanced in civilization." See *Personal Narrative*, vol. vi. P. i. p. 125. The weight of this argument lies in the last words, *advanced in civilization*, for, from the first settlement of America to the year 1800, the periods of doubling have been but very little above 20 years, i. e. before civilization was advanced, or when it was scarcely begun.

P. 20. "I am greatly obliged to you for your edition of *Burnet's Lives*, made still more valuable by your Introduction, &c."

Addressed to Bishop Jebb. This little book is worthy of all praise, both in design and execution, and was the pleasing employment of the amiable Bishop's declining life. The affectionate

picture drawn by him of his friend, Alexander Knox, in the Introduction, is particularly attractive. The Rev. T. C. Robertson, in his tract, *How shall we Conform to the Liturgy?* p. 69, justly says, "The late respected Bishop Jebb, whom, notwithstanding certain connexions, and his share in certain speculations, no one would consider a puritan or latitudinarian."

P. 332. "If you have never read Roger North's *Lives of Lord Keeper Guilford* and his other two brothers, let me recommend them to you," &c.

These two volumes of biography are so quaint and amusing in their manner, and so full of anecdote, observation, and instruction, that they are not surpassed in this branch of

our literature. Mr. Welsby, in his excellent volume, *Lives of Eminent Judges*, p. 57, says, "That most amusing and therefore best of all biographies that we have any knowledge of—the *Life of Lord Guilford*." On Lord Guilford see Campbell's *Lives of the Chancellors*, vol. iii. p. 429; on North's *Examen*, praised by Southey, see *Retrospect*, Rev. vol. vii. p. 183—217. See also Coleridge's *Literary Remains*, i. p. 237. Roger North's *Mem. of Music* has been lately published from MS. and our learned friend Mr. Crossley of Manchester, possesses the original MS. of the *Life of Lord Guilford*, in its authentic and enlarged state, among his other curious treasures of literature, which he well understands and enjoys.

UNPUBLISHED DIARY OF JOHN FIRST EARL OF EGMONT.

PART III.

THE portion of this Diary now printed brings it to a conclusion. Amongst the noticeable passages will be found an anecdote of Dr. Edmund Gibson the antiquary and Bishop of London, which exhibits a mode of dealing with ecclesiastical patronage not very favourable to its pure exercise, but not yet, it is to be feared, quite obsolete.

Under the 3rd February is an account of a fine collection of pictures in the possession of Mr. Bagnall. Amongst them are enumerated a *Diana and Endymion* by Vandyck, and a *St. Martin dividing his Cloak* by Rubens. Lord Egmont was evidently no connoisseur in pictures. His description of the style of art of Murillo, "a famous painter in Spain, little known here," is singularly unfortunate. Horace Walpole mentions that at Leicester House there was a double portrait by Vandyck of Carew and Killegrew, which was bought by Frederick Prince of Wales out of the collection here spoken of by Lord Egmont. (*Anecd. of Painting*, ii. 208, ed. Dallaway.)

The debate, which is here reported on the 4th February, on a proposed resolution against raising money by loan for the current service of the year; and that on the 5th February, on a motion for information respecting the

demands made on the King's foreign allies for assistance stipulated by treaties, are quite new. As far as we know, no trace of them exists elsewhere. They will be found very characteristic, especially the latter, in which there is a brief but excellent report of a speech by Sir Robert Walpole.

We should be much obliged to any of our correspondents who can inform us of any known continuation of this Diary, or of any other diaries of Lord Egmont. Wearied out with his Harwich contests, he soon afterwards retired from parliament and public life. His lordship's eldest son and successor in the title—the same who is described in the Diary (*Gent. Mag.* for October 1850, p. 352) as pursuing his studies at Major Foubert's—was First Lord of the Admiralty from 1763 to 1766. It was he who sent out Commodore Byron on his voyage of discovery, and who is described by Dr. Johnson, in his pamphlet about the Falkland Islands, as "a man whose mind was vigorous and active, whose knowledge was extensive, and whose designs were magnificent, but who had somewhat vitiated his judgment by too much indulgence of romantic projects and airy speculations." Port Egmont in the Falkland Islands was named after him.

"Saturday, 1st February, 1722-9.—

D

I called on sister Dering and brother Parker, and then went to the Prince's court, who spoke to me. Dr. Moore was presented to him, but the Prince said nothing to him. It seems Lord Ashburnham, though his relation, and formerly intimately acquainted with him, did not tell the Prince he was the Earl of Drogheda's son, or else to be sure the Prince had asked him some questions. But my lord had a great quarrel with him some years ago about the rich living of Wigan, in his gift, which the doctor asked of him, but he gave it to Counsellor Annesley's son. The doctor accused my lord of breach of promise, and my lord resented that.

"From thence I went to Secretary Burchet, to desire he would write to Cap. Demaresque to go from Sheerness to Harwich and vote for Lucas. He said he would get my Lord Torrington's leave [on] Tuesday next, and bid me leave my request in writing. I did so, and therein desired he might leave for a week from the time he should receive his leave.

"I then went to the Bishop of London* to know if he would speak to [the] Lord Chancellor to give a living lately fallen in his gift, to a son of Parson Curtis. The Bishop said he could not do it, for he had already been applied to by the curate, and had promised the Chancellor that, if he would dispose it there, he would give the next living that fell in his own gift of equal value to any his lordship should recommend. 'This is the way,' said he, 'that we having livings to give deal with one another, and we don't ask favours empty-handed.'

"Sunday, 2d February, 1728-9. — Prayers and sermon at home. Then went to court. Cousin Scott and Will Dering dined with me. Went in the evening to see brother Percival and sister Dering.

"Monday, 3rd February. — I visited Lord Buckley, Mr. Bagnal, and Mr. Duncomb. Then went to the House, where my brother Parker told me he had discoursed with Horace Walpole about my brother Dering's affair. Walpole said he had talked half an hour with Sir Robert his brother about it, and that it was impossible it could be done; he had placed his thoughts on a wrong object, viz. being in the Prince's service. This was the upshot of my brother Parker's long discourse with Horace; at the same time that the Duke of Grafton told Dering, this very morning, he had spoke to both Lord Townsend and Sir Robert Walpole, who both had promised him.

"This is no new thing in the Duke of Grafton. I remember when he was Lord

Lieutenant of Ireland he swore by G— he would do a certain affair for my brother Dering, and when the gentleman who helped to solicit for him, and was intimate with his grace, applied to him to make good his promise, he owned to him he did not intend to do it for him. It is the unanimous opinion of my brothers Dering and Parker, and of my wife, and sister Dering, that the ministry are determined against my brother's being in the Prince's family, as being no creature of theirs, and that they now speak out, having got the Queen over to their sentiments; and God knows, in order to this, what misrepresentations they may have made of him, and of me too, both to the Queen and King.

"At the House there was some sparring speeches occasioned by a motion of Mr. Sands to foreclose the committee of supply from raising any money beyond the current service of the year, the purpose of which was, that we ought not [to] borrow any sums by way of loan, but keep our expenses within the produce of the land-tax and malt.

"Sir Robert Walpole opposed it, on account that there were no precedents on their journals, and it would only fall the harder on the landed gentlemen. He said it is certain the land and malt will not answer all that shall be required, and if the parliament will not borrow they must pay 5 or 6 shillings in the pound, and augment the duty on malt, either of which he believed the country would not thank us for.

"Mr. Sands replied that Sir Robert did on this, as he always has done, assert things that were not true; that there were several precedents since the Restoration.

"Sir Robert said it was very hard to tax him with always asserting things untrue: he spoke to the best of his knowledge, and challenged Sands to produce a precedent since the Revolution, which was the time himself meant to speak of, and that the methods of raising supply were much changed since that time from what they were before.

"Mr. William Pulteney agreed with Sands in the prudence of not running out, comparing the nation's going into debt to that of a private man's. Sir John Rushout and Mr. Oglethorpe spoke to the same purpose. Pelham, Secretary at War, spoke on Sir Robert's side against the motion, and shewed the undecency of Mr. Sands's assertion against the veracity of Sir Robert. Mr. Danvers spoke against the motion, but would have the sinking fund be applied to the service of the government, and

* Dr. Edmund Gibson.

so likewise did *Lord Tyrconnel*. They thought the reduction of one-third of the interest on the funds from 6 to 4 was a great cause of the present poverty and decay of trade, because the numerous body concerned in the funds had so much taken from them that else would be spent by them: in consequence of which decline they held the nation being in debt, and the high interest paid by it out of the funds, to be an advantage to the public; but the House received their notions with that slight they deserved. The motion was put to the question, and rejected without a division.

"After this the House received and approved the report from the committee of supply, which voted the 23,000 men only, Captain Vernon speaking against it, which was out of season, and his discourse far from the question."

[After various entries relating to the disputes at Harwich]—

"I would not omit that this morning *Mr. Bagnall* shewed me a great number of very fine original paintings, which he got by marriage with the Lady Archur, widow of Sir Daniel Archur, a rich Irish merchant, who died in Spain. There is a fine large piece of Vandyke, for which he asks 400*l*. It is Diana and Endymion. There are two large pieces of Rubens, one, the legend of St. Martin cutting off a piece of his cloak to relieve a beggar; there are several figures in it as big as life. There is also a very fine landskip, large, of the same master; a landskip by Artois, the figures by Teniers; six or seven pictures of this last master, four of which match, and represent the different parts of the day; several pieces of Moriglio, a famous painter in Spain, little known here, together with his own picture. He was fond of painting cupids. Beatrix Constanza, Duchess of Lorraine, a full-length by Vandyke, and some other portraits of his; a fine preserved piece of cattle and birds by Savary, and divers of the Brughels; some pieces of Italian masters, as Mich. Angelo Caravaggio, Tintoret, Bassan, Paul Veronese, and a head by Titian, with several others of masters we neither of us knew.

"*Tuesday, 4th February*.—I went to my brother Dering to consult what letter he should write to the Prince upon the Ministry's renouncing to assist him in getting a service under him.

"Then visited the *Bishop of Gloucester*,* who told me their House was to sit to-day upon the Debtors' bill. I told him one thing would suffice for all, if they would oblige creditors to maintain debtors in

prison. He started objections, which I told him were equal objections to what might be made in other trading countries, but that they were found to have no weight in Denmark, Scotland, Holland, nor France; in all which countries creditors supported those they threw in jail, and particularly in Scotland, where they maintained them according to their rank.

"I went afterwards to the House, where, upon agreeing to the Malt bill, *Mr. Oglesworth* spoke of the great diminution of revenue on the malt, proceeding from the quantity employed in making spirits, which do not pay the duty which stands on the malt. He proposed six pence a gallon further duty thereon, as well to discourage the pernicious use of spirits, such as gin, &c. as to encourage the drinking malt liquors; but he thought it a matter of consequence before resolved. *Sir Edward Knatchbull* spoke against him, for that there was a great deal of small grain and poor barley not fit for making ale, which he heard was used in spirits, and such grain would lay on the farmer's hands and be a great discouragement if not employed to some use. *Mr. Scroop*, Secretary to the Treasury, said he did not see how this consideration of making spirits could be brought into the Malt bill, but thought it might deserve a particular bill. Some others spoke to the same purpose, and it was agreed to consider this matter in a particular bill.

"*Wednesday, 5th February*.—I received a letter from Secretary Burchet that the Lords of the Admiralty had refused my request to give leave for Captain Demaresque to go from Sheerness to Harwich for a week. I was astonished at it, for it had the appearance that our working enemy Philipson had by Henry Edgbery or Sir John Jenings * * * or by the Post Office, gained over to his party my Lord Torrington, who rules the Admiralty board.

"I went to the House and complained to Sir John Norris, one of the Lords, that they had refused me so small a favour. He answered, he knew not who had desired the favour, but that Lord Torrington said the Captain should not have leave to go because it was to vote against the Government. I replied, 'How, Sir John, are my brother Parker and I looked on as enemies to the Government?' He bid me speak to my Lord Torrington or to Sir Robert Walpole. I told him I knew not my Lord Torrington, but Sir Philip Parker was to dine with him, and he should speak.

"I also complained of this to Mr. Wal-

* Dr. Joseph Wilcocks.

pole in the House, who said it should be rectified, and took a memorandum to speak to his brother. But by this I have found out that Philipson pushes his interest by pretending he is a friend to the Government and we its enemies.

"The House sat till half an hour after 5, upon a motion of my *Lord Morpeth's*, to address the King to acquaint us what demands had been made on our allies in virtue of the treaties subsisting, and what answer or return was made thereto.

"After some debate there was an addition proposed to the motion by *Sir William Young* to this effect—'and what measures have been taken by his Majesty and his allies towards settling the peace of Europe.' The words of the question may be seen in the Votes. This is only the import of them. *Sir John Rushout* seconded *Lord Morpeth*, and said he could not foresee any objection could be made to the motion, therefore he would only second it, and reserve what he had to say if he found it debated.

On the same side spoke	Against the motion spoke
Daniel Pulteney, thrice.	Horace Walpole, thrice.
Oglethorpe, twice.	Secretary Pelham.
Will. Pulteney, twice.	<i>Sir William Young</i> , twice.
Mr. Barnard.	<i>Sir Charles Wager</i> , twice.
Mr. Bromley, formerly Speaker.	Mr. Clayton, Lord of the Treasury.
Mr. Turner.	Mr. Conduit.
Lord Tyrconnell.	Mr. Sayers.
Mr. Sands.	Mr. Burrell.
Mr. Viner.	

"*Horace Walpole* said he did not see the use of that motion, but he supposed it was to call him up to acquaint the House whether we had demanded of the French the quota, or money in lieu, stipulated by the Hanover Treaty in case we were attacked by Spain. He said, that, had there been occasion, we had made a particular demand at the time of the siege of Gibraltar, but that town being impregnable, we did not do it, because at that very time we were on a scheme to put a total end to all our differences and those of Europe in a general way by preliminary articles towards a general peace, which if not consented to, our allies were to declare war in concert; and not only to furnish 12,000 men in case of any of the parties' dominions being attacked, for the Hanover Treaty was only defensive, but also to double that number in case of a general war. That although no particular demand was made on account of succouring Gibraltar, yet the French Court had been desired to declare what might be expected

in case of a declared war, and their answer was the most zealous in maintenance of a war as could be wished. That by the Hanover Treaty the allies had two months' time, each of them, to give the 12,000 men if demanded, and that before two months were out the preliminary articles were to be signed by Vienna and Spain, or else a war declared. So that it would have been useless to make a particular demand for the defence of Gibraltar, when, before the two months for sending them were expired, the affairs of Europe would be either settled or in a general war. He thought this was a sufficient answer to the question what demands had been made.

"*Daniel Pulteney* said it was a fault not to demand the money (if not the troops) of France agreed for, when Gibraltar was besieged, for that money had gone in relief of our expenses in defending the place. That the preliminary treaty was ill drawn up, that the Hanover Treaty had not consulted the particular interest of England, the Dutch who acceded to it having by a secret article stipulated not to oblige themselves to act in the affairs of Germany, in case of a war and any attack made on that side, and so he ran off into a long invective against the public measures in general.

"*Horace Walpole* replied, that the Dutch, being only acceders and not principal in that treaty, were masters of their own resolutions on what terms to come in, but had, however, in foresight that a general war might happen, augmented their land forces to above 60,000 men, as the French had from 120,000 to 240,000 men, besides the militia raised. This shewed, he said, the good dispositions of our allies to concur with us, and the good that arose from the Dutch accession, as meanly as 'twas esteemed.

"*Sir William Young* proposed the addition above mentioned, in order that it might appear we did not mean by this address to cast aspersions on the French as not being sincere in the alliance, and that the King might shew us the whole plan of our affairs.

"This was debated some time, when *Mr. Clayton* a lord of the Treasury declared he should be against the whole motion as carrying reflections on the administration, and on the gentleman who had now explained fully to the house the reason why a particular demand was not made on France for assistance, for to address the King would be to shew we did not rely on his words. He said the King could tell us no more than what we knew already, and it might do mischief abroad.

"I don't take notice of several speeches that were made in the debate, but only of the principal.

"*Mr. Oglethorp* spoke of the great loss of our seamen, near 4,000, under Admiral Hosier, when blocking up the galleons.

"*Sir Charles Wager* said he had a list of every man dead on that expedition, which amounted in all to but 1,900 men, though there were 17,000 men on board, whereas in our expedition to the Baltic there died above 500.

"*William Pulteney* said he was surprised, after a motion that seemed to be allowed, and was becoming the Parliament, and to which an addition was made which was also allowed, they should now speak for throwing it entirely out. That it became the Parliament, and was their duty, to desire from the Crown full satisfaction what measures have been transacted; that the House could not take their satisfaction from any members' speeches, but from the speeches from the throne, and that the King in his speech tells us he knew we should desire an account from him of all proceedings.

"*Sir Robert Walpole* said it was no new thing to make additions to a motion and yet reject it if on further deliberation it was found useless and of ill consequence, as this would be. France had been publicly upbraided as false allies; an address to his Majesty to know what applications had been made for assistance from them, and what that court had done in compliance, would be telling the world and them that even the Parliament too had entertained the same jealousy of them, which might tend even to dissolve their alliance. That whereas some had compared *Gallica fides* with *Punica fides*, we were to consider that states govern themselves by their interest, and that the close alliance of Austria, their ancient enemy, with Spain, made them as entirely sure to our alliance as heretofore they were enemies when they aimed at universal monarchy: now they only aim at keeping their own. He hinted at Pulteney's and others speaking against France and in favour of Spain our enemy, saying there

were formerly, when France was against us, *poussineers* (members who privately caballed in favour of France), and there were now he believed others who followed their steps in favour of Spain. He spoke about half an hour, and concluded against the motion.

"On the division it was thrown out by 235 against 80.

"Before I left the House I spoke to Horace Walpole about my brother Dering, and he swore twice, 'By G—,' that Sir Robert Walpole was no enemy to him, but had a good esteem for him. I asked him if he thought my brother aspired wrong to be about the Prince: whether he put himself on a wrong object? which was what he told my brother Parker the day before. He said, not at all. I asked him if Sir Robert would speak for him to the King. He said that could not be, for he had promised others, but 'by G—' Sir Robert knew not who would be further about the Prince, and that it would be the King's doing.

"I came home to dinner and found Colonel Schutz, to whom I told what passed, and sent for brother Dering. It gave them some pleasure, but my sister's illness troubled us extremely, she having this day been taken with a downright fit, and light-headed, and can keep nothing down she takes, and was much troubled with gripes. The doctor said the instant disorder was not dangerous, but he thought her in danger from her great weakness from pain and want of nourishment, so that nature was not strong enough to resist. I stayed there till near eleven. My brother Parker and Mr. East came in from Sir Robert Walpole's, where they dined. He said he had the best opportunity in the world to complain of Philipson, and that Sir Robert said he always knew him to be a Jacobite. Desired to know which of the post-office protected him, and promised that if he could he would turn him out.

"*Thursday, 6th February.*—Called on Sir Edmund Bacon and Dr. Couraye, who dined with me. No business of consequence at the House."

* * * *

It is unfortunate that this Diary should not have proceeded a few days further. Within a short period after its close, the House of Commons came to its celebrated decision, in the case of Raikes of Gloucester, that it was a breach of privilege for any one to give a report of its debates or proceedings in "written or printed newspapers." If, amongst the Egmont MSS. which we are told were on sale at some bookseller's in London some few years ago, there was any continuation of this Diary which contains a report of the debate on that occasion, we shall be very much obliged to its present possessor for its communication.

FARINDON AND OWEN, DIVINES OF THE CAVALIER
AND THE ROUNDHEAD.*

NEW Biographies of these two advocates, on adverse sides, of many great and ever-interesting questions, have been recently prefixed to rather ponderous collections of their works. We have four thick volumes of majestic-phrased sermons by good old Royalist Anthony; that we have not more is owing to the destructive hand of Ireton; and we shall have, when completed, sixteen weighty tomes, containing the produce of the busy brain of Puritan John—the great ruler in his day of the wide realms of Calvinism.

The almost simultaneous production of these reprints is something significant. They are addressed to general readers, rather than to theological students, and it is a compliment to our age that publishers conclude that they can find men not too busy to examine and enjoy the hard sayings of authors whose writings demand the application of so much thought and the exercise of so much memory.

Farindon and Owen, the theologians of the Cavalier and the Roundhead, were both loved ardently by the parties whom they served; and the accidents of their lives are of sufficient interest and variety to warrant our bringing a few prominent passages in each of them before our readers.

In the reign of Elizabeth, according to Fuller, the famous Vicar of Bray died vicar, as he said he would. About the same period, in the year 1596, JOHN FARINDON, a future Vicar of Bray less pliable, and, on the point of ever continuing vicar, by no means so determined, was born in the not far-distant village of Sunning, in Berks. He came into the world when the glories of Essex were giving occupation to the tongues of his excited ad-

mirers; and, after scrambling through a somewhat desultorily employed season of boyhood, he, at sixteen, leisurely took his way to Oxford, where Trinity college admitted him a scholar. His college career was one of honour. In four years he took his first degree in Arts; ere he had accomplished a five years' residence he was elected Fellow; and in 1620 we find him M.A. an ordained priest, an accomplished preacher, and an eminent college tutor. During the succeeding nine years he maintained his position and achieved an increasing celebrity, of the quality which good men strive for with legitimate ambition. At the end of these nine tranquil but profitable years Farindon, now a B.D., was discussing the vexed question of tonnage and poundage, and enjoying the friendship of Chillingworth and Hales.

There were men at Trinity from whom Farindon, as college tutor, claimed an allegiance to himself as strict as that demanded by Charles from the nation at large. Among these was a gentleman-commoner, the wild nephew of the Lord Mayor of London, named Ireton. He was a man uneasy of restraint and defiant of discipline. The rigorous Anthony spared not the arrogant stripling; and Ireton vowed revenge for his college penalties whenever opportunity should offer.

It was in 1634, when the gossips round every English hearth were canvassing with fierce argument the sore subject of ship-money, that Farindon was inducted to the vicarage of Bray. Four years later, Laud, who loved Anthony, being like himself a Berkshire man, helped him to another office of more honour than profit. He was appointed Divinity Reader in the King's Chapel at Windsor. It was the very year

* The Sermons of the Rev. Anthony Farindon, B.D., Divinity Reader of his Majesty's Chapel Royal, Windsor. Preached principally in the parish church of St. Mary Magdalene, Milk Street, London. To which is prefixed the Life of the Author. By the Rev. Thomas Jackson, S.T.P., Author of the Life of John Goodwin. With copious Indices, and a Translation of all the Greek and Latin Quotations. Four vols. 8vo. London.

The Works of John Owen, D.D. Edited by the Rev. W. R. Goold, Edinburgh. With a Life of Dr. Owen, prefixed, by the Rev. A. Thomson, B.A. To be complete in 16 volumes. Vol. I. imp. 8vo. London and Edinburgh.

in which episcopacy was abolished in Scotland. Farindon upheld the system all the more vigorously in England, and from his pulpit at Bray preached "Church and King," with the sincere conviction of a stout-hearted Cavalier. He was not left long so to preach in peace. The year 1643 disquieted him sadly. Ere it had expired Church and King belonged rather to history than to present reality; and, as if to convince him of the fact, had he been bold enough to dispute it, his little vicarage was one night aroused into amazement and trepidation by a rough visit from no less a personage than Ireton himself. He came attended by fierce followers, with sharp arguments, such as the most skilled of philosophers and the bravest of loyalists could hardly withstand. Ireton turned his old preceptor into the street. The prodigal *alumnus* sat down and consumed his former *magister's* wine, and very pleasant did he find the quarters of which he had taken such violent possession. His old-threatened vengeance endured for two years. He did not retire until there was nothing left for any one to enjoy. Posterity is much concerned in this matter, for Ireton not only plundered Anthony but most villainously despoiled *us*. He not only consumed all that he could enjoy, but much that he could not. He made room for the contents of Farindon's cellar beneath the girdles of himself and his followers, and the old vicar's portable valuables went into the soldier's valise. If we are to believe Lloyd, the writer of the State Worthies, he had the bad taste as well as the dishonesty to seize on all the ecclesiastical scholar's books and manuscripts, and, with inexorable cruelty, consigned the whole to the flames. All that had made illustrious Farindon's university career, and had won for him a place amongst the foremost of England's divines, was ruthlessly burnt. The only thing the stern republican did not destroy he took away. It was a volume of notes for a series of sermons on the Lord's Prayer. Restitution he obstinately and successfully refused. The valuable fragments at the end of the fourth volume of the collection before us will serve to give an idea of the treasure thus sacrificed. Farindon forgave the

young oppressor, but posterity refuses to confirm the decree.

Farindon was now that helpless thing, an ejected minister. His wife was entitled by law to her "fifth" of the very modest revenue once enjoyed by her exemplary husband. When Woodward, the Presbyterian successor to the living, was applied to on this head, he gruffly refused to pay anything, on the conclusive plea that it would be a sin to put money in the way of a wife of one of the anti-christian crew of the Church of England!

Farindon would have starved but for his friend the ever-memorable Hales—a man of humble heart but of gorgeous liberality. Indeed it was the lot of the expelled Vicar of Bray to find friends who helped him to stem that current which bore on so many only to misery and death. Among them was a princely and christian merchant, Sir John Robinson, an alderman of London, and a kinsman of Laud, who in 1647 succeeded in procuring for the destitute Farindon the incumbency of the parish church of St. Mary Magdalene, in Milk-street, Cheapside. It was to the noble, gentle, and learned congregation which crowded this church that the majority of the sermons in the collection before us was preached. During the four years of his uninterrupted incumbency he made this church illustrious. All that were of serious spirit, loving divine themes subjected to grand treatment, and, learned themselves, were pleased to hear such themes scholarly discussed, resorted thither to drink in the truths made acceptable by the essence of Arminianism, and poured out for them in long and vigorous draughts by the unwearied and earnest preacher. The church perished in the great fire, and was never rebuilt, but history has not forgotten the name which it acquired, and we still contemplate with pleasure the memory of the illustrious listeners whose resort gave to St. Mary Magdalene the appellation of "THE SCHOLARS' CHURCH!"

But at length was issued that bitter decree which prohibited every sequestered minister from preaching within seven miles of the metropolis. It struck down Farindon at once, and

no effort of his earnest friends and followers could at first procure him exemption. He took a sorrowing, dignified, but uncomplaining, leave; and though there was abundance of tears there was no unchristian bitterness of spirit. The old preacher repaired at once to close retirement, restricted means, and the enjoyment of some charity, in his native county. Cavalier as he was, he was so humble in spirit, so constantly surrendered to the contemplation of heavenly, and so little to the consideration of earthly, things, that the men in power felt warranted in yielding to the loving importunities of his friends, and consented, in 1654, to his re-assuming the exercise of his responsible office in Cheapside. He entered the pulpit, not as one who had gained a triumph, but as one who was grateful for being permitted to exercise the honoured office whereinto he had flung his entire soul. He resumed as though he had never endured interruption, and, with a few touching words of love for all the created of God, addressed himself to heavenly questions and man's interest therein as calmly as though the human mind had never been diverted from the consideration of the message of God to that of the intrigues, the struggles, and the rivalry of the world.

In 1658 his task ended.* In that year both he and Cromwell were summoned to that judgment which cannot err. Death deprived Farindon of a bishopric, but conferred on him an imperishable crown. Six already motherless children poured out for him the whole heart in tears. He bequeathed them little but his memory and his love. To his eldest daughter Elizabeth he gave 200*l.* and "15*l.* which is in an adventure by sea." To his remaining children he bequeathed 100*l.* each, under stipulations which now may excite a smile; as, for example, he directed 50*l.* of the 100*l.* to be paid to his daughter Anne "when she cometh out of her apprenticeship;" half of the hundred willed to his sons Anthony and Charles was directed to be employed "for the binding of them as apprentices." The great divine could do no more than prepare his children

for a life of labour, and fortify them with his example to fulfil cheerfully their mission.—Such was ANTHONY FARINDON.

In the year 1616, the year in which Farindon took his degree of B.A. was born the solemn and sturdy JOHN OWEN. His biographers have given themselves needless pains to prove for the stern republican an aristocratic descent. It will suit our purpose sufficiently to say that he was the son of the poor and pious parson of Stadham in Oxfordshire, and that, after a home-training according to the rigid discipline of a Puritan hearth, he proceeded to Queen's college, Oxford, at the early age of twelve. Many eminent persons have entered the university with few years and much learning, but few ever recorded their names so early, and none resorted to their "fostering mother" more richly freighted with classic lore, than serious John Owen. This grave child was smitten with a desire to attain eminence in the Church, and for years allowed himself no more than four hours' sleep. Not all his waking hours, however, were devoted to study: he wisely gave some portion to athletic exercises. He was a good leaper, could throw a ball with the most practised arm in Oxfordshire, and ring triple-bob-majors as though he had been nursed amid the mysteries of campanology. He had gentler tastes, too, and gave them play. He learned the flute painfully of Wilson, the music-master to Charles the First, and in after days rewarded his preceptor's zeal by appointing him Professor of Music to the university. Mr. Thomson styles harmonious "Doctor Tom" celebrated, but the fact is the reverse. As a composer, Burney dismisses him with the remark that he set words to music more clumsily than any composer of equal rank in the profession. As a lute-player he achieved some distinction, and they who search among the Bodleian MSS. will find a quaint volume, bound in blue Turkey leather, with the superadded dignity of heavy silver clasps. This volume was deposited there by Wilson, with the injunction that it should not be opened

* "1658. October 9. Mr. Farrington, preacher in Milk Street, died in the country; a famous preacher." Smith's Obituary, ed. Ellis, p. 48.

while he was living. After his death few cared to look into the tome sealed expressly to stimulate curiosity. Smollett's heroes, who so loved antiquity till they tried it in the shape of a classical dinner, would at least have been gratified with an examination of Wilson's volume, for it contains nothing less than odes of Horace and passages from Ausonius, Claudian, Petronius Arbiter, and Statius, set to such music as it may be readily conjectured Mendelssohn, with all his classicality, never contemplated.

After nine years' residence at Oxford, Owen earned his expulsion by a bold public denunciation of the Romanizing tendencies of the chancellorship of Laud. The expulsion wrecked for a time his promising fortunes. He was indeed a Master of Arts; Bancroft had admitted him to holy orders; Sir Philip Dormer made him tutor to his son; and Lord Lovelace, of Hurley, Berks, appointed him his chaplain. But Lord Lovelace was a Royalist, and, now that the times had come which were to prove the strength of his allegiance, he struck in, heart and hand, for the King. Owen at once left his lordship's house, proceeded to London, devoted himself to the cause of the Parliament, and was disinherited forthwith by a rich Cavalier uncle in Wales, to whose state, and power of maintaining it, Owen had long been the designated successor. But Puritan John was a man to build fortunes, not idly to succeed to them. For a brief season he was unsettled, even in some vitally important opinions, but a sermon in Aldermanbury fixed him for ever. According to Mr. Thomson, Owen, with all possible diligence, was never able to discover the name of the preacher to whose lips he was so deeply indebted. This it appears to us must be doubtful, but what is *not* doubtful is the effect the discourse had on Owen's future career. He went home, wrote his fierce onslaught on Arminianism, and thenceforth pursued a path from which he never deviated. His attack on Laud and Arminianism won for him the living of Fordham, in Essex, from which the "Committee for purging the Church" had ejected its incumbent as a "scandalous" minister. His new position, moreover, gained for him a wife, who brought him in due

time eleven children, all of whom died before their parents. At Fordham Owen was a zealous "pastor," as it was his pleasure to term himself. He wrote a book on the duties of "pastors;" signed "*pastor*" to all his letters; and held the term "*parson*" in supreme abhorrence, as one of the rags and relics of popery.

But his ambition was not less fervent than his zeal, and the former was gratified by an appointment to preach before the Long Parliament on the 29th April, 1646, on the occasion of one of the monthly fasts. He lauded his patient hearers, and the latter gave praise to his discourse. The preacher printed it, with a dedication of three-piled flattery to the most-deservingly-celebrated and the everlastingly-to-be-remembered assembly in the world. The great men of the community so, bepraised smiled with grave complacency, and, on opportunity, promoted the gentle adulator to the comfortable living of Coggeshall, in Essex.

Presbyterianism was now going out of fashion, and on the stool from which it was pushed hard-featured Congregationalism, or Independency, was seated with a determined air of permanency. Owen marked the change, and fell in with it readily. He did not, however, realise the popular idea of the Independent model, for he was something of a despotic presbyter over his own flock, and within the district where he theologically presided no one can be said to have been ecclesiastically independent save himself. He even sought to extend his influence in this respect over the entire Commonwealth, and volume upon volume of decree was issued, like monster missiles fired from monster mortars, to fix for ever the faith of England, wherein, with sesquipedalian words and phrases of torturing involution, he pulled down the so-called rotten house of Arminianism upon the heads of the daring Philistines bold enough to uphold it.

When the King's friends seized Colchester, and cleverly took captive the wondering parliamentary committee sitting there, Fairfax was sent to effect a rescue, and Owen commissioned to fire the zeal of the besieging army. Success crowned both chieftains, and when the important town was re-taken,

and the committee set free, Owen preached a congratulatory sermon to the assailing host on their having got in; and another to the committee, who had adjourned to Romford, on their having got out. The affair had been a minor siege of Troy; it lasted ten weeks, and brought glory to the aggressive leader, and honour to the prophet who upheld that leader's arm by metaphors many in number and heavy in metal.

The crowning honour of this period was that Owen was summoned to preach before the parliament on the day following the execution of the King. The men who had hewn down Agag needed an apologist, and concluded they had found one in Owen. They were disappointed. Owen was wary. He selected his text from xv. Jeremiah, 20. The words run thus, "I will make thee unto this people a fenced, brazen, wall; and they shall fight against thee, but they shall not prevail against thee; for I am with thee to save thee, and to deliver thee, saith the Lord." The ostensible object of the preacher was to show that righteous zeal always met with encouragement from Divine Providence. When, however, his pale yet unrepenting auditory bent forward with a stern anxiety to hear a justification of the solemn deed which had been done the day before in the face of the world, Owen flung down before them what Mr. Thomson acknowledges to be a "two-edged sentence." "To those," he said, "that cry Give me a King, God can give him in his anger; and from those that cry Take him away, He can take him away in his wrath."

Was this cold comfort given with a view to escape censure should the King, in the words of the old catch, ever get his own again? It certainly wears something of a forecasting aspect, and it bears the quality of the act of him who bowed to the broken statue of Jupiter, with an expressed hope that the homage would be remembered should the mythological deity ever again become all-powerful on Olympus.

Mr. Thomson turns uneasily from the consideration of this subject to laud Owen for the toleration which he asked at the hands of the Parliament for those who differed from them. It

is the argument of the biographer, pushed in utter oblivion of what occurred both in England and America, that Owen, his party, and the Parliament, were alike influenced by the most benign spirit of toleration. Southey quotes Owen's words, and adds a brief but crushing comment on them.—"As though there were no habitable earth between the valley—I had almost said the pit—of democratical confusion, and the precipitous rock of hierarchical tyranny."—"That habitable region," says Southey, "Owen and his party had laid waste."

However this may be, the fortunes of plain-spoken John went on culminating; but we can with difficulty be brought to think that they would have progressed so brilliantly had he followed his own ideas of toleration rather than encouraged those which he found predominant in high places. When Cromwell first heard Owen preach, it was when the latter delivered to the chiefs of the army his thundering address "On the shaking of Heaven and Earth." The tolerant spirit certainly does not shine out in the following passages, cited by the preacher's apologist, Orme: "The time shall come when the earth shall disclose her slain, and not the simplest heretic shall have his blood unrevenged; neither shall any atonement or expiation be allowed for his blood, while a toe of the image, or a bone of the beast, is left unbroken." And again: "Is it not evident that the whole present constitution of the government of the nations is so cemented with anti-christian mortar, from the very top to the bottom, that without a thorough shaking they cannot be cleansed?"

When, on the following day, Cromwell saw Owen standing in Lord Fairfax's ante-chamber, he touched him on the shoulder and said they must be closer acquainted. The tall preacher let his eyes modestly fall upon the Cæsar of the hour, and remarked that such an intimacy would be less profitable to the general than the pastor. "That remains to be seen," answered the former, "come this way." The two withdrew to Fairfax's garden. After the interview was ended, the reluctant church at Coggeshall found that it was in slavery to the state, for Cromwell laid his commands upon it

to surrender its minister, and for a long future period Owen followed the footsteps of the man who had arisen equal to the emergency. The two stood side by side in the bloody fields and the enthusiastic camps that rendered illustrious the career of Cromwell in Ireland and Scotland. Owen had ever ready comfort for his patron, fiery encouragement or sober counsel for his patron's followers, and a ready pen when Cromwell needed a discreet political secretary. The recompense came when all opponents had been subjected to "the generous sway of the Commonwealth;" and, in 1651, he was made Dean of Christ Church and Vice-chancellor of that University, from the gates of which he had, "ten years before, walked forth an exile for conscience' sake."

The cedar paneling of the Oxford halls smelt to Owen neither of popery nor frankincense. The champion of independency calmly assumed his office of dean, and accepted an income drawn from the national funds. Like Alcibiades, he appears to have been ever ready for whatever fortune or accident might demand of him; and bore himself under every change as though he had been born only for what he endured at the moment. The gay-crested youths of Oxford soon put aside what temporary alarm they might have experienced at the idea of Owen ruling them as deputy for the Chancellor, Cromwell. They saw the stern man wreathed in smiles. The sombre Puritan burst forth into the Cavalier. The sour ascetic put on a graceful look with the manhood which his tailor had conferred on him; and, according to Anthony Wood, went "*in quirpo*, like a young scholar, with powdered hair, snake-bone band-strings (or band-strings with very large tassels), lawn band, a large set of ribbands pointed at his knees, and Spanish leather boots with large lawn tops, and his hat mostly cocked." Mr. Thomson calls this a caricatured portrait; but he does not deny its general resemblance to the truth. Owen himself gives us warrant for believing it, when he simply defends himself from the charge of ever having been gallant enough to have carried a sword.

With all this he won the respect of all parties, without suffering a dimi-

nution of popularity on the side of his own more avowed followers. What is more, he deserved it. He tolerated Episcopalian prayer-meetings when he might have dispersed them had he been so minded; worked zealously to maintain the reputation of the university; put down offenders by the power of his own strong and heavy hand, when the simple expression of his authority was answered by contempt, and employed the few leisure hours he possessed in penning controversial folios. These ponderous tomes, any one of which might have been fairly boasted of as the life-work of a man of research and earnest labour, were thrown off almost sportively. We should have supposed the toil of preparation alone immense, and the achievement the impossible work of a single individual, but that we know that Owen accomplished all, and held the labour pastime. What could not a man do, who in the same folio, the very title of which would go some way towards filling one of these pages, writes five hundred pages to explain the doctrine of the saints' perseverance, in order to confute Goodwin, and merrily stops half-way to discuss a little trifle with Hammond, namely, the genuineness of the epistles of St. Ignatius, weighing the evidence they would afford, on the supposition of their genuineness, for a primitive episcopacy? We gaze upon his folios with a sort of breathless wonder; wonder increased by the recollection that they were the results of his brief leisure; and the wonder reaches as far as humanity can entertain it when we find the man of so many sacred offices, of so many high achievements, and with so many calls on his time, not only equal to all, but actually going up to parliament and taking his seat as representative for the University of Oxford!

Both his friends and enemies were something scandalized at this step. Cromwell defended it by saying that if preachers were ineligible, then he himself ought to be ejected, for he had often expounded the word. But the defence was of no avail, and the ordained minister who had too readily snatched at civil power resigned his seat with the bad grace which attends compulsion. He was immediately an-

nexed to the commission of mixed Puritan ministers and laymen whose office was to thoroughly extirpate all episcopacy-minded and monarchical ministers from the church. Mr. Thomson boldly states of this commission that, under it, "not a single instance can be produced of any who were ejected for insufficiency without first being convicted either of immorality, of obnoxious sentiments in the Pelagian or Socinian controversy, or, of disaffection to the present government." Under this last sweeping clause must be included we suppose the many good men whose sufferings, hardly inflicted and sustained with dignity, are recorded by Walker, and give warrant to the title of the record, "*Lachrymæ Ecclesiæ*."

While Owen was engaged in fierce battle with Socinianism, a sure change was working. Colonel Penruddock was making the King's name familiar in the West. Against the insurrection there, "how did this Cromwellian doctor, rather like a Major-General than Vice-chancellor, carry God in his scabbard and religion at his sword's point! How did he make his beakles exchange their staves for fighting-irons! How did he turn his gown into a cloak, and vaunt it with white powder in his hair, and black in his pocket . . . and as he rode up and down like a spiritual Abaddon, breathing out nothing against those brave souls but rage and fury, slaughter and blood!" Not less zealously did Owen unite with Desborough, Fleetwood, and others against the Parliamentary project to proclaim Cromwell Protector. The opposition to the latter's greatness cost the maker of it much of his dignity, and when Oliver assumed the Protectorate one of his first steps was to turn Owen out of the Vice-chancellorship of Oxford. The old Puritan resigned his office with considerable grace and a congratulatory speech, the burden of which reminds us of that legendary official who was used to say: "I have been four-and-twenty years beadle of St. Mary's, and I thank Heaven I am a Christian yet!"

Between his retirement and the death of Cromwell, Owen was as actively engaged in polemics as ever; and not less actively in that Savoy

conference for the union of the Churches, where he and Baxter were at acrimonious issue, and wherein the sisterly connexion of Churches similar in doctrine but unlike in discipline was strongly insisted upon by Owen.

When the monarchy was restored Owen withdrew to Stadham. He contrived to preach occasionally, in spite of the law which forbade Puritan preaching within five miles of any borough town. The fact was that the government was by no means anxious to molest him. His pen was invoked against Popery; the Bishops licensed his books in spite of his withholding the prefix of "Saint" to Peter and the other Apostles; the King conversed with him in frequent interviews; he was the agent of the royal bounty to poor Dissenters; and he was even, it is said, promised episcopal preferment if he would join the Church of England. He remained unmoved, taking advantage of opportunity. Amid the devastations of the plague he calmly walked, carrying consolation to those who would receive it only at his hands; and amid the blackened ruins left by the great fire he preached hope to the survivors, secure in a toleration denied by law, but guaranteed by the exigencies and confusion of the hour. What had once been permitted, the occasion not having been abused, was at length rendered permanent by legal sanction. The fierce invectives of Parker beat themselves to pieces at the base of the rock of charity on which Tillotson and Stillingfleet had taken their position, and under such high warrant the government in church and state gave a wide extension of freedom to Protestant Nonconformists. The Independents in America, at the very moment of toleration being granted to Independency at home, were engaged in whipping, imprisoning, or selling into slavery the Baptists and Quakers of New England. Owen received an invitation from the Transatlantic communities to preside over their turbulent ecclesiastical proceedings. His taste and his judgment would have alike stood in the way even had government not interfered. He was better employed at home in exposing in detail the fathomless corruptions of Popery, in writing his great comment upon "*Hebrews*," in releasing

Bunyan from his captivity by interceding with his old pupil Barlow, and in procuring after-delight for Wilberforce and Cecil by the completion of his work "Concerning the Holy Spirit."

Owen was a bold man in all things. He never exhibited his daring more conspicuously than when in his old days he entered upon the doubtful course of a second marriage. He had been a widower but eighteen months when, in 1678, he chose a successor to his "comely and buxom" partner of many years, in the person of the youthful widow of Thomas D'Oyley, Esq. With her fortune Owen set up a carriage, occupied a house and land at Ealing, and was addressing himself to the laudable enjoyment of all things, when he found enjoyment impeded by the appearance of asthma and stone, and afflictions raining down so fast that preaching and writing became alike impossible to him.

But if the gallant old soldier could not wield a sword he could direct one; and to his secretaries, the after-plotter for all parties, dark Ferguson, and the anti-prelatic Shields, in whom Presbyterians still rejoice as the author of the "Hind let loose," Owen dictated more works than we can find space to name. He engaged too, hotly as he had been in his early life opposed to episcopacy, in a project to unite all Protestants in one firm union against Popery; and he finally crowned the work of his life by the production of his "Meditations on the Glory of Christ." The first proof-sheet was placed in his hand on the day he died. "I shall see that glory now," he said, "in another manner," and straightway he turned to the struggle that awaited him in the valley of the shadow of death. When Anthony Wood says of him that "he did very unwillingly lay down his head to die," he simply means, not that Owen was unwilling to surrender life, but that life seemed unwilling to depart from a bodily fortress of strength gigantic. But death vanquished after terrible assault, endured with a submissive courage that desired but did not dread the end; and Owen went to his rest on the memorable day of St. Bartholomew, the 24th of August, 1683.

The mingled love and pride of his disciples gave a princely funeral to his remains, and, with more state than he himself would have sanctioned, all that was mortal of him was interred in the *campo santo* of nonconformity, Bunhill Fields.

Owen resembled Farindon in few things but in piety and sincerity. They were politically and theologically opposed. Their styles are as opposite as were the authors. In Farindon's works we find ourselves calmly traversing a majestic demesne where art is in union with nature, and the romantic glade stands adjacent to the well-trimmed garden. There are long alleys fringed with quaint flowers, many an antique statue divides the way, and there are not only arbours to rest in with delight, but pithy quotations are scattered about, all in a rare profusion, marked by as rare a taste. In company with Owen we traverse sterner scenes, through which he assumes at once to be the guide, and the only one worthy of confidence. Yielding to the assumption, we proceed. Hill and valley, glen and bare craig-side, sparkling river and stormy sea, laughing sun, gorgeous twilight, confusing mists, we pass through all, hurried on by a guide, who is now with us, the next moment pushing us forward, and anon dragging us up some giddy height. There is much delight and some disappointment. We go steadily on for a while through a world of sublime mysteries rendered intelligible by the most accomplished of sages, when, suddenly, and just as we are most needing his wisdom, we find ourselves alone and helpless in the midst of a quagmire, while the sage himself is far distant above us, scaling the high rocks as if he would take heaven by violence, and forgetful, for the time, of those whom he has abandoned to cold, darkness, and uncertainty.

Such were the two men; and that they are again brought before us in their respective works will be a matter of congratulation to all interested in the two divines, their times, or the solemn questions which each treated with a diverse yet a solemn dignity.

J. D.



Nell Gwyn at her door in Drury Lane watching the Milkmaids on May-day ;
the Maypole in the Strand restored.

THE STORY OF NELL GWYN,

RELATED BY PETER CUNNINGHAM.

CHAP. I.

A PIOUS and learned divine, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, preached the funeral sermon of Nell Gwyn; and the house on the park side of Pall Mall in which she is known to have lived, though altered in its outward appearance since her time, now shelters the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. What so good a man as Archbishop Tenison did not think an unfit subject for a sermon, will not be thought, I trust, an unfit subject for a series of papers; for the life which was spent remissly may yet convey a moral, like that of Jane Shore, which the wise and virtuous Sir Thomas More has told so touchingly in his History of King Richard III.

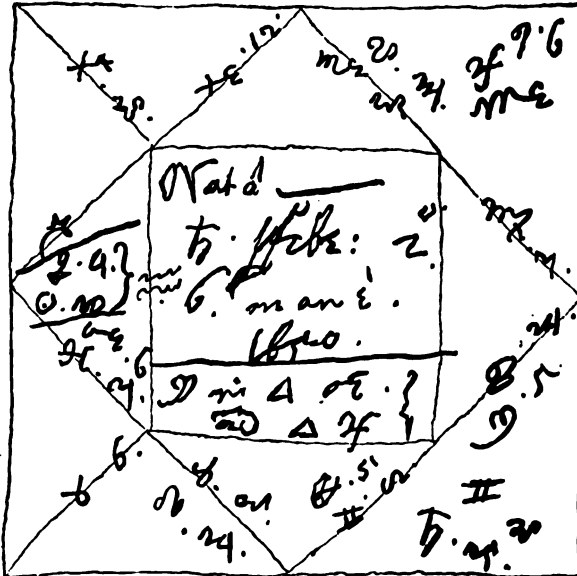
The English people have always

entertained a peculiar liking for Nell Gwyn. There is a fascination about her name which belongs to no other woman of her particular class and condition. Thousands are attracted by it, they know not why, and do not stay to inquire. It is the popular impression that, with all her failings, she was a woman with a generous open English heart; that when raised from poverty and the lowest origin to affluence, she reserved her wealth for others rather than herself; and that the influence which she possessed was often well exercised and never abused. Contrasted with others of a far superior rank in life and tried by far fewer temptations, there is much that marks and removes her from the common herd. The many have no sympathy,

nor should they have any, for Barbara Palmer, Louise de Querouelle, or Eren-gard de Schulenberg; but for Nell Gwyn, "pretty witty Nell," there is a tolerant and kindly regard, which the following pages are designed to illustrate and may perhaps serve in some measure to extend.

The Coal Yard in Drury Lane, a low alley, the last on the east or city side of the lane, and still known by that name, was, it is said, the place of Nell Gwyn's birth. They show, however, in Pipe Lane, in the parish of St. John, in the city of Hereford, a small house of brick and timber, now little better than a hovel, in which she is reputed to have been born. That

the Coal Yard was the place of her birth was stated in print as early as 1721, and was copied by Oldys, a curious inquirer into literary and dramatic matters, in the account of her life which he wrote for Curll.* The Hereford tradition too is of some standing, though there is little I am afraid to support a belief very generally entertained that Nelly was born there. But the city of the Cider country does not want even Nell Gwyn to add to its theatrical reputation; in the same cathedral city, which claims to be the birth-place of the best known English actress, was born, seventy years later, David Garrick, the greatest and best known actor we have yet had.



The horoscope of the nativity of Nell Gwyn, the work perhaps of Lilly, is still to be seen among Ashmole's papers in the Museum at Oxford. She was born, it states, on the second of February, 1650, so that she was but seven-and-thirty at the time of her death. The horoscope, of which I have had a fac-simile made, shows what stars were supposed to be in the ascendant at the time; and such of my readers who do not disdain a study which engaged the attention and ruled not un-

frequently the actions of vigorous-minded men, like Lord Chancellor Shaftesbury and the poet Dryden, may find more meaning in the state of the heavenly bodies at her birth than I have as yet succeeded in detecting.

Of the early history of Nell little is known, and that little with no great degree of certainty. Still less is known of the rank in life of her father and mother; her father, it is said, was a fruiterer in Covent Garden. She speaks in her will of her "kinsman

* In the History of the English Stage. 8vo. 1741. p. 111.

Cholmley," perhaps the nearest relation she then had. Her mother, who lived to see her daughter a favourite of the King, and the mother by the merry monarch of at least two children, was accidentally drowned in a pond near the Neat Houses at Chelsea.

Whatever was the condition in life in which she was born, her bringing up, by her own account, was humble and degrading enough. "Mrs. Pierce tells me," says Pepys, "that the two Marshalls at the King's House are Stephen Marshall's the great Presbyterian's daughters: and that Nelly and Beek Marshall falling out the other day, the latter called the other my Lord Buckhurst's mistress. Nell answered her, 'I was but one man's mistress, though I was brought up in a brothel to fill strong water to the gentlemen; and you are a mistress to three or four, though a Presbyterian's praying daughter.'" This, for a girl of any virtue or of any beauty, was a bad bringing up; there was no escaping unweath'ed from the purlieu she was born in. The Coal-yard, infamous in later years as one of the residences of Jonathan Wild, was the next turning in the same street to the still more notorious and fashionably inhabited Lewknor's-lane, where girls were inveigled and received by infamous women like Madam Ross or Mrs. Creswell, and sent dressed as orange-girls to sell fruit and attract attention in the pits of the adjoining theatres.

That this was Nelly's next calling we have the authority of a poem of the time, attributed to Lord Rochester:

But first the basket her fair arm did suit,
Laden with pippins and Hesperian fruit;
This first step rais'd, to the wondering pit she
sold

The lovely fruit smiling with streaks of gold.

Nell was now an orange-girl, holding her basket of fruit covered with vine-leaves in the pit of the King's Theatre, and taking her stand with her fellow fruit-women in the front row of the pit, with her back to the stage. The cry of the fruit-women, which Shadwell has preserved, "Oranges! will you have any oranges?" must have come clear and invitingly from the lips of Nell Gwyn.

Eleanor Gwyn was ten years of age at the restoration of King Charles II. in 1660. She was old enough, there-

fore, to have noticed the extraordinary change which the return of royalty effected in the manners, customs, feelings, and even conversation of the bulk of the people. The strict observance of the Sabbath was no longer rigidly enforced. Sir Charles Sedley and the Duke of Buckingham rode in their coaches on a Sunday, and the barber and the shoe-black shaved beards and cleaned boots on the same day, without the overseers of the poor of the parish inflicting fines on them for such (as they were thought) unseemly breaches of the Sabbath. May-poles were once more erected on spots endeared by old associations, and the people again danced their old dances around them. The Cavalier restored the royal insignia on his fire-place to its old position; the King's Head, the Duke's Head, and the Crown were once more favourite signs by which taverns were distinguished; drinking of healths and deep potations, with all their Low-Country honours and observances, were again in vogue. Sir Thomas Urquhart, the translator of Rabelais, died of laughter, or, as some say, of drink, at hearing of the restoration of Charles II. The King's health—

Here's a health unto his Majesty, with a fa,
la, la!

was made a pretext for the worst excesses, and irreligion and indecency were thought and expected to secure conversation against the charge of disloyalty and fanaticism. Even the common people took to gay-coloured dresses as before; and a freedom of spirit, rendered familiar by early recollection, and only half subdued by Presbyterian persecution, was confirmed by a licence of tongue which the young men about court had acquired while in exile with their sovereign.

Not the least striking effect of the restoration of the King was the revival of the English stage. The theatres had been closed and the players silenced for three-and-twenty years, and in that period a new generation had arisen, to whom the entertainments of the stage were known but by name. The theatres revived therefore with becoming splendour, and with every advantage which stage properties, new and improved scenery, and the costliest dresses, could lend to help them for-

ward. But there were other advantages equally new, and of still greater importance, without the aid of which the name of Eleanor Gwyn would in all likelihood never have been known.

From the earliest period of the stage in England till the theatres were silenced at the outbreak of the Civil War female characters had invariably been played by men, and during the same brilliant period of our dramatic history there is but one instance of a sovereign witnessing a performance at a public theatre: Henrietta Maria was present once, and once only, at the theatre in the Blackfriars. The plays of Shakespeare and Ben Jonson,

Which so did take Eliza and our James, were invariably seen by those sovereigns, as afterwards indeed by Charles I., in the halls, banqueting houses, and cockpits attached to their palaces. With the Restoration came women on the stage, and the King and Queen, the Dukes of York and Buckingham, the chief courtiers, and the maids of honour, were among the constant frequenters of the public theatres.

Great interest was used at the Restoration for the erection of new theatres in London, but the King, acting it is thought on the advice of Clarendon, who wished to stem at all points the flood of idle gaiety and dissipation, would not allow of more than two—the King's Theatre, under the control of Thomas Killigrew, and the Duke's Theatre (so called in compliment to his brother, the Duke of York), under the direction of Sir William Davenant. Better men for the purpose could not have been chosen. Killigrew was one of the grooms of the bed-chamber to the King, a well-known wit at court and a dramatist himself; and Davenant, who filled the office of Poet Laureate in the household of the King, as he had done before to his father, King Charles I., had been a successful writer for the stage, while Ben Jonson and Massinger were still alive. The two brothers patronised both houses with equal earnestness, and the two patentees vied with each other in catering successfully for the public amusement.

The King's Theatre (the stage on which Nell Gwyn per-

Theatre" as it was

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stood in Drury Lane, on the site of the present building, and was the first theatre, as the present is the fourth, erected on the site. It was small, with few pretensions to architectural beauty, and was first opened on the 8th of April, 1663, when Nell was a girl of thirteen. The chief entrance was in Little Russell Street, not as now in Brydges Street. The stage was lighted with wax candles, on brass censers or cressets. The pit lay open to the weather for the sake of light, but was subsequently covered in with a glazed cupola, which however only imperfectly protected the audience, so that in stormy weather the house was thrown into disorder, and the people in the pit were fain to rise.

The Duke's Theatre, commonly called "The Opera," from the nature of its performances, stood at the back of what is now the Royal College of Surgeons, in Portugal-row, on the south side of Lincoln's-inn-fields. It was originally a tennis-court, and, like its rival, was run up hurriedly to meet the wants of the age. The interior arrangements and accommodation were much the same as at Killigrew's house.

The company of actors at the King's Theatre included at the first opening of the house Theophilus Bird, Charles Hart, Michael Mohun, John Lacy, Nicholas Burt, William Cartwright, William Wintershall, Walter Clun, Robert Shatterell, and Edward Kynaston among the chief male performers; and Mrs. Corey, Mrs. Ann Marshall, Mrs. Rebecca Marshall, Mrs. Eastland, Mrs. Weaver, Mrs. Uphill, Mrs. Knep, and Mrs. Hughes among the female performers. Joe Haines the low comedian, and Cardell Goodman the lover of the Duchess of Cleveland, were subsequent accessions to the stock of actors, as Mrs. Boutell and Mrs. Ellen Gwyn were to the company of actresses.

Bird belonged to the former race of actors, and did not long survive the Restoration. Hart and Clun had been bred up as boys at the Blackfriars to act women's parts. Hart, who had served as a captain in the King's troops, rose to the summit of his profession, but Clun was unfortunately killed while his reputation was still on the

Mohun had played at the theatre before the Civil Wars,

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and had served as a captain under the King, and afterwards in the same capacity in Flanders, where he received the pay of a major; he was famous in *Iago* and *Cassius*. Lacy, a native of Yorkshire, was the Irish *Johnstone* and *Tyrone Power* of his time. Burt had been a boy first under *Shank* at the *Blackfriars*, and then under *Beeston* at the *Cockpit*, and was famous before the Civil Wars for playing *Clariana*, in *Shirley's* play of *Love's Cruelty*, and after the Restoration equally famous as *Othello*. Cartwright and *Wintershall* had belonged to the private house in *Salisbury-court*. Cartwright was celebrated as *Falstaff*, and as one of the two kings of *Brentford* in the farce of *The Rehearsal*. *Wintershall* played *Master Slender*, for which *Dennis* the critic commended him highly, and was celebrated for his *Cokes* in *Ben Jonson's Bartholomew Fair*. *Shatterell* had been quartermaster in *Sir Robert Dallison's* regiment of horse, in which *Hart* had been a lieutenant and Burt a cornet. *Kynaston* was famous in female parts, for which, indeed, he continued celebrated long after the introduction of women on the stage. Such were the actors at the King's House when *Nell Gwyn* came among them.

Mrs. *Corey* (the name *Miss* had then an improper meaning, and the women though single were called *Mistresses*)* played *Abigail*, in the *Scornful Lady* of *Beaumont and Fletcher*; *Scmpronio*, in *Jonson's Catiline*; and was the original *Widow Blackacre* in *Wycherley's Plain Dealer*,—*Pepys* calls her *Doll Common*. The two Marshalls, *Ann* and *Rebecca*, (to whom I have already had occasion to refer) were the younger daughters of the well-known *Stephen Marshall*, the Presbyterian divine, who preached the sermon at the funeral of *John Pym*. Mrs. *Uphill* was first the mistress and then the wife of *Sir Robert Howard*, the poet. Mrs. *Knep* was the wife of a *Smithfield* horse-dealer, and the mistress of *Pepys*. Mrs. *Hughes*, better known as *Peg*, was the mistress of *Prince Rupert*, by whom she had a daughter: and Mrs. *Boutell* was famous for playing *Statira* to Mrs.

Barry's Roxana, in *Lee's* impressive tragedy of *Alexander the Great*. Such were the actresses when *Nell* came among them.

The company at the *Duke's* included *Thomas Betterton*, the rival of *Burbage* and *Garrick* in the well-earned greatness of his reputation, and the last survivor of the old school of actors; *Joseph Harris*, the friend of *Pepys*, was originally a seal-cutter, and famous for acting *Romeo*, *Wolsey*, and *Sir Andrew Aguecheek*; *William Smith*, a barrister of *Gray's-inn*, celebrated as *Zanga* in *Lord Orrery's Mustapha*; *Samuel Sandford*, called by *King Charles II.* the best representative of a villain in the world, and praised both by *Langbaine* and *Steele* for his excellence in his art; *James Nokes*, originally a toyman in *Cornhill*, famous for playing *Sir Nicholas Cully* in *Etherege's Love in a Tub*, for his bawling fops, and for his "good company;" *Cave Underhill*, good as *Cutter* in *Cowley's* comedy, and as the grave-digger in *Hamlet*, called by *Steele* "honest *Cave Underhill*;" and *Matthew Medbourne*, a useful actor in parts not requiring any great excellence. These were the men. The women were, *Elizabeth Davenport*, the first *Roxolana* in the *Siege of Rhodes*, snatched from the stage to become the mistress of the twentieth and last *Earl of Oxford* of the noble family of *Vere*; *Mary Saunderson*, famous as *Queen Katharine* and *Juliet*, afterwards the wife of the great *Betterton*; *Mary* or *Moll Davies*, excellent in singing and dancing,—afterwards the mistress of *Charles II.*; Mrs. *Long*, celebrated for the elegance of her appearance in men's clothes, or "breeches parts," as they were called upon the stage till within the last twenty years; Mrs. *Norris*, the mother of *Jubilee Dicky*; Mrs. *Holden*, daughter of a bookseller to whom *Betterton* had been bound apprentice: and Mrs. *Jennings* and Mrs. *Johnson*, both taken from the stage by gallants of the town,—the former but little known as an actress, the latter celebrated as a dancer and for her part as *Carolina* in *Shadwell's* comedy of *Epsom Wells*. Such were

* The first actress who had *Miss* before her name on a playbill was *Miss Cross*, the original *Miss Hoyden*, in *Vanbrugh's Relapse*.

the women at the rival house. Anthony Leigh and Mrs. Barry, both brought out at the Duke's Theatre, were accessions after Davenant's death, and, as I see reason to believe, after Nell Gwyn had ceased to be connected with the stage.

The dresses at both houses were magnificent and costly, but little or no attention was paid to costume. The King, the Queen, the Duke, and several of the richer nobility gave their coronation suits to the actors, and on extraordinary occasions a play was equipped at the expense of the King. Old court dresses were contributed by the gentry, and birth-day suits continued to be presented as late as the reign of George II. The scenery at the Duke's house was superior to the King's, for Davenant, who introduced the opera among us, introduced us at the same time to local and expensive scenery. Battles were no longer represented

With four or five most vile and ragged foils, or coronations by a crown taken from a deal table by a single attendant.

The old stock plays were divided by the two companies. Killigrew had *Othello*, *Julius Cæsar*, *Henry the Fourth*, *Merry Wives of Windsor*, *Midsummer Night's Dream*; Ben Jonson's four plays—*The Alchemist*, *The Fox*, *The Silent Woman*, and *Catiline*; and the best of Beaumont and Fletcher's—*A King and No King*, *The Humorous Lieutenant*, *Rule a Wife and have a Wife*, *The Maid's Tragedy*, *Rollo*, *The Elder Brother*, *Philaster*, and *The Scornful Lady*; with Massinger's *Virgin Martyr* and *Shirley's Traitor*. Davenant played *Hamlet*, *Lear*, *Macbeth*, *Romeo and Juliet*, *Henry the Eighth*, *Twelfth Night*, and *The Tempest*; Webster's *Duchess of Malfi* and *Mad Lover*; Middleton's *Young Changeling*; Fletcher's *Loyal Subject* and *Mad Lover*; and Massinger's *Bondman*.

The new plays at the King's House were contributed by Sir Robert Howard, Sir Charles Sedley, Major Porter, Killigrew himself, Dryden, and Nat Lee; at the Duke's House by Davenant, Cowley, Etherege, Lord Orrery, and others. The new tragedies were

principally in rhyme. At the first performance of a new comedy ladies seldom attended, or, if at all, in masks, such was the studied indecency of the art of that period.

The wits of Charles found easier ways to fame, Nor wished for Jonson's art or Shakspeare's flame,

Themselves they studied, as they felt they writ—

Intrigue was plot, obscenity was wit.

The performances commenced at three in the afternoon. It was usual therefore to dine beforehand, and when the play was over to adjourn to the Mulberry Garden or Vauxhall, or some other place of public entertainment. The prices of admission were, boxes four shillings, pit two and sixpence, middle gallery eighteen pence, upper gallery one shilling. The ladies in the pit wore vizards or masks. The middle gallery was long the favourite resort of Mr. and Mrs. Pepys.

The upper gallery as at present was attended by the poorest and the noisiest. Servants in livery were admitted as soon as the fifth act commenced.

With the orange-girls (who stood as we have seen in the pit with their back to the stage) the beaux about town were accustomed to break their jests,* and that the language employed was not of the most delicate description we may gather from the dialogue of *Dorimant*, in *Etherege's* comedy of *Sir Fopling Flutter*. The mistress or superior of the girls was familiarly known as *Orange Moll*, and filled the same sort of office in the theatre that the mother of the maids occupied at court among the maids of honour. Both Sir William Penn and Pepys would occasionally have "a great deal of discourse" with *Orange Moll*; and Mrs. Knep the actress, when in want of Pepys, sent *Moll* to the Clerk of the Acts with the welcome message. To higgie about the price of the fruit was thought beneath the character of a gentleman. "The next step," says the *Young Gallant's Academy*, "is to give a turn to the China orange wench and give her her own rate for her oranges (for 'tis below a gentleman to stand haggling like a citizen's wife)

* Prologue to Lord Rochester's *Valentinian*. T. Shadwell's Works, i. 199.

and then to present the fairest to the next vizard mask."* Pepys, when challenged in the pit for the price of twelve oranges which the orange woman said he owed her, but which he says was wholly untrue, was not content

with denying the debt, "but for quiet bought four shillings worth of oranges from her at sixpence a-piece." This was a high price, but the Clerk of the Acts was true to the direction in the Gallant's Academy.

MISS STRICKLAND'S LIVES OF THE QUEENS OF SCOTLAND.†

IN the present volume Miss Strickland has detailed the life of Margaret, daughter of Henry VII. sister of Henry VIII. and wife of James IV. of Scotland; that of Magdalene, daughter of Francis I. of France, the first wife of James V.; and, in part, that of Mary of Guise, widow of the Duke of Longueville, and the second wife of James V. She is about to follow up these lives with a biography of Mary Queen of Scots, from which we are taught to expect great things in vindication of Mary's innocence; and will complete the present series of biographies with a life of Margaret Countess of Lennox.

The varied characters of the Queens who form the subject of this book, or rather of the first and second of them, for the history of the third is not sufficiently developed in the present narrative to present a subject for criticism, exhibit a singular contrast, and offer an admirable theme for the exercise of biographical talent.

Margaret was in some respects the counterpart of her impetuous brother Henry VIII. She possessed the same violence of temper, the same strength of passion, and the same determination to seek her own gratification at whatever cost. But she was even more treacherous and deceitful than Henry VIII., more openly regardless of outward decency, and more entirely a slave to her violent passions. A woman of greater turbulence has seldom lived in the modern period of history, nor has a nation been often afflicted by the government of a worse queen.

On the other hand, Magdalene was a lively love-smitten damsel, who died of consumption in her seventeenth

year, after a wedlock of a few months. She was a mere affectionate girl of undeveloped character.

The lives of these two Queens, and the contrasts which they present, form the theme which is now dealt with by Miss Strickland.

The materials for the life of Queen Magdalene are few, and to be found, for the most part, in very obvious sources; those for that of Margaret are numerous, and scattered about in a great variety of places. Large collections of Margaret's original letters exist in several of our public repositories, and many are to be found in our published collections of letters which refer to her period. Many are in the collections of Sir Henry Ellis, in the publication of the State Paper Commissioners, and in Miss Wood's, now Mrs. Green's, collection of Letters of Royal and Illustrious Ladies. Mrs. Green announced some time ago that she was engaged on a life of Margaret, and we should have been pleased if the work had been left in her hands. Unexplained, it looks, indeed, somewhat uncourteous in Miss Strickland to have interfered with Mrs. Green's intention. Her greater learning, accuracy, and research would have enabled her to do more in the way of procuring and understanding materials than Miss Strickland has been able to do, although there is an occasional raciness and picturesqueness in Miss Strickland's descriptions which is not to be found in the more accurate delineations of Mrs. Green.

Besides the materials for Margaret's biography which are to be found in her correspondence, there exists also

* The Young Gallant's Academy, or Directions how he should behave in all places and company. By Sam. Overcome, 1674.

† "Lives of the Queens of Scotland and English Princesses connected with the regal succession of Great Britain. By Agnes Strickland." Vol. I. 8vo. 1850.

contemporary account of her life, and a narrative written by John Young, the Somerset Herald, of her progress to James IV. and her subsequent progress through England and Scotland to join her husband.* The latter paper is one of the most singular narratives of that period. Minute to a fault, as some people would say, especially in reference to costume, its very minuteness renders it most instructive upon all the subjects which it touches. Margaret was at that time in her 14th year, a beautiful little girl, and of course an object of universal attraction. She journeyed in state from Lincolnshire to Edinburgh, accompanied by a noble retinue, and escorted from county to county by the sheriffs and gentry on horseback, the sheriff "holding a white rod in his hand." Everywhere on the long line of her road, from town and village, from hill and valley, the people flocked in crowds to see and greet the royal child. Corporations came forth in their gayest garments, and ecclesiastics in their whitest surplices and their richest copes, bringing their crosses and their relics for the little queen to kiss. The noblemen came around her with their retainers dressed in all the bravery of velvet and satin, and the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of Durham, and the Earl of Northumberland, who were her principal entertainers on her route, kept open house and resorted to an infinity of devices to amuse the little queen and manifest their loyalty to her stern father. A pleasanter royal progress has seldom traversed England, nor has any incident of the kind ever met with a chronicler honest or more painstaking than John Young.

Of course this is a great paper for Miss Strickland. For once her accustomed preciseness respecting costume and ceremony seems in peril of being outdone by an actual historical original. Truly she has made the most of it. Forty pages of her book are built entirely upon this single authority. Some people may think her details amusing, but all who are in any degree acquainted with

the honest simplicity of the original, will soon tire of the strange mixture of truth and fable which Miss Strickland has contrived to weave out of it. Her use of this narrative offers, indeed, a clear example of her customary mode of dealing with authorities. Our other historical writers may generally be trusted for their statements of facts, however widely they may differ in their modes of construing them. Their inaccuracy lies in the imputation of motives, feelings, and principles of action prompted by their own party notions rather than by an acquaintance with the spirit and feeling of the times respecting which they write. Miss Strickland is by no means exempt from this little failing,—she has her own theories, and oftentimes they are as wild and fanciful as anybody else's,—but her great predominating anxiety, in which she stands alone amongst dabblers in history, is perpetually to throw an air of romance and melodrama around her principal persons, and, such is her determination to accomplish her object, that whilst writing gravely and authoritatively about facts and historic records, she never scruples to make her authorities bend just as suits her notions. Minute accuracy is a thing of which she has not the least idea. Of course we shall not be understood as finding fault with this. There always have existed certain secondary ways of conveying historical knowledge. Chroniclers and historical writers are sage grave men. They are not the lightest kind of reading. They do not amuse an after-dinner family circle or an evening working party. Young ladies do not like them. A ballad in the olden time, subsequently an historical drama, and in later days an historical romance, formed a far pleasanter medium of acquiring historical knowledge; and it mattered little if the more picturesque ingredients of these various kinds of composition partook more largely of the poetical than of the actual. Miss Strickland's biographies are a kind of successors to these various old semi-historical com-

* The account of the baptism is printed from a Cotton MS. Julius, B. xii. in Leland's *Collectanea*, iv. 253, edit. 1770, and John Young's narrative is in the same work, iv. 258, from a MS. in the possession of Garter Anstis.

positions, with this addition, that it is part of the fun of the matter that the lady-authoress, in the midst of her wildest romances, assumes her gravest airs, and writes far more grandiloquently about historical authorities, than would ever be thought of by hard-working students who have dug and delved in them for years. In certain circles these things tell, and there are people who openly profess their delight in Miss Strickland's publications, not because they are written in an off-hand dashing style, not because they are amusing, melodramatic, and romantic, which are their true good qualities, but because they are "so true," "so entirely founded upon authorities," in one word "so historical!" For the special benefit of this class of readers, and by way of exemplifying our meaning, we will give a very few evidences of the manner in which Miss Strickland has dealt with Mr. John Young and his very singular narrative.

His history commences at the King's "royal," or, as Miss Strickland grandly terms it between inverted commas, "*right royal*," manor of Richmond. There, on St. Paul's Day, which Miss Strickland calls January 24th, instead of 25th, in 1502-3, little Margaret was affianced to the King of Scotland. Young says that on that day "were the fiancels," which is here kindly enlarged to "*were performed the fiancels*," as if it had been a mere dramatic representation. Young tells us that there were present the King and Queen, "with their noble children, except the Prince,"—a very significant exception, for the Prince, as we are elsewhere informed by Miss Strickland, is said to have grievously disliked the match. This is converted by Miss Strickland into "*all their noble children*" without any exception. Amongst the persons present, Young enumerates, "The Pope's Orator;" this is changed into "*Don Peter the Pope's Orator*." We had thought it pretty generally known that the Pope's ambassadors were always ecclesiastics. Don Pedro, Master Young states, was the ambassador from Spain. These little variations and many others occur within a few lines in passages distinguished by inverted commas. But turn we to the actual *fiancels*. Young says that the proctor

of James promised on his behalf that he would take Margaret for his wife "in during his and thine lives natural." The chronicler's "in during" of course meant "enduring," but it is printed by Miss Strickland "*in and during* his and thine, &c." and then follows this comment.

"This sentence is very singular, as it seems to bind James IV. for his whole life, in case of Margaret's death, and appears therefore a strange innovation in the rites of marriage in the Roman church, which never varies even in trifles."

The law relative to marriage-contract is, no doubt, a very interesting branch of the great science to which it belongs, and in the present state of things it is quite right that ladies should examine how it stands in the Roman church; but, in such a case as this, somebody a little nearer home would probably have given just as safe an opinion as could be found in the works of any Roman casuist. Any legal friend of Miss Strickland would have told her, that the matrimonial forms of the English church are just as invariable as those of the church of Rome, and that an obligation to do a certain thing so long as two persons live, is not thought to be of much avail, either in matrimony or in any thing else, when one of them is alive no longer.

Young tells us that the journey to Scotland commenced on the 27th June, 1503, when the King

"was transported out of his manor of Richmond towards Coliweston, a place of . . . my lady his mother, accompanied of . . . the princess the said Margaret Queen of the Scots, his first begotten daughter. And he being at Coliweston, the 8th day of . . . July following, gave her licence, and made her to be conveyed very nobly out of his said realm."

Out of this passage Miss Strickland has built up the following:

"King Henry VII. himself escorted his *favourite* child on her way to her future country. The royal progress set forth *in great state* from Richmond Palace, June 16, 1503, and bent its course towards Coliweston, one of the most southerly castles appertaining to the great possessions of the bride's grandmother Margaret Countess of Richmond. *That venerable lady received her son and granddaughter June*

27 right royally, entertaining them with all the diversions which Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire could afford for more than a fortnight."

The passages in italics are all mistakes or mere imagination. That Margaret was her father's favourite child—that he travelled in great state—that he set forth on the 16th June—that he reached the castle of Coliweston on the 27th, and was received and entertained in the way supposed, is all mere supposition.

At page 28 we read, in the account of the procession on leaving Coliweston,

"Queen Margaret was followed by a gentleman mounted, leading in his hand a palfrey 'very richly dight.' This cavalier was Sir Thomas Wortley, recently appointed her master of the horse."

The authority, Master Young, states that it was *not* Sir Thomas Wortley:

"After her was conveyed in hand by a gentleman one palfrey very richly drest, till that Sir Thomas Wortley came to her, the which was ordonned master of her horse;"

and it appears afterwards that Sir Thomas Wortley did not join her until she had been several days on the road.

"The Somerset Herald," remarks Miss Strickland, "leaves it in doubt whether the young Queen slept in the castle [of Pontefract], the scene of more than one tragedy connected with her race." p. 30.

What the Somerset Herald remarks is as follows:

"She passed through the said town [Pontefract], and *through the castle to the abbey* . . . where she made her prayers, and after went to her lodgings *within the same place* for that night."

On the day following, Miss Strickland tells us,

"The Lord Scrope of Bolton met her in her afternoon stage from Tadcaster. He was riding in great state with his lady 'right richly beseen.' Their son Lord Scrope of Upsal appeared at the head of almost an army of Yorkshire chivalry, composed of knights, squires, and their retainers."

This is the fair authoress's version of the following:

"And two miles from the said Tadcaster came to her the Lord Scroop of Bolton, and the Lord Scroop of Upsal, his son, in company of many gentlemen well ap-

pointed, and their folks to the number of 20 horses of their liveries well horsed."

The lady "right richly be-seen," and the army of Yorkshire knights, are mere imagination. Whenever Miss Strickland uses the word "right," as "right royally," "right richly," and so forth, it may be taken for granted that she is romancing. The same conclusion may also be generally drawn from her use of inverted commas; other writers use them to denote quotation, with her they indicate non-quotation, or, at best, misquotation.

The next sentence runs on thus:

"The sheriffs of the west riding likewise came to welcome her grace," &c.

Of course this is a mistake; we suppose it is built upon the following:

"Out of the said Tadcaster came the two sheriffs of the city of York welcoming the Queen into their franchises."

One of the most valuable portions of the herald's journal consists of his description of the Earl of Northumberland, a princely man, whose splendour of attire and grandeur of attendance were commensurate with the magnificent position which he maintained in the north of England. He met the Queen two miles from York and escorted her into the city.

"At two miles from the city came toward the said Queen my lord the Earl of Northumberland, well horsed upon a fair courser, with a foot-cloth to the ground of crimson velvet, all borded of [bordered with] *orfererie*; his arms [*i. e.* his coat of arms] very rich in many places upon his saddle and harness, his stirrups gilt, himself arrayed of a gown of the said crimson. At the openings of the sleeves and the collar a great bordure of [precious] stones. His boots of velvet black. his spurs gilt, and in many places he made gambades, pleasant for to see. Always nigh to him were two footmen; their jackets of that same as before to his devises.

"Before him he had three henchmen richly drest and mounted upon fair horses, their short jackets of *orfererie*, and the harness of the said horses of the same. After them rode the Master of his Horse arrayed of his livery of velvet, mounted upon a gentle horse, and campanes [small bells] of silver and gilt, and held in his hand another fair courser. Of all things his harness appointed as before is said.

"With him in his company were many noble knights, that is, to wit, Sir John

Hastings, Sir John Pennington, Sir Lancelot Thirkeld, Sir Thomas Curwen, Sir John Normanville, Sir Robert of Aske, all knights, arrayed of his said livery of velvet, with some goldsmith mark [work], and great chains, and were well mounted. Some of their horse harness were full of campanes, some of gold and silver, and the others of silver.

"Also there was his officer of arms, named Northumberland Herald, arrayed of his said livery of velvet, bearing his coat, since [i. e. from] the meeting till to his departing, through all the entering and issue of good towns and cities.

"Also other gentlemen in such ways arrayed of his said livery: some in velvet, others in damask and chamlet, and others in cloth, well mounted, to the number of three hundred horses."

We have copied the whole of this long passage because it contains incomparably the best description we are acquainted with of the external appearance of that dangerous grandeur and feudal dignity which Henry VII. set himself to extirpate. The household-book of this same Earl, published by Bishop Percy, gives a most minute account of his domestic arrangements. Between the two we have as complete a picture of the magnificence of this northern prince as can be obtained, or hoped for, of any one in that distant period. Miss Strickland, without a shadow of authority, nay, against all authority, chooses to consider the Earl to have been a mere fop, and thus alters and dilutes the description we have quoted:

"The Earl of Northumberland, whose attention to his dress and decorations was remarkable—so much so that Master John Young, Somerset Herald, felt himself obliged to draw the following sketch of a noble fop of the 15th [?] century, in which the reality of Percy of Northumberland almost rivals the bright ideal of Sir Percy Shafton:

"My Lord of Northumberland came to welcome her fair grace *gaily* clothed in crimson velvet. At the openings of his sleeves and collar appeared large borders set with precious stones, and his boots were of black velvet worked with gold. His foot-cloth of crimson velvet, all bordered with *orfeverie* (beaten and wrought gold), hung to the ground. Gold embossed work appeared on his arms, which were very rich, on his saddle-bow and on his harness. The steed on which he was mounted was a *right* fair one; and as he approached the Queen,

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ever and anon he made gambades pleasant to see. In company with the Earl of Northumberland rode the venerable knight Sir Lancelot Thirkeld (honourably celebrated by Wordsworth in our days), Sir Thomas Curwen of Workington, and Sir John Pennington."

Here are probably as many mistakes and variations as lines. The purport and character of the Earl's magnificent attendance is as entirely misunderstood as the meaning of "his arms," which is evidently thought to indicate defensive armour instead of armorial bearings.

At York the little Queen lodged in the palace of the Archbishop, and there was visited by the Countess of Northumberland. Miss Strickland thinks her Majesty held "a drawing-room, as it would be called in modern phraseology," and thus describes it between inverted commas:

"Here my lady the Countess of Northumberland was presented to her, being well accompanied with knights and gentlemen. The young queen of Scotland kissed her for the welcoming she gave her."

One lady, accompanied by knights and gentlemen, would make but a sorry drawing-room, "in modern phraseology;" and we do not see why the Queen kissed the Countess in recompence for her welcome, the Earl and Countess being as much visitors at York as the Queen herself, who was the guest of the Archbishop. The original makes it all clear.

"Within the great chamber was presented before her my lady the Countess of Northumberland, well accompanied of many knights and gentlemen, *ladies and gentlewomen*, the Queen kissing her *in the welcoming*,"—i. e. in welcoming her, not on account of the welcome which her grace had received.

We might pursue this sort of illustration through Miss Strickland's book sentence by sentence, and page by page, but we will give only two or three further examples, still derived from Master Young. The Queen was met upon her entry into Scotland by various high dignitaries of her new country. A tent, which had been erected at Lamberton Kirk, was the place of meeting. The whole proceeding wanted the splendor of the English ceremonials in which the Queen had lately borne her part. Cloth of frieze succeeded cloth of gold, but it

was an honest hearty greeting, although of simple character. In the pavilion or tent in which the meeting took place, the chronicler records,

"Within the same was a lady of the country clothed with scarlet, with gentlewomen appointed after their guise [i. e. dressed after their fashion] who had brought some new fruits."

Miss Strickland, who likes to introduce a touch of romance at every turn, quotes this passage, but interpolates it as follows :

"who had brought from King James for the Queen some new fruits."

Margaret's first night in Scotland was passed at Fast Castle, afterwards celebrated in the history of the Gowry conspiracy. The next night she slept at Haddington, "in the abbey of the nuns," and proceeded on the following day to the castle of Dalkeith, the seat of the Earl of Morton, where she remained four days. Whilst she was at Dalkeith we are told by the chronicler that—

"At the castle and abbey of Newbottell, half a mile thence, was ordonned meat and drink by the space of four days that she was there [i. e. at Dalkeith] with livery of horses as in the places before-said."

So that whilst the Queen and her immediate attendants were at Dalkeith, the body of her retinue was probably stationed at Newbattle.

James came first to visit her on her arrival at Dalkeith. He passed the evening with her, and returned to Edinburgh. Master Young gives this account of the day following :—

"The 4th day of the said month the Queen abode at the said castle, the which had great feast. At four of the clock, after dinner, the Archbishops of York and of Glasgow, the Bishop of Durham, the Earl of Surrey and the Earl of Bothwell, accompanied of many others, lords, knights, and gentlemen, went to meet the King, the which was coming for to see the Queen again, and to comfort her of some loss that she had the night before, by fortune of fire, of her palfreys.

"The King flying as the bird that seeks her prey took other way and came privily to the said castle, and entered within the chamber with a small company, where he found the Queen playing at the cards,"

and then follows an account of a merry evening, with dancing and music, after which the King leaped upon his courser

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without putting foot in stirrup, and returned to Edinburgh for the night. On the 7th, "in the morning, the King sent to the Queen new palfries," and she departed from Dalkeith, and entered Edinburgh in a grand procession.

Now Young is the only authority for these facts. Nothing more is known about them than what he tells. Miss Strickland refers to him, and to him only. But mark what she makes of this incident. After stating Margaret's arrival at Dalkeith and her first interview with her husband, she continues,—

"Such happy order of affairs did not, however, last through that night. The young Queen was roused from her first sleep with the terrific glare of flames: a conflagration was raging within the walls of Dalkeith, and no little alarm existed for some time, lest fatal injury to all its inhabitants should ensue. At length the fire was subdued, which had broken out in the stables: these were utterly consumed, and everything in them. The Queen's two white palfreys were burnt; and as one of them was much beloved by her, she spent the next morning in tears for its loss.

"When King James heard of this misfortune he sent a consoling message to the Queen; and entreated her, as Dalkeith had proved thus unfortunate, that she would remove to Newbattle Castle, at a short distance from it, where everything had been prepared for her entertainment for four days. Thither Queen Margaret removed with her train the afternoon of August 4; but she still remained inconsolable for the loss of her favourite animals. The King sent word that he would pay her a visit at Newbattle that afternoon for the purpose of comforting her; upon which the Earl of Surrey, the Archbishop of York, and several other English lords, rode forth intending to meet the King of Scots.

"But James had taken a different road to Newbattle Castle, and entered it privately. He came to the Queen's drawing-room with a few persons, and found her playing at cards."

The rousing of the Queen from her first sleep, the personal danger, the consequent alarm, the utter destruction, the whiteness of the palfries, her affection for one of them, her tearful morning, the King's request that she would remove to Newbattle, her removal thither "in the afternoon," afflicted and inconsolable, are all mere imaginations

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unsupported by authority, and in many instances contradicted by it.

These examples might be multiplied *ad infinitum*. We could exhibit blunders of all varieties of kinds, and of any desired number, many difficult to parallel even in historical romance, and others apparently the result of a mere wanton disregard of all accuracy and fact; but the instances we have adduced are surely enough to prove the character and mode of manufacture of the book.

Now, do not let it be supposed that we entertain any objection to Miss Strickland, or any other lady, writing amusing stories after this fashion. They may imagine, pretty dears, whatever they like. Raging flames, and floods of tears, and loves of white paltries are quite at their service. They may do with them whatever they think best. But let the matter be understood. Let it be known that when they set up as history-writers, this is their way of holding the Muse's pen. Let that fact be understood, and we are quite willing that they should have as large a charter as they

please. Men-writers of history shall be bound by authority. They shall be compelled to observe the sanctity of quotation and the literal accuracy which is guaranteed by inverted commas. Upon them shall the vials of critical wrath be poured forth unsparingly when they interpolate or invent; but the charming Strickland-creatures shall enjoy, unmolested by us, the full privilege of inventing facts, misunderstanding authorities, and interpolating documents; and when they have done all this, they may, if it so please them, call the hodge-podge by the name of History; we only stipulate that the nature of the ingredients be understood.

In the course of compositions put together in this way Miss Strickland has whitewashed our English Mary I. and blackwashed every Protestant person and every lover of liberty that has chanced to come across her path. In the same way she will find no difficulty in the case of Mary of Scotland, or in any other case that she may take in hand.

NOTES FROM A JOURNAL OF A FORTNIGHT'S TOUR ON THE RHINE.

By CHARLES ROACH SMITH, Esq. F.S.A.

(*With a Plate.*)

THE title I have chosen for this contribution to the "Gentleman's Magazine" will at once explain the circumstance which led to the collection of the memoranda, and apologise for brevity of description, incompleteness, and omissions. The banks of the Rhine are so fertile in rich and interesting remains of antiquity, of which many have been fully investigated by able local antiquaries possessing every opportunity of doing justice to their merits, that it appears almost presumptuous in the passing stranger to offer remarks on such objects, many of which demand careful examination, close comparison, and often reconsideration. The tourist who has projected an excursion of a considerable distance, to be accomplished within a very limited time, and in a foreign country, finds at every step that the study of its antiquities is beset with numerous difficulties easily conceived by all who have undertaken the pleasing task.

He has to regulate his stay at particular places by the railway clock or the set hour of departure of a steamer or diligence, and he leaves some remarkable monument half examined, some private or public museum unvisited or perhaps unknown to him; he may not have been able to obtain letters of introduction to the local antiquaries, or to avail himself of them if obtained. To such and similar causes may be partly ascribed the little information we in England glean from the visits of our friends to continental places abounding in antiquities. Moreover, most of the continental antiquarian publications are but little known in England, and there is scarcely any correspondence between our antiquarian and archaeological societies and those on the other side of the British Channel; with a very few exceptions the societies are almost unknown to each other. In many of the libraries in large towns and cities in France and Ger-

many not a copy of the "*Archæologia*"* is to be found, while at the same time our public libraries are destitute of many standard antiquarian works published in those countries. Tourists therefore should not, it is submitted, hesitate in making public the observations they may have made on remarkable objects of antiquity, nor be diverted from doing all in their power to break down the barriers which obstruct scientific intercourse, and that interchange of information and opinion so desirable between persons engaged in similar studies and researches, living in countries closely connected geographically and consanguineously.

Mayence, the Roman *Maguntiacum* or *Mogontiacum*, is well known as the principal town in the dominions of the Grand Duke of Hesse Darmstadt, situated on the left bank of the Rhine, near the junction of the Maine. It is about twenty miles from Frankfort, seventy-three from Trèves, and eighty-five from Cologne. *Moguntiacum* was the chief city of *Germania Prima*, and is frequently mentioned by historians as the scene of important events in the various German wars. On the right bank of the Rhine, precisely opposite, was a *castellum* or strong military post, which gave name to the present Castel, connected with Mayence by a bridge of boats. Whether any remains of the Roman fortress are yet to be traced I had no opportunity of ascertaining; but the museums of Mayence and Wiesbaden, and probably that of Berlin, contain abundant evidences of the importance of the place in the Roman times. The situation of Mayence has, through successive ages, exposed the city to the devastating effects of hostile invasions, and, in consequence, it is difficult to identify architectural remains of the Roman epoch. In the citadel is an isolated mass of masonry called the Tower of *Drusus*, which probably was one of the towers of the ancient city wall. This has remained much

in the same state as it now appears for at least two centuries, as it is figured in the "*Topographia Archiepiscopatum Moguntinensis*, 1646," in which work, in a general view of the city, is also represented what may probably have been a fragment of the aqueduct, some arches of which are still standing at *Zahlbach*, about a mile from Mayence. The state of Mayence under the Romans is, however, well understood by the monuments of various kinds preserved in the public museum. In local importance they far exceed any collection in our own country, and their worth appears to be well appreciated by the municipality and by the citizens, for the rooms are spacious and well arranged, and the antiquities are extremely well classified and accessible. To the public spirit and liberality of private individuals the museum is much indebted, and the donations are received and preserved with becoming consideration and care. One example illustrative of the good feeling of the donor may be cited in an obelisk composed of specimens of Roman tessellated pavements discovered at Mayence. On the base is inscribed as follows:—

Ex Integris Figuris Pavimenti
Romani Moguntiaci Detecti
Hunc Obeliscum Construxit
Urbique Patriæ Dono Dedit
Henricus Koenig
MDCCLXXXVII.

The Roman sculptures are civil and military, chiefly the latter. Of the former class the most striking are fragments which have evidently belonged to elaborate compositions, analogous both in character and in workmanship to those upon the celebrated monument of the *Secundini* at *Igel* near *Treves*. On one fragment is a representation of two men engaged in preparing corn for the mill. One is fanning or winnowing the grain in a fan of wicker-work, precisely like those in use at the present day, while his companion is carrying away a basketful upon his shoulders. Another fragment

* Dr. Bell informs me that a short time since, when walking through the august public library of Dresden, with the second secretary, he was shown the long file of folios published by the Record Commission, and so liberally distributed by the British Government to the public libraries of Europe. "We are very much obliged," remarked his conductor, "by the kindness of the English Government, but should have been much better pleased with a complete set of the *Archæologia*."

exhibits a group of workmen storing away wine in casks. A bas-relief of a similar subject was discovered at Augsburg in 1601.* The sepulchral monument of Blussus is particularly interesting for the costume of the figures. Of these there are three, Blussus himself, his wife, and child. The first two are represented seated; the bust of the son, wearing a bulla, appears between his parents. Blussus is clothed in the *pænula*, a long close-fitting cloak resembling the ancient chasuble, with a hood or cowl, the lower part of which falls over the shoulders, the upper forms a thickish roll round the neck. The hands rest upon the knees; in the left he holds a purse, indicative of wealth, and on the little finger is a ring. The dress of this figure exhibits a close resemblance to mediæval ecclesiastical costume. The cloak with a hood may be compared with an example on the monument of Philus, a citizen of the Sequani, found at Cirencester. (See *Gent. Mag.* Sept. 1835.) The lady is arrayed in a style and fashion equally peculiar. She wears a vest which fits closely to the arms and upper part of the body, and at the bottom of the neck is gathered to a frill inclosed by a torques; to the sleeves are appended cuffs which turn back like the modern gauntlet-cuffs; the right arm is encircled by an armlet, and the wrists with bracelets. Upon the breast is a large rose-shaped ornament or brooch, and a diamond-shaped fibula with cross bars. An upper garment hangs loose and gracefully, being fastened with a fibula on the right shoulder, and crossed in front over the left arm; it is also sustained by two other fibulæ, one in front below those mentioned, and one upon the left arm. Of these diamond-shaped fibulæ there are altogether four, and they demand further observation. They are in form totally unlike any examples I am familiar with in Roman sculpture, which are usually, if not exclusively, circular. But they somewhat resemble specimens which have been found with Roman remains, both on the continent and in England, particularly one found at Etaples, and figured in

pl. iii. vol. i. of the "*Collectanea Antiqua*." The skill of the sculptor has been yet further employed in representing the lady. Having taken considerable pains to portray her elegant and costly dress, he has placed in her hands, to signify her industry and domestic virtues, the implements of weaving, and in her lap her favourite dog with a bell round his neck. In addition to the fragments before mentioned, which refer to provincial life and the business or employments of the deceased, may be pointed out, on the reverse side of the stone, a bas-relief of a boat or small vessel propelled by paddles such as are still in common use on the Rhine; and representations of the tools of his trade upon the gravestone of a Roman artisan, a mason or carpenter.

The military monuments are chiefly inscribed to soldiers of the fourth legion, surnamed *Macedonica*, and of the twenty-second, called *Primægenia*, and to soldiers of various cohorts, alæ, and other bodies of auxiliary troops. The name, age, parentage, and time of serving are in almost all cases expressed, and the inscriptions commonly conclude with stating that the heirs to the deceased erected the monuments. Some of the stones bear the effigies of the deceased, which occasionally are elaborately sculptured and decorated with *phalera* and other military honours. These soldiers are not unfrequently represented on horseback striking with a spear at a prostrate foe, as on the well-known monuments found at Cirencester and in other parts of England. A very considerable number of these valuable sepulchral memorials were discovered at Zahlbach, near the city, at the commencement of the present century. Fourteen or fifteen yet remain by the road side, adjoining that village, carefully re-erected and preserved. The twenty-second legion is recorded on several varieties of tiles in the Museum, both ornamented and plain.

The votive inscriptions are also numerous, and include dedications to the *Dii Majores*, particularly Jupiter and Juno, the *Dii Minores*, one to Jupiter and the *Deæ Matres*, the Gods and

* It is figured in Rich's "*Illustrated Companion to the Latin Dictionary and Greek Lexicon*," p. 141.

2023.05.24



After a photograph.

Roman Sword found at Castel, near Mayence

Gentleman's Magazine, Jan. 1754

Genii presiding over the highways and byeways, and an altar inscribed IN.H.D.D. (in honorem domus divinæ), with two groups of deities. The lower part of the last is quadrilateral, and in this division are Juno, Minerva, Hercules, and Mercury; on the upper, which is octagonal, are Saturn, Sol, Luna, Mars, Mercury, Jupiter, and Venus, with their emblems, the eighth compartment bearing the inscription. In these deities will be recognised the planets presiding over the days of the week. This altar was found at Castel.*

The departments of the Mayence Museum allotted to Roman glass, pottery, and minor objects of ancient art, are filled in a manner perfectly astonishing to those who are only acquainted with our public museums in England. The red fictile vessels so well understood by the term Samian are found in considerable number on the sites of Roman stations and towns throughout Germany. Many of those at Mayence and at other places are precisely similar to specimens found in England; so much so that in several instances they seem to have been cast in the same moulds; we find also many potters' names familiar to us in their various readings and types, and these facts considered in conjunction with that of the discovery in Germany of kilns for making this peculiar ware, will, I think, pretty clearly decide that to the Roman manufactories in that country Britain was indebted for most of those useful and elegant vessels. The lamps in terra-cotta are also to be mentioned for their number and tasteful execution; and among the bronzes may be specified as curious and fine works of art a head of Apollo, 11 inches in height, and a charioteer in a biga.

One of the most remarkable and interesting objects at Mayence, but which is not yet secured for the museum, is a Roman sword and sheath, discovered a short time since at Castel during excavations for the railway terminus. A representation of it is given in our plate, and it may be thus described:—The sword itself, being of

steel, is so oxidized that it cannot with safety be withdrawn from the scabbard, and only the upper end where it is united to the hilt, which is unfortunately broken and lost, is visible. The scabbard is twenty-four inches in length, and at the widest part three inches and a quarter in width; it appears to have been made of thin wood, plated with silver. The wood has decayed, but the external covering, as shown in our plate, is almost perfect. It is bound round by two bands, to which are affixed rings for suspending it to a belt. On the upper part of the sheath is a group of figures, the object of which is explained fully by two shields,—the one, by the side of the central personage, being inscribed FELICITAS TIBERI; the other, VIC. AVG. This principal figure is therefore probably intended for the Emperor Tiberius himself, unless the VIC. AVG. should be held to refer to Augustus. The youthful military figure presenting the emperor with an image of Victory can hardly be explained to be other than Germanicus, whose successes and military adventures in Germany are so vividly recorded by Tacitus. The name of the hero does not occur; but as, upon the monument which he erected to commemorate the vanquishment of the nations between the Rhine and the Elbe, it is supplanted by that of Tiberius, and possibly from the same cause, namely, either fear of exciting the envy of the tyrant, or because he was satisfied in deserving praise: "De se nihil addidit, metu invidiæ, an ratus conscientiam factis satis esse."† Behind Tiberius stands a female figure holding a *hasta pura*, and a shield inscribed VIC. AVG. This seems a personification of Victory, and the artist may have intended to express the idea of her having adopted the *hasta pura*, an emblem of peace, and transferred to Germanicus the symbol of triumph, which he presents to the emperor. The figure in the background may probably be intended for Mars, to whom, in conjunction with Jupiter and Augustus, the monument alluded to above was dedicated.

* Other examples of planet-stones have been found in Germany. In the Brit Museum is a fragment of one found, many years since, at Chesterford, in Essex.

† Ann. lib. ii. c. xxii.

On the lower part of the sheath are also two designs which seem capable of explanation. The upper of these probably has reference to the recovery of the lost eagles and ensigns of Varus, an achievement commemorated by coins and a triumphal arch. The female figure in the lower compartment armed with a *bipennis*, or double axe, and a spear, may possibly be intended for a personification of those parts of Germany in friendly alliance with the Romans during the campaign of Germanicus. Conspicuous among the auxiliary troops on this occasion were the Rheti and Vindelici, and that these nations used a kind of double axe or hatchet would seem implied by a passage in Horace, although I am not aware of any example of such a weapon ever having been discovered:—

Videre Rheti bella sub Alpibus
Drusum gerentem Vindelici; quibus
Mos unde deductus per omne
Tempus Amazonia securi
Dextras obarmet, quærere distuli.*

Some of the German antiquaries, it appears, have given a different interpretation to the figures upon the sword from that which I have ventured to offer. The sitting personage in the group is considered to represent Augustus, and the other youthful figure is conjectured to be Tiberius. This explanation is worthy of consideration. Tiberius, it is well known, distinguished himself in Germany under Augustus, as did Drusus, to whom Horace addressed the ode containing the lines alluding to the Vindelici. There are other points to be considered, particularly the portraits. That on the medallion and that of the youthful warrior seemed to me, during the short time the sword was in my hands, more to resemble the features of Germanicus as they are given in his coins, than those of Tiberius; but, it must be admitted, none of the likenesses are so palpably marked as those upon the coins of these princes. It must be considered, if we are to admit that the female with the double axe is a personification of Vindelicia, that this country and Rætia had been conquered by Drusus and Tiberius, and would therefore have rather been represented in a dejected

position, the usual attitude of the conquered, than armed and free, a perfectly consistent and suitable type if applied to the exploits of Germanicus, for the Rheti and Vindelici were his allies, and greatly contributed to the final overthrow of Arminius. Also, if the chief personage be Augustus instead of Tiberius, the eagle and standards in the temple must be considered as merely a conventional adjunct to the picture, and not, as I have suggested, the recovered ensigns of Varus.

In the graves of the ancient Germans, among other weapons, chiefly swords and spears, hatchets are occasionally discovered, but with a single edge only. It would be a curious and desirable point to ascertain whether, in the region occupied by the Vindelici, such weapons are discovered more frequently than in other parts of Germany, and whether they differ in shape from the Frankish and Saxon hatchets which are found in France and England.

The sword, it may be stated, is in the possession of a dealer in antiquities, who demands for it a sum equivalent to a thousand pounds sterling.

Wiesbaden, now connected with Castel by a railway, is well known as a fashionable watering-place. Its general aspect is that of our Cheltenham and Leamington, and the town itself is to the antiquary neither more nor less attractive than those places. It possesses, however, a museum of local antiquities rivalling that of Mayence, but still less known to the foreigner, and without the advantage of any printed catalogue. The visitor who seeks its treasures in the spirit of scientific research will at once perceive, from unmistakable signs, that the antiquities of Wiesbaden are the least valued of the attractions of this popular town, and he will have some difficulty in procuring a dispensation from the stinted allowance of time, which is considered, perhaps, too ample by the crowds of loungers who saunter through the rooms, once or twice a-week, at set hours, without guide or guide-book. Let not the antiquary who would pause over the rich and extraordinary contents of this splendid museum, go un-

* *Carm. lib. iv. od. 4.* The first line, it may be remarked, has been read "*Rhetis bella sub Alpibus.*"

provided with a letter of introduction, or without first making a personal application, to Herr Habel, the liberal and enlightened director of the museum, who resides near Biberich on the Rhine. He will not find this gentleman's name inscribed on marble or on paper. With that modesty with which true generosity is ever united, he seems to have carefully avoided any mention of his good acts; and it was only on my return to England I learned that it is mainly to the munificence of Herr Habel that we are indebted for the conservation of most of the remains of ancient art deposited in the Wiesbaden museum. It is probable the Wiesbaden public are yet totally ignorant of the fact.

The Museum of Antiquities comprises seven or eight rooms, in which the larger monuments, such as sculptures, inscriptions, and votive altars, are placed on the floors; the vases and minor objects in glass cases. On the walls are hung in small glass cases numerous collections of late Roman and early Frankish antiquities taken from graves in the neighbourhood. They are grouped together precisely as they were discovered, an admirable arrangement for reference, which might be copied with great advantage in our own country, where attention to the circumstances under which such remains are found, (the primary object of scientific archaeological research,) is but little understood or practised; a defect in some of our chief museums often felt and complained of by those who prize antiquities as illustrating history, and not as so many disjected relics to which caprice and ignorance attach a fictitious value. In the Wiesbaden Museum the system of classification is excellent; and a catalogue giving a plain reference to the places of discovery, and also to published or MS. accounts of the facts which attended the finding of the various groups, is all that is wanted to make the collections truly useful.

One of the most striking of the larger monuments is a bas-relief of Mithraic

groups found at Haddernheim near Frankfort. Besides the more common representations of Mithras and the ceremonials of his worship, it contains many subsidiary figures not usually met with. The stone is sculptured on both sides very elaborately, and is in fair preservation. It has however undergone a good deal of reparation, and in parts has been restored. In such restorations it would be judicious to mark faintly the added portions. Mithraism, introduced to the Romans from the East, was much the same as the worship of Osiris in Egypt and Baal in Syria, Mithras being synonymous with the sun. "*Deo Soli Invicto Mithræ*" is the usual form of address to this deity, and votive inscriptions to him are very common in Germany, France, and in England. At Housesteads, on the Roman wall, a cavern temple of Mithras was discovered in 1822, containing a sculptured zodiacal tablet nearly six feet in height, together with a separate statue of Mithras and votive altars, one, if not all of which, was erected in the consulate of Gallus and Volusian, A.D. 253.*

Another of the more remarkable objects in the Wiesbaden Museum is a bronze door or gate dug up a short time since at Mayence. It is ornamented with a trellis pattern, and from the care bestowed on the decorations was evidently intended for some place of consequence, probably the entrance of a temple or of a *sacellum*. When discovered it was perfect, but owing to a very injudicious regulation which compelled the excavators employed at some public works to deliver up whatever they might find, without remuneration, the gate was cut to pieces, and the fragments were secreted and sold as old metal.†

Passing over the Roman inscriptions, and especially the curious collection of stamps on tiles, chiefly of the twenty-second legion, as involving too long a description for the present occasion, I draw the especial attention of the English antiquary to the Frankish

* Engravings of these are given in Hodgson's "*Roman Wall and South Tindale*," p. 190.

† I am happy to say that Mr. Waller (my companion in this excursion) made a careful drawing of the gate and of all its details.

antiquities in the Wiesbaden Museum. They are very numerous, and being contemporaneous with our early Saxon sepulchral remains are highly important for comparison. To facilitate the examination of this particular class, reference may be made to a work published lately by the Messrs. Lindenschmit,* on discoveries made in the German and Frankish graves on the Rhine. The work has the advantage of being copiously and well illustrated, and it may therefore be used as an excellent guide-book to the Teutonic antiquities in the museums of Mayence and Wiesbaden. The resemblance between these remains and those of the early Saxons in Kent, is as remarkable as the modes of sepulture and the custom of interring weapons of war, ornaments, and domestic utensils with the dead. Thus we find in the Selzen graves the long iron swords, the spears and knives, in iron also, with umboes of circular shields, earthen vases and glass vessels, in the graves of the males, disposed by the sides of the skeletons; in those of females, personal ornaments, and articles of the toilette, just as we find them in Thanet and all parts of Kent, in the Isle of Wight hills, and in other parts of England. We observe not merely that the same practices prevailed in both countries, but we are still more forcibly struck by the close analogy in the forms and workmanship of the various objects. The weapons are in every respect identical; so are the fibulae, the buckles, the beads, and the urns. The last, especially, are so peculiar in form and in the patterns as to be recognised immediately by any one who is familiar with the types found in the graves in England. A coin of Justinian which had been suspended apparently round the neck of one of the Selzen skeletons, gives indisputable confirmative evidence as to the epoch of the interments. There is, however, one remarkable point of difference in the contents of the graves on the Rhine and of those in England. It is in the axes or hatchets frequently found in the former. They resemble examples found in the Thames and in

other localities in England, and correctly ascribed to the Saxons; but we have not found them, so far as I am aware, under circumstances similar to those under which they are discovered in Germany. The authors of the work referred to appear to be quite ignorant of the discovery of these analogous remains in England, as they make no allusion whatever to them.

Neuwied is a small town on the right bank of the Rhine, about three hours' distance from Biberich near Wiesbaden. It is of modern date, but claims the consideration of the antiquary for an interesting collection of Roman antiquities discovered on the site of a Roman military station near Niederbiber (two miles north of Neuwied), and now preserved in the palace at Neuwied. As in the museums before noticed, here also we find evidence of the military character of the Roman remains. The tiles are marked with the stamps of the eighth and of the twenty-second legions, and of the fourth cohort of the Vindelici; and in one of the inscriptions we trace the presence of a *numerus* of Britons, drawn, as may be inferred from the dedication, from the Horesti mentioned by Tacitus.† As this inscription is of more than common interest, and a very confused notion of its sense has been given in terming the Britons mentioned in it *Hornbritons*, it is here given at length:

IDVS . OCTOB . GIINIO
 HORN . BRITTONVM
 A . IBKIOMARIVS . OPFI
 VS . POSIT . TVM . QVINTA
 NIISIS . PORINT . V . H . M .

"Idus Octobris Genio Horestorum Numerus Brittonum A. Ibkionarius Opfius posuit, titulum Quintanenses posuerunt, votum hoc monumentum." The inscription is surmounted by a figure of a Genius standing by the side of an altar, and holding a patera and cornucopia. There is no direct evidence to shew at what time this body of Caledonian Britons was stationed on the Rhine; but two of the other inscriptions found at the same place are of the reigns of Gordian and Philip. The former of these was erected by a

* Das Germanische Todtenlager bei Selzen in der provinz Rheinessen. Mainz. 8vo. 1848.

† In fines Horestorum exercitum deducit.—Vita Agricolaë, c. xxxviii.

vexillarius and by an *imaginifer*, to the Genius of the *vexillarii* and of the image-bearers; the latter is a restoration by the heirs of the *bajoli* (*bajuli*), and *vexillarii* of a company (*collegium*) of *Victorienses*. I presume it is from this inscription that some of the German antiquaries have inferred that the station was called Victoria; but in the list of towns and stations in Britain of the anonymous chorographer of Ravenna, Victoria occurs among towns in Scotland, and Ptolemy names it expressly as one of the towns of the Damnii, a people of North Britain, and to this Victoria there appears every reason for our assigning the *Victorienses* of the inscription. The names of the heirs who restored the votive monument, which bears the figure of a Genius wearing a castellated crown, are Satullus, Sattara, Macrinus, Lætus, Apollinaris, Secundanus, Ursus, Paternus, Prudens, Marianus, Dagovassus, Cerialis, Aturo, and Victor. From another inscription we learn that this station had a *tabularium* or record office.

Among a vast quantity of miscellaneous ornaments, and other remains, may be particularised a plate of embossed silver, with figures of Mercury, Mars, and Fortuna, with their attributes, and a large circular boss in the same metal, on which is a figure of an *imperator*, apparently one of the Constantine family, standing upon a heap of arms and a prostrate German; among the weapons are two axes or hatchets, mounted with curved wooden handles. The Frankish fibulæ and ornaments may indicate that this station was occupied at least as late as the sixth or seventh century.

In closing these brief notes I am able to append, by the kind assistance of Mr. Waller, a cut of a sword-sheath, richly ornamented, which will be very acceptable to the antiquary as one type of the few sheaths we possess of swords of the Roman period. This example may be as late as the fifth century. It measures one foot

four inches in length, and three and a half inches in width, and is preserved in the Wiesbaden Museum.

C. ROACH SMITH.



BARONS OF LONDON AND THE CINQUE PORTS.

MR. URBAN,

IN a note to the article on the History of Winchelsea (*Gent. Mag.* No. VI. p. 618), a wish is expressed that I should have investigated the import of the term baron, as borne by members summoned to Parliament for the Cinque Ports, and by the bearers of the canopies over the King and Queen at Coronations; and a suggestion is given that the "barons" of the Cinque Ports were equivalent to the "citizens" and "burgesses" of cities and towns.

My space in the History of Winchelsea was so limited that as far as possible I avoided touching upon the rights of the ports and portsmen generally, and confined myself to the history of the town. A complete history of the ports is a desideratum, and it would be an acceptable service to antiquaries and topographers if the Rev. Lambert B. Larking would undertake it; he has the custody of an extremely interesting series of unpublished MSS. relating to the ports, and the Carlton House Ride MSS. are rich in materials. In the absence, however, of such a general work, you will perhaps allow me to make a few observations on the point you have mooted.

The term "baron" was not applied solely to the Cinque Ports; persons who were citizens of London were designated "barons," and appear to have been a superior class of citizens. Ducange (vol. i. p. 1036) quotes Matthew of Paris, who says "*quos propter civitatis dignitatem et civium antiquam libertatem barones consuevimus appellare*;" but Ducange distinguishes the barons of London from the barons of the Cinque Ports. That the term "barons" was applied to citizens of London is well known from the charters of Henry I., set out in Madox's *Firma Burgi* (pp. 23 note i. 24 note k.); but in the *Cronica Maiorum*, &c. printed by the Camden So-

ciety, 1846, there seems to me to be clear evidence that barons were the principal citizens though not aldermen. Letters patent, dated 30th April, 1 Hen. III. (p. 85), run thus: Hen. D. G. &c. "*sciatis quod concedimus dilectis et fidelibus nostris baronibus et civibus nostris Londoniarum*;" and the licence to elect bailiffs of London, dated the following day (Ib. p. 85), runs thus: Hen. D. G. &c. "*dilectis et fidelibus suis baronibus et civibus suis Londoniarum salutem*." In the 55th Hen. III. (Ib. p. 129) the citizens of London send a bond to the King, in which it is set out that John Adrien, "*Maior Londoniarum, barones, cives et universalis communa ejusdem civitatis obligati sunt*;" whilst on 3rd April, 2 Edw. I. (Ib. p. 167), the terms employed are Edw. D. G. &c. "*dilectis sibi maiori, baronibus, et probis hominibus suis Londoniarum*;" and the next page shows that aldermen existed at the same time, and were called by their present name. Hence, I conclude, that "barones" were citizens of the highest class.

In the Cinque Ports there was, indeed, a slight distinction. The men of the Cinque Ports were freemen of each particular town, and took the oaths of freemen, binding themselves to pay scot and lot, and maintain the rights of the town itself;* but, having been once admitted to the freedom of the town, every freeman was thereupon entitled to take the oath of a "baron," binding himself to perform his quota of the services due from the Cinque Ports as a confederation, and he then became entitled to the peculiar privileges granted by the royal charters to the barons of the ports, among which were the same rights, under Magna Carta and the Carta de Foresta, as the King's barons had, yet they had no status above a knight or any other person.

In all the general charters to the

* In the Cotton MSS. Julius B. iv. p. 57, are entries of admissions to the freedom of Winchelsea, temp. Hen. VI. which ran thus:—*M^d est q^d. iij die mensis Ap'lis a^o r. r. Henj. vjth. Anglie xij^{mo} tēp'e Willi' Fynch maioris, Willm's Baker, pandoxator, acceptus fuit ad libertatem ville, et fecit sacramentum.*" In the same MS. is a Latin copy of the customal of the town, and the usages agreed upon by the corporation in the reign of Hen. VI. A reference to this MS. was omitted in the History of Winchelsea.

confederated towns or Cinque Ports, as set out in the Inspeximus Charter of Charles II. (Jeake, p. 7), the term used is "our barons." Edward I. expressly calls them "Barones nostri Quinque Portuum;" and then, in consequence of the good services rendered by them, he says, "Nos concessimus eisdem baronibus nostris et hæredibus suis," the honours and freedoms they had theretofore enjoyed,—"*baronibus nostris*" being the same words as are used with reference to the Londoners.

When the charters to the particular towns were granted, the terms "*homines*" and "*barones*" were used indiscriminately. Thus the charters of Henry, Richard, and John, "*pro hominibus de Ria et de Wynchelse*," were "*quod sint quieti de omnibus rebus suis et de toto mercato suo sicut nostri liberi homines*;" and then it is declared that they shall be free of shires and hundreds, and shall not be called upon to plead "*aliter quam barones de Hastings et de Quinque Portibus placitant*;" whilst a writ of John (1216) is directed "*Baronibus de Winchelseia*;" in the charter of 11 Edward I. for building the new town the terms are "*Baronibus villæ et portus de Wynchelse*;" and in the town seal (as remarked p. 618, note), engraved about the same time, the words are, "*Sigillum Baronum Domini Regis Anglie de Winchellese*." And, even in the writs of Henry III. requiring them to

perform their service as barons of the Cinque Ports, they are addressed only as "*homines*."

In a dispute between the King and the town of Sandwich (Abb. Placitorum, p. 273), the village of Stoner in Kent was claimed as being within the privileges of the ports, and it is set out in reply that it is "*baronia domini Regis neque predicti barones*."

As the "*barones*" of London were citizens and "something more," so the "*barons*" of the ports were "freemen of each port," and something more. Possibly barons of London were citizens who were free of several companies, as the barons of the ports were free of several towns. M. Guizot, in his History of Civilization, however (Hazlitt's translation, vol. iii. p. 308), explains that "*barones*" was the feudal equivalent for "*senatores*;"* and this remark points to the probability that the towns which had this peculiarity as to the appellation of a principal body or class of inhabitants were of Roman origin. And this appears to be the case; for, wherever we find that the principal citizens were called in ancient times barons, there we also know *alinde*, as in the cases of London and the old Cinque Ports, that the Romans had established municipia, *i.e.* towns governed by "*senatores*," &c. It is possible also that corporations by prescription had their origin thus.

Yours, &c.

WM. DURANT COOPER.

THE CHARGES OF PLAGIARISM BROUGHT AGAINST MILTON.—WAS HE INDEBTED TO THE "ADAMO CADUTO" OF SALANDRA?

FEW literary questions have been debated with more earnestness than that of the origin, the "*prima stammina*," of *Paradise Lost*; "*whence*," in the words of Dr. Johnson, "the scheme was taken, how it was improved, by what assistance it was executed, and from what stores the materials were collected; whether its founder dug them from the quarries of Nature, or demolished other buildings to embellish his own." The cause is

readily understood. Milton achieved no sudden fame. He did not dazzle the mind, occupy attention, and fade away from public memory. His work became slowly great, but, when once properly appreciated, it was found to be imperishable. We revere it now, not alone for the majesty and truthfulness of its inspiration, but because it speaks to us in tones of solemn grandeur from within the sanctuary of Time. With genius of the highest

* Upon these see Hallam's Suppl. Notice to the History of the Middle Ages, pp. 157-8; and Palgrave's Rise and Progress of the Engl. Commonwealth, p. cccl.

caste, knowledge approached by few, the richest endowments of imagination and independence of character, one might suppose that Milton would have escaped the charge of imitation, very surely that of plagiarism. Yet against whom has that charge been more repeatedly averred? Writers the most opposed in genius, some in the frenzy of speculation, one from the mere wantonness of hate, many in reverential love, have laboured to trace out his course; but, even when they have admitted that his glory is like that of the sun, these critics have endeavoured to prove it to be a glory not inherent, but derived from the absorption of countless lesser lights.

Voltaire, Bentley, Dunster, Richardson, and the wretched Lauder are examples of such critics. Voltaire, who hints the fault and hesitates dislike in reference to other epic poets, was the first to doubt the originality of Milton. Lauder was the earliest to brand him as a plagiarist. Nevertheless, the first never scrupled to borrow for the purpose of imitation, and the latter committed literary forgery to give his charge the semblance of truth. If our readers will refer to "Questions de Littérature Légale, par Charles Nodier," they will find some curious illustrations of Voltaire's acquaintance with the works of Farnell, and of other authors to whom Zadig is much indebted, as well as to Mandeville, which may entitle Voltaire, among his many other claims to honour, to that also of being "un habile metteur en œuvre, et d'un agréable vernisseur." Lauder published in 1750 an "Essay on Milton's use and imitation of the Moderns." It was undoubtedly, as his motto expressed, a "thing unattempted yet in prose or rhyme." He gave a list of authors supposed to have been consulted by Milton (probably with truth), and he strengthened his charge by ample quotations. Yet, after ten months of nefarious triumph, he was publicly convicted by Bishop Douglas, publicly advertised by his booksellers John Payne and Joseph Bouquet, as a forger of false quotations. The booksellers added that his book was now only sold by them as a curiosity of fraud. Lauder admitted the fact in a defence which increased his shame.

He turned and faced the crowd before whom he stood disgraced with another false charge, and avowed himself guilty of having acted in an assumed rightful cause with the greatest obliquity of moral principle. His end was worthy of his career. Bankrupt in character and friends, "he quitted the kingdom and went to Barbadoes, where he some time taught in a school. His behaviour there was mean and despicable, and he passed the remainder of his life in universal contempt, and died about the year 1771." (Nichols's Life of Bowyer, p. 153.)

Voltaire founded his statement that *Paradise Lost* was derived from the *Adamo* of the comedian Giov. Battista Andreini, published at Milan, 4to. 1613, upon some tale he had heard during his residence in London; viz. that Milton had witnessed the representation of this play during his travels in Italy, and had thence conceived the design of his great work. "Ce fait," says Voltaire, "m'a été assuré par des gens de lettres qui le tenaient de sa fille, laquelle est morte lorsque j'étais à Londres." The daughter whose canticle Voltaire has thus sung was doubtless Deborah, who died in 1727. From whom had she this story? Milton, born in 1608, could not have witnessed the representation of this play in 1613, the date of its publication. That he did so in 1638 I should doubt. Manso, the patron and biographer of Tasso, and the host of Milton, was not likely to have afforded such a guest a pleasure so questionable as the revival of an obsolete Christian morality, or mystery; and, upon reference to Hallam's *History of Literature*, vol. iii. p. 527, it will be found doubtful whether the play was ever represented. Andreini was a comedian of some merit, and an author when the Italian theatre had little that was good of the romantic drama, and of the classical nothing. "Voilà," says Salfi (*Histoire Littéraire d'Italie*, vol. xii. p. 517), "tout le plan de cette pièce, qui n'a dû un moment de célébrité qu'au grand et bel ouvrage dont elle est supposée d'avoir fourni la première idée."

A careful analysis of Andreini's work given by Hayley has been reprinted in Todd's edition, vol. i. xxxi. by Salfi, *Histoire Littéraire*, tome xii. p. 513, and in the *Analectabiblion*, vol.

ii. p. 165. Paris, 8vo. 1836.* Voltaire scarcely conceals his contempt, "ce sujet digne du génie absurde de ce temps-là, était écrit d'une manière qui répondait au dessin."

"Si donc Milton a imité Andreini c'est qu'il a voulu ressembler à l'Eternel, qui créa l'homme d'un peu de limon. Il faut d'ailleurs pour que cela soit qu'il ait eu bonne mémoire, puisque revenu d'Italie en Angleterre vers 1640 (1639 ?) à 32 ans, il ne travailla guère sérieusement qu'en 1664." (1660—1664 ?)—*Analectabiblion*.

The truth is that, with some passages of merit, the book owes its celebrity to the English booksellers, who stimulated curiosity, and made it scarce. Wanting this aid, Andreini would comparatively have been little known.

Perhaps one of the best illustrations of the charge of imitation brought against Milton has been furnished by M. Guizot, in his eighteenth lecture on the History of Civilisation in France, in which he reviews the life and works of St. Avitus, Bishop of Vienne, born about the middle of the fifth century. In his poem "De Initio Mundi," v. 211—257, book i., book ii. v. 60—117, there are passages of great similarity to others in *Paradise Lost*. Yet what says M. Guizot ? "It does not follow that Milton was acquainted with the poems of St. Avitus ; doubtless, nothing proves the contrary ; they were published at the beginning of the sixteenth century, and the classical and theological learning of Milton was very great ; but it is of little importance to his glory whether or not he was acquainted with them. He was one of those who imitate when they please, for they invent when they choose, and they invent even while imitating."

"Mr. Sharon Turner also considers the poem of *Cædmon* "as still more interesting from its correspondence even in expression with *Paradise Lost*," but if this be so it cannot affect Milton. *Cædmon*, says D'Israeli in his *Amenities of Literature*, vol. i. p. 71, could either only have been known to Milton in the solitary MS. of Francis Junius, or the copy printed by him at Amsterdam, 4to. 1655. What proof, however, exists that Milton could read

Anglo-Saxon ? The only evidence we possess of the languages he did read is at variance with the supposition. Another work of late has attracted more attention. I allude to the "*Adamo Caduto*, Tragedia Sacra del P. F. Serafino della Salandra, dedicata al R. Padre Fra Giovanni da Napoli. In Cosenza per Gio. Battista Mojo e Fran. Rodella, 1647," 8vo. but which appears to have been printed in November 1646, and contains in all about 267 pages. This work was merely known as being in existence to Hayley and Mr. Bowles, who extracted the title from *Quadrio*, and the author never appears to have emerged, at least in Italy, from his tranquil obscurity. He was unknown to Tiraboschi and Ginguene. *Quadrio* simply catalogues his name. Mr. Hallam passes him in silence. Yet this book is now put forth as the *real original* of *Paradise Lost*. I have before me a pamphlet "*Sulla Scoverta dell' originale Italiano da cui Milton trasse il suo poema del Paradiso Perduto*, Lettera di Francesco Zicari da Paola al Signor Francesco Ruffa. Napoli, presso Borel et Bompard, 1844," in which the author undertakes to prove that it was from this work that Milton took not only the idea, the theme, the parts, the plan, aye, even the finest thoughts of his poem. Milton's poem, he says, "first appeared in 1666 or 1669, Salandra's *Adamo Caduto* in 1647, twenty years prior. No one is ignorant how much Milton delighted in Italian poetry, or can doubt how eagerly his attention was drawn to any subject connected with his meditated theme. Milton lived long at Naples in the house of the Marquis Manso, he composed both in Latin and Italian, and whilst conceiving the plan of his great epic must there also have read the *Tragedia Sacra* of Salandra, then in the hands of all."

The charge which is here adduced is worthy of investigation, especially as, in many quarters, it will no doubt be as perseveringly reiterated as that founded upon Andreini. Salandra's dramatis personæ are, Bonta del Cielo, Iddio, Onnipotenza, Misericordia, An-

* A complete translation, the joint work of Cowper and Hayley, was included in the edition of Milton's Works published by Hayley at Chichester, 4 vols. 8vo. 1810. It was reprinted in Southey's edition of Cowper's works, vol. x. p. 239.—*EDIT.*

geli, Adamo, Eva, Caino, Abele, Calamano, Delbora, figli di Adamo e figlie, Vita, Innocenza, Semplicità: the Elements, Peccato, Morte, Malizia, Serpente, Lucifero, Behemoth, Belial, Megera, Lamech, Coro di Angeli, Echo; and the author purposes to shadow forth the state of innocence, the state of sin, its effects, and the state of grace, by the free exercise of the divine will; the theme founded on Scripture and the works of the fathers. It is difficult to select passages which Paola offers in proof of the fact of Milton's plagiarism; indeed the reader must receive it as a settled opinion that Salandra wrote a

dramatic mystery, which Milton transferred into English as an epic poem. I will submit but a few extracts, not specially selected, but taken as they occur from amid a multitude of others.

Paola is of opinion that the Council of the Fallen Angels, described in Milton, Book ii. was taken from Salandra, who introduces Lucifer, Belial, Behemoth, and a Chorus of Fallen Spirits in a similar manner. How far the following extracts justify the charge, I must leave to the reader's judgment. Lucifer thus addresses his compeers:

Act ii. Scene 1.

Primogeniti noi di Dio, noi grandi,

Lontani d'ogni vil sozza materia,
Ma di semplici essenza sol formati,
Noi sì chiari, veloci, agili e pronti,
Prudenti, savi, perspicaci, e snelli,
Noi belli, risoluti, liberi, e scaltri,
Privi del Paradiso—Ah! Ah! che rabbia!

LUCIFER.— We, the first-born of God,
Superior to all gross material taint,
Of spiritual essence only formed,
We, so resplendent, quick, ready, nimble, prompt,
Prudent and wise, perspicuous and apt,
Beauteous in form, bold, subtle, resolute,
Deprived of Paradise;—Oh! madd'ning thought.

All which Salandra's fallen angels might be—and yet very dissimilar from the Devils of Milton. Salandra describes the car of Lucifer, which he

claims as the origin of the "Throne of State," described in Book ii. of *Paradise Lost*.

MEGERA TO LUCIFER.

Sù, sù, con quei tesor, con quegli ornati,
Con quei carbonchi, gemme, perle, ed oro,
Con gli apparati, che a suoi da l'Inferno
Al Prince Vincitor, si fregi il carro.

MEGERA.—Up, up, and radiant with rich ornaments
Of lustrous carbuncles, jewels, pearls and gold,
With all the attributes which Hell bestows
On its own princely Conqueror,—adorn the car!

Is this the

High on a throne of royal state which far
Outshone the wealth of Ormus and of Ind, &c.

Again:—Terror in Milton, says Paola (he means Death), Book ii. v. 700, is described as Lord over Satan, whom he seeks to tempt, and threatens with chains. Megera in Salandra—a kind of Witch of Hell—does the same:

hence Milton, Paola says, took the idea; of which the following is the proof. Lucifer relates his successful temptation of Eve, and claims from Megera his reward, to which she replies,

Scene 3. Act iii.

Gia sanno ben, che del crudele Inferno
 Gli premii son castighi, onte i carezzi,
 E chi piu preda fa, piu divien preda
 Di quella, che mai manca, fiamma ardente.

MEGERA.—Full well ye know that of relentless Hell
 Reward is punishment, and shame, caress.
 He who most preys, becomes the more the prey
 Of that which flows unceasing,—burning flames.

On the repetition of his claim, she answers—

Scene 3. Act iii.

MEGERA.—Tra miei ricchi tesor ; cola nel centro,
 Per quelle bocche infami susurranti,
 Tengo sul foco un gran caldajo bugliente
 Pien di bitume, di veleno, e zolfo.
 Inde vuotando quello, e l'urno empiedo
 L'immergo a tracannarli per far grati
 Brinsi alla vostra altezza.

Among my richest treasures, mid central depths,
 Whence Hell's mouths bellow forth hoarse murmuring flames,
 A boiling cauldron stands ; of bitumen,
 Of sulphur, and of poisonous herbs, the slabby drink,
 Composed. In this I'll plunge the brimming urn,
 To the dark stream's last drops. Thence in your name,
 I'll pour in measureless profusion forth,
 Grateful libations to your Majesty.

After this it may be as well to read Milton's obligations to Salandra. Here the episode of Sin and Death in order follows an extract from the scene of correctly to ascertain the nature of the Temptation.

Scene 10. Act ii.

ADAM.—Non pianger, Alma mia.

EVA.—Perche non togli la cagion del pianto ?
 Soffri, se soffri quella il pianto ancora.

ADAM.—Per compiacerti ecco, che il prendo, e mangio.

EVA.—Or sì, queste tuoi vezzi ho poco a caro,
Quant e lungi quel pomo dalla bocca
 Tant è il tuo core lungi da chi t'ama.

ADAM.—Vorrei ;—ma il cor paventa.

EVA.—Perche sei ghiaccio,—ov io per te son foco.

ADAM.—E vuoi che il mangi ?

EVA.—Non mi dar piu noja.
 Qual piu chiar' segno vo,—ch'egli non m'ama ?
 Meschina me, sin come il cor ho fiso,
 Stracciar vo' questo crin, vo consumarmi—

ADAM.—Arresta, Eva la man, l'ascia, se m'ami.

EVA.—Pur tu crudo d'amor, parli d'amore ?
 Non impedirmi piu.

ADAM.—Dolce ben mio !
 Cessa dal pianto, non stracciar piu il crine
 Che titi prometto—*di mangiar il pomo !*

EVA.—Di tiepidetto amante son promisso.

ADAM.—Ecco delizia mia,—che il mangio anche io !
 Ohime—son nudo !

Whereupon Sin and Death appear—

Scene 10. Act ii.

ADAM.—Weep not, my soul !
 EVE.—Why not of sorrow do away the cause ?
 Which you permit, that being unremoved.
 ADAM.—Behold, to please you, I take the fruit and eat.
 EVE.—Endearing words with me have little worth,
 So far removed that apple from your mouth,
 So far estranged your heart from her who loves you.
 ADAM.—I would ; but terror chills the heart.
 EVE.—Thus icy cold, whilst I for you am fire !
 ADAM.—And would'st thou I should eat ?
 EVE.—Trouble me no more !
 What further sign require ? he loves me not !
 Oh, misery ! thus then, since I have fixed my heart,
 These locks would I root out,—my life destroy.
 ADAM.—Hold your rash hand ; refrain, if thou dost love me.
 EVE.—Incapable of love ! dost talk of love ?
 Restrain my hands no more.
 ADAM.— Oh, dearest Eve !
 Cease thus to grieve, or further rend your hair,
 For I do promise you—to eat the apple !
 EVE.—The feeble promise of a changeling lover !
 ADAM.—Behold the proof—in that I take and eat.
 Alas ! I'm naked !

At which juncture, and upon which final exclamation, Sin and Death appear. Will the reader turn to this scene in *Paradise Lost*, and trace the imitation ?

I do not assert that these extracts or translations would present a perfectly fair estimate of *Salandra's* merit. At times he soars on bolder wing,

but his general flight is feeble, wandering, and unsustained. There are also occasional points of resemblance between him and Milton, as, for instance, Eve is led to the "Fatal Tree," by Echo in *Salandra* ; in Milton, the first promptings to Evil in the mind are by Satan, sitting

Squat like a toad close at the ear of Eve,
 Assaying by his devilish art to reach
 The organs of her fancy,

which both lead finally to the same result. Another line—

 certo, che quest' opra
 Alla mia man s'aspetta,

Paola is of opinion was the origin of—

 This enterprise
 None shall partake with me.

Whether this be admitted or not, *Salandra* himself is not free from the charge of worse imitations ;—one line, the finest in his poem—

Al rauco suon della tartarea tromba,

induces one to suppose he had read *Tasso* ; another—

 Se fuggi un scoglio
 Urti nel altro,

resembles the old quotation relating to *Scylla* and *Charybdis*.

I will now examine *Paola's* historical statement. It was at the Court of *Manso*, he says, that Milton read

this work, then in the hands of all. Here is a mistake of ten years and something more. Milton quitted England in 1637-8, and returned in 1639. He could not therefore read a book at

Florence not published until 1647. Neither could it have been shipped for England amid the collection of books and music he there formed. It is probable his Italian literary friends might have sent him the work on its publication, but I cannot verify the fact. There is a letter from Carlo Dati to Milton dated Dec. 10, 1648, in which he writes—*Ho dipoi ricevuto due copie delle sue eruditissime poesie*—(his early poems); but no allusion to another returned. The fact that he saw this work is less probable than that he had read the *Adamo* of Andreini. But how can that be proved? Milton, designing an epic poem of romantic chivalry, or founded upon some religious theme, would naturally read what others had written. Having selected that theme, the Bible and the Fathers, or his own peculiar theological tenets, were sufficient for his purpose. Salandra admits he did the same; the comedian Andreini rises above the latter only as a better poet. It is obvious that three minds drawing their theme from the same source, whatever be their difference in genius, will necessarily present occasional uniformity of thought and action.

It should be remembered also that poetry, and especially epic poetry, must bear the impress of the age in which it is produced. The early poetry of all nations exhibits more intensive action than that of a later period. Imagination is then more excited and concentrated. There is a greater union both of faith and feeling between the poet and his readers. The imagination and the faith are like those of children, unexercised, undoubting, fervent. At a later period poetry is more cultivated, and addresses society deriving intellectual pleasure from more varied sources. Hence it is more diffuse, indulges in illustration furnished from the stores of the past and a more extensive acquaintance with life. Imagination is aided by memory, and feeling is quickened by the associations which these awaken. An original mind of

such an era might well complain of being born an age too late, since no subject can be then selected of which the imagery to produce illusion, even to idea and action, is entirely separable from the works of a preceding cultivated age. We are never dissociated from the past. It is to some experience, to others pursuit, to all that period with which men chiefly converse. The space we occupy in the present is too uncertain, the future too obscure, to present great poetic themes; hence it is that we evoke the grave to give up its dead. Milton appealed to an age of great minds, his rivals if not his equals in learning, upon a theme common to the mind of all. Originality of treatment was all at which he could aim. It was the same with Dante and Tasso. They will occasionally reflect the thoughts of others, and in others they will be reflected, as the ray of the sun is cast in a sickly light on the dreariest, extremest verge of habitable life.

The originality of *Æschylus*, Dante, and Milton consists not only in conception and invention, but also in the mode of expression. To be rightly understood they must be studied in their own tongues. Language is with them inseparable from thought; it is as the forms beneath which angels veil their nature, for words with these poets are as *spirits clothed in light*. Is there any part of their works you can imitate, or lines you can change with success? Their poems are as sounds from an enchanted lyre; place but strings struck by human hands among the others, and the soul of the music is fled. Great minds possess an occult power which makes all things subservient to their will; and over all the means and appliances which he moulds according to his purpose and his pleasure, the mind of the poet is seen. This is the character of Milton's originality, and of this he cannot be deprived.

S. H.

Athenæum, Dec. 3, 1850.

AN ANCIENT SEPULCHRAL EFFIGY OF A NOTARY, AT ELLESMERE, SALOP.

MR. URBAN,

IN the recent restoration and re-fitting of the large parish church of Ellesmere, Salop, a work most creditable to all concerned in it, a discovery was made of an ancient sepulchral effigy of a highly interesting character, and of the class of diminutive effigies we sometimes meet with representing persons who had attained to manhood or an advanced period of life. This effigy, which is recumbent, measures three feet five inches in length; the slab out of which it is sculptured is four feet long, one foot eight inches wide at the head, and one foot six inches wide at the foot, and the material is free or sand stone. The effigy is sculptured in relief, the most prominent part being raised three inches only from the surface of the slab. It represents an elderly man, bareheaded, with the hair curled in flowing locks on each side of the face, in the fashion prevalent during the fourteenth century, but the upper lip and chin are close-shaven: the absence of the clerical tonsure evinces the person represented not to be an ecclesiastic, as many notaries were anciently. The head reposes on a double cushion, square in form, and the neck is bare. The dress consists of a short coat or tunic, extending to a little below the knees, with close buttoned sleeves, *tunica cum manicis botonatis*; over this is worn the surcoat or supertunic, of the same length as the tunic, with short wide sleeves reaching to just below the elbows. The supertunic is belted round about the loins, and the girdle or bawdrick is buckled in front, and both the tunic and supertunic open in front from the edge of the skirt eight inches upwards. From the girdle on the left side of the effigy is suspended by a narrow strap an inkhorn, and by another narrow strap a penner. The hands lie on the breast, with a book compressed between them; the shoes are pointed at the toes, and the feet rest against a dog. The execution of this effigy is rude, and altogether devoid of that elegance and merit so apparent in many of the sculptured effigies of the same era; but that it

was intended to represent a notary, scrivener, or country lawyer of the fourteenth century, I have little doubt, and I believe it to be the earliest effigy of the kind, and the only sculptured one at present known; for, although there are some few incised brass effigies of persons in the same profession, the earliest of those which have hitherto been noticed are not prior to the latter part of the fifteenth century, this effigy being of a period at least a century anterior to that date. This monument was preserved a few weeks



VITTING.

DELET SO.

ago in the garden belonging to the vicarage house at Ellesmere and adjoining the churchyard; but I believe it is destined to be placed again, as indeed it should be, in the church.

The few incised brasses which represent notaries are, as I have observed, of a much later date than this effigy. One, in St. Mary Tower Church, Ipswich, without date or name, cannot be earlier, from the costume, than the reign of the fourth Edward. In this the inkhorn and penner, which are connected by a double lace or cordon, are suspended from the girdle on the right side. In the incised brass effigy in Holm Hale Church, Norfolk, of William Curteys, notary, who died A.D. 1490, the inkhorn and penner connected by a single cordon are suspended from the girdle on the left side, the cordon being placed over the girdle with the inkhorn suspended from the outside, and the penner from the inside. This was probably the mode of adjustment or suspension, partially concealed by the sleeve of the left arm, as exhibited on another incised brass effigy in St. Mary Tower Church, Ipswich, of Robert Wymbyll, notary, which brass bears the date of 1506.

The figure of a notary or scrivener, of the reign of Mary or Elizabeth, with the inkhorn and penner hanging from the girdle on the right side by a double cordon, is represented in an engraving in Strutt's "Dress and Habits of the People of England."

With none of these indeed appears the book upheld between the hands, as with the effigy at Ellesmere; but Mr. Waller in his admirable work on brasses mentions a painting by Peter Breughel of the early part of the sixteenth century, in which, amongst other figures, is that of a notary with girdle, penner, and inkhorn, holding a book in his right hand; and the book with the penner and inkhorn is adverted to by Shakspeare in his character of the Clerk of Chatham, whom he introduces as a lawyer ordered to be executed by Jack Cade.

It is possible, nay probable, that the person now unknown to fame whom this sculptured effigy was intended to represent, may, like the notary commemorated in the cathedral church of St. Sauveur at Bruges, have been a benefactor to the church of Ellesmere, as the arches which divide the choir from a north aisle or chapel, the external walls of which are of the fifteenth century, may be ascribed to the same period as this effigy, that is, to about the early part or middle of the fourteenth century. However this may be, this effigy adds another example to a class of effigies hitherto almost unnoticed, representing civilians or laymen, not in armour, but in the ordinary and diversified male costume in fashion during the fourteenth century.

MATTHEW HOLBECH BLOXAM.

Rugby, Sept. 10th, 1850.

NOTES ON ICONOGRAPHY IN NORTHERN GERMANY.

BY J. G. WALLER, ESQ.

DURING a brief trip into that part of northern Germany which forms the Rhenan province of Prussia, and particularly into that district contained in the angle formed by the Rhine and the Moselle, which, offering but little prospect of that entertainment which the usual tourists require, is but little frequented, a few facts illustrative of Christian iconography attracted our attention, and may be of interest to the readers of the Magazine. The district in question, known under the name of the "Eifel," is wild, half cultivated, and of volcanic origin, the evidences of which appear in all directions, now in the number of mineral

springs, and now under the appearance of a hollow crater, sometimes forming a lake of water, sometimes cultivated, and sometimes sheltering in its hollow a village constructed of masses of lava. The general aspect of the country is that of a vast extent of table land undulated with valleys, its somewhat monotonous scenery being occasionally diversified with a conical peak, owing its shape to those convulsions of nature which have stamped so peculiar and marked a character upon this district. Cut off or remote from any of the great channels of communication, civilisation, and the changes which attend upon it, have had scarcely

a perceptible effect upon the inhabitants. Their villages are rudely constructed, and exhibit a wretchedness and want of comfort in their arrangements very striking to an English eye, whilst their vehicles and implements of husbandry are of the most primitive character: their cars, drawn by yoked oxen, not differing in shape from those in use in the same country fourteen centuries ago, when they acknowledged the dominion of the Romans. This is proved by the sculptures on the monument at Igel, near the ancient city of Treves, situated at one extremity of the angle which incloses this wild locality.

It is always interesting to illustrate the past by the present, and especially so when we perceive in any country remains of customs analogous to practices once common in our own. We are thence better qualified to judge of the usages of our ancestors, and of the motives under which they grew. In England much that illustrated the religion of our forefathers was destroyed at the first outburst of the Reformation. Religious indignation buried under whitewash those painted legendary histories which had so largely exhibited the popular faith, and written texts of scripture were substituted for the more universal language of art. The revolution of the seventeenth century completed what had been thus begun, and left but scanty stores for our research to draw upon. On the continent, with some exceptions, it is different. Heavy as was the hand of the great revolution of the last century, it has done comparatively less than our own, because less identified with religious than political changes. Where, indeed, religious emblems were then defaced or swept away they have found successors, perhaps copies of those destroyed, and thus have perpetuated the ancient objects of veneration. This may be noted in many instances by the dates of restoration on crosses and altars frequently met with in the Rhine provinces. But it is only the present intention of this paper to take notice of a few examples in connection with that part of the subject of iconography already illustrated in these pages, and then to give a few miscellaneous examples which, being of a character seldom met with, are worthy of record. The first

instance will be illustrative of the three persons of the Godhead, or the Trinity. An interesting example is to be seen near Remagen, on the Rhine, a small town of Roman origin, near the mouth of the river Ahr, and about twelve English miles from Bonn. On the side of the ascent which leads to the church and shrine of St. Apollinaris, is a niche containing a large crucifix of no early date, and on the soffit of the niche, which also serves the purpose of an altar, is a quatrefoil, containing a piece of sculpture, the execution of which appears to be late in the sixteenth century; but of this one cannot speak with certainty; it cannot however be earlier. It exemplifies the Trinity under one of the very earliest types: the Father is represented as a venerable man, with flowing hair and beard, his head covered with a kind of cap, perhaps a cap of maintenance, his right hand in the usual attitude of benediction; the Son is symbolised by a cross surmounting a globe; this occupies the centre; whilst the dove, with outspread wings, opposite to the figure of the Father, completes the Trinity. This arrangement, it will be at once seen, does not materially differ, if we except the figure of the Father, from the description given by Paulinus bishop of Nola, and followed out in the early mosaics; and there is no reason to believe but what this long obsolete mode of representing the Trinity is yet understood by those who frequent the church of St. Apollinaris, which is in some repute, as a place of pilgrimage, among the peasantry for many miles around. But the next example is perhaps more remarkable, for it certainly gives us the form of an ancient type executed in the present age, and has just been recently revived by fresh painting. This example is also derived from a roadside altar, and is found at the entrance of a small village named Saxler, in the midst of the Eifel. It represents the Divine Father and Son both seated; the Father holds the orb in the left hand, his right grasping the left hand of the Son, who occupies a seat on his right side, and is distinguished by the cross which he holds in his right hand; both are habited alike, with flowing tunic and mantle, and are not dissimilar in feature; but the workmanship is ex-

tremely rude and ill-formed, proving it to be unquestionably executed in the neighbourhood. The Dove, which completes the combination, descends between the two figures precisely as in several examples by M. Didron, from MSS. of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. In the repainting, which was quite fresh, the chief conventionalities were preserved; but there were some deviations, which might have resulted from the painter being unable to distinguish what has previously occupied the same place.

A fine example of early date of the representation of the Deity occurs on the tympanum over the south door of the Cathedral of Mayence. It is of a kind rarely if ever found un mutilated in this country. It consists of a dignified figure seated upon a throne, with its feet upon the basilisk or dragon, a symbol of the evil one; the right hand is uplifted in the act of benediction, the left holds the open book of the Gospels, and the crossed nimbus is ornamented in imitation of jewelled work. The whole is contained within an aureole, supported by two angels; and it must be remarked that the head has but slight indications of beard, which, with other peculiarities, shows that the Almighty is here represented under the type of the Saviour, a form which was prevalent until the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. Above the head of the figure, sculptured on the key-stone of the arch, is the Dove, bearing the consecrated wafer, which we before explained while having under consideration a later but similar example, "as indicating the bread sent down from heaven." The date of this sculpture is probably the beginning of the twelfth century; that of the Arundel MS., which contains the other instance alluded to, is early in the fourteenth. It is somewhat unusual to find a regal throne or seat at this early period placed within an aureole; in general an arc or rainbow transverses it to form the seat of the Deity.

The interesting church of Andernach, upon the Rhine, affords another fine example of a sculptured tympanum over the south door—a rich example of Lombard or Norman architecture. It consists of the symbol of the Holy Lamb, within a circular aureole, held by two kneeling angels—the lamb only has the nimbus. It is very

finely executed for the period, especially the draperies, which are excellently carved, and treated with a skill unknown in works of the twelfth century among us. Beneath this sculpture and immediately over the doorway are the remains of painting, an unusual instance so applied, and of which we do not remember another example, as it is entirely exposed to the air. It is difficult to say in what manner the painting has been executed. It seems hardly likely to have been in distemper, for that would not have resisted the weather. It is not in fresco, for it is painted on the ashlar work. It is therefore most likely to have been in oil, which it is now well known was employed as early as the thirteenth century at least. This painting cannot claim a date previous to the beginning of the fourteenth. The subject, which is the Crucifixion, is thus treated: Christ, extended upon the cross, is bowing the head and giving up the ghost; on his right is the figure of the Virgin, on his left that of St. John, the beloved disciple; crucified, one on each side, are also the two thieves: a figure is at the foot of each, apparently in the act of breaking their legs, whilst above, from the mouth of the good thief, an angel receives his departing soul; from that of the bad thief the same office is performed by a demon; this, however, which is on the left side, is much effaced. The figures are very small, less than a foot in height, so that there is but little room for the introduction of much detail, yet there is enough in the style of execution, and the character of the costume, to assign it to the early part of the fourteenth century. It is interesting to observe its connection with the sculpture above it; the one being a symbol of the "Lamb of God that taketh away the sins of the world," the other a representation of the sacrifice itself, and, in the instance of the good thief, exemplifying the redemption of the repentant sinner. The painting therefore acts the part of a gloss or interpretation, not unnecessary when we consider the minds of those to whom the symbol was addressed. While on this part of our subject, it may not be irrelevant to notice a very curious and ancient crucifix preserved in the church of St. Maria on the Capitol at Cologne. It

seems to have escaped general attention, although the church, being one of the most interesting in that city, is much frequented by tourists in search of the "lions" of the place. It is placed over a side altar, at the north-east angle of the nave, and is covered with numerous votive offerings. The figure of the Saviour is given in the most repulsive form of that period of Byzantine art, which denied beauty to the Son of God. It is bowed as in extremity of suffering, and emaciated to that degree that the limbs assume the form of the bony structure only, such as would be the case in a person having suffered a length of severe sickness. The colour of the figure is a deep brown, almost black. Much of this may be from age; but there is no doubt its primitive hue was not dissimilar to what we now see it, as the indication of the blood proves, by being lighter in tone than the flesh, which would be the reverse if the skin had been fair. The cross, or tree rather, upon which the figure is extended, is peculiar in shape, resembling a Y, and is knotted at intervals. There is a tradition that this crucifix was brought from Jerusalem in the ninth or tenth century: however true this may be, and there is no reason to doubt it, it is certainly proved to be of very great antiquity, by peculiarities of treatment which a late period does not exhibit, and it remains an interesting illustration of that controversy on the personal appearance of Christ which engaged the attention of the Greek and Latin churches in the tenth century. The idea, as above given, was adopted by the Greeks in the eleventh century, and is continued to this day. In the south of France it has passed into a proverb, and one says of a man extremely thin, "he is like a Greek crucifix." The justification of the idea is said to be found in that passage from the Psalms, xxii. ver. 17, "I may tell all my bones." It is most probable, that the crucifix referred to may be as early in date as the eleventh century, which is the date of a portion of the church. It is of unquestionable Byzantine origin.

The wooden carved doors, of a date coeval with the erection of the church, for they do not appear to be later than the eleventh century, are too interesting not to be alluded to when speak-

ing of the church of St. Mary; they contain in panels a history of the life of Christ. It would occupy too much space to give a full description of this interesting work, and would require also an engraving to refer to; we shall therefore only allude to one or two peculiarities which are worth being specially recorded. In the representation of the Baptism, our Saviour appears to be standing upon a basiliak, similar to that under the feet of the Deity, before noticed at Mayence Cathedral, and which we explained as typifying the spirit of evil: it is here no doubt introduced as symbolising the accomplishment of the prophecy, "that the seed of the woman shall bruise the serpent's head." In the treatment of the subject of the Pentecost, it is remarkable that the figure of Christ is bodily introduced in the midst of the apostles, having a crossed nimbus and holding the gospel in the left hand; the other, now broken away, was probably in the act of benediction. In this also we have an attempt to embody a spiritual idea by visible forms, and to illustrate the teaching of Christ, that "wherever two or three are gathered together in my name, there am I in the midst of them." Thus, by the visible bodily presence is attempted to be conveyed the idea of the spiritual presence of the Saviour at that event in which divine power was so remarkably manifested. These are the only two subjects we can find space for in this brief notice, and shall now pass to the consideration of one or two curious facts from another source.

Among the treasures of the public library at Trèves, attached to the Gymnasium, are two manuscript volumes of great antiquity, works of the ninth century. One is the celebrated copy of the gospels called the "Codex Aureus," from its letters being entirely written in gold; the other is a book of the gospels, which formerly belonged to Egbert, an archbishop of Trèves, whose miniature and name appear on the first page of the volume. The former is chiefly remarkable for the fact which gives it its name, and as a fine specimen of the caligraphy of the time. It has but few illuminations, and they are of a Byzantine character, very similar to those in Charlemagne's Bible, now in the British Museum:

they represent the four Evangelists. The volume is also remarkable for its binding, which is in silver gilt, the work of the fifteenth century, and contains silver statues, the symbols of the Evangelists under a human form, but having heads of the different symbolic animals, the lion, eagle, and bull. This mode of representation, so curiously analogous to Egyptian and Assyrian symbols, did not obtain until late in the history of ecclesiastical art.

Archbishop Egbert's Book of the Gospels is a more interesting volume, being filled with miniatures admirably executed for the period, and showing some peculiarities which seem to point its workmanship to a Greek source. In no MS. of the time can better art be found than is here exhibited, and in none of its kind are there more curious developments of Christian iconography. Of the instances alluded to, one is selected for an illustration; it is a portion of the subject

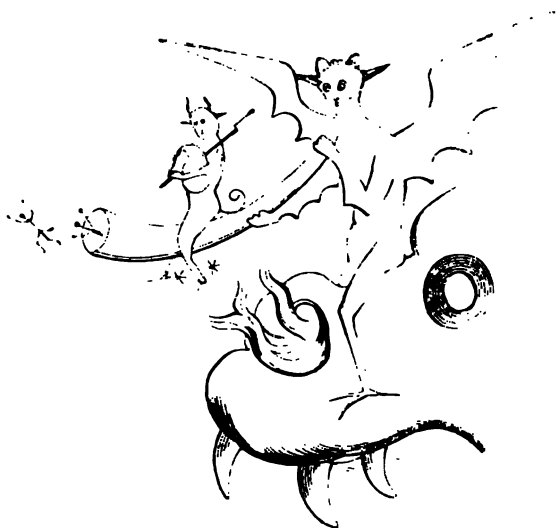


of the evil spirits being permitted to enter the herd of swine. The manner in which the event is depicted is very humorous, and executed with much spirit. The fiends are somewhat indefinite objects, in which range is left for the imagination, and their mode of riding the backs of the swine is certainly very whimsical. The treatment of the figure of Christ is not without dignity and a certain classic air, particularly in the management of the drapery, which is often exceedingly well cast. In one of the representations of the Saviour there is a peculiarity in the nimbus which has not hitherto been noticed, and consists of the cross upon the disc projecting beyond its circumference. The nimbs are always gilt, and the apostles are entirely without this distinction. In the Crucifixion none of the figures are represented

naked, as afterwards became the received custom; here, on the contrary, the long tunic reaches to their ancles. The cross is of the Greek shape, that is, it has a double transverse piece, the second being above its head, the place for the superscription. The sun and the moon are represented as human heads veiled, typifying the darkness that is said to have covered the earth. This is common to this early era; and here we may trace an unconscious imitation of classic prototypes, the personation of Apollo and Diana. The influence of this imitation may be traced, in the symbols of the crescent and star, down to the latest period of mediæval art.

As it was a popular belief during the middle ages that storms were the work of malign spirits; here, in the subject of Christ rebuking the winds, we find two horned demoniac heads issuing from the clouds, out of whose mouths the fury of the wind proceeds. Many others of the illuminations are exceedingly curious, but those selected for notice appear to demand the most consideration. We will close the account of this volume by a brief allusion to the portrait of the donor, Archbishop Egbert. He is represented as arrayed in full pontificals, wearing the pall over his chasuble, and bearing a *pastoral* staff in his left hand. His head is bare and displays the shaven crown, and is distinguished by an oblong gilded nimbus, a peculiarity which has been before noticed as belonging to living persons only.

The annexed engraving is a curious illustration of that grim humour which the mediæval artists so frequently employed when treating of subjects the most terrible and solemn that ever employed their pencils. In the Last Judgment the torments of the damned become the vehicle for a display of this feeling, and it is from such a subject that our illustration is taken. In a small chapel entered from the cloisters of the cathedral of Trèves is a painting of the Final Doom, executed in distemper upon the vaulting. From its general style, and in particular from the angular character of the drapery, the period of its execution may be safely fixed to the latter part of the fifteenth century or beginning of the sixteenth century, the age of Albert



Durer. Without noticing the common and recognised conventions, we will record a few peculiarities which do not appear so universally. At one side of the composition the usual yawning and monstrous mouth appears, gaping for its victims and vomiting fire—flames are even issuing from the nostrils. A portion of this appears in our engraving. In it will be seen that astride the nostrils of the monster sits a demon winged and headed like a bat, which animal was an emblem of an evil spirit; the wings are displayed, and he blows a large warder's horn—in fact he is the porter of hell's gate, and is always introduced in the "Harrowing of Hell" and other such subjects. From the horn are issuing evil spirits, as if sent out by the blast, and astride the horn sits another demon of like character to the one described, but without wings, and having a curly tail; gilt spurs are on his feet, and he is playing upon the bagpipes as in triumph. Below are wretches being dragged to torment; some are caught in a cluster by a hoop, and so borne to perdition, whilst the avaricious man, although bound and dragged off by a demon, still

clutches his bags of gold. This is an incident generally introduced in some shape or other, and appears again in those early pictures of the school of Cologne, now preserved in the museum of that city, in one of which, representing the Last Judgment, among other offenders borne off to punishment, is an ale-wife, who seems to have been an especial object of satire, and who figures in the Chester Mysteries as under condemnation and punishment for the vending of bad ale. The artist and the dramatist no doubt acted from a common feeling as to the morality of this class, and in the work alluded to the devil, "sweet Mr. Sir Sathanas," as the ale-wife calls him, sharply reminds her of the noxious qualities of her ale, apparently her gravest offence.

We must here close these remarks on a curious subject, which faintly indicates the character of that popular faith which was received and upheld in the childlike uneducated minds of our ancestors, and which, in some countries not far removed from the channels which connect the centres of civilization, still retains much of its ancient force.

J. G. W.

NOTES OF THE MONTH.

Subscription for the Conolly Testimonial and Chaucer's Tomb—Architecture and Painted Glass of Lincoln's Inn Chapel—Church movement in the diocese of Llandaff—Proposed History of Lancaster—The Literary Gazette—Phonetic Alphabets—"Jerusalem, my Happy Home"—The Bellman's Goad Morrow—A. A. Watts's Lyrics of the Heart—Poetry and Theology of the Month—Prayer to the Most Holy Madonna—Oke's Magisterial Synopsis—Mr. Cottingham's Museum of Mediæval Art.

OF two public subscriptions which we have endeavoured to promote we have to make somewhat different reports. THE CONOLLY TESTIMONIAL goes on well. Nearly six hundred pounds have been subscribed, and the proposed object will no doubt be carried out in the most efficient manner. On the other hand, we fear the SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE REPAIR OF CHAUCER'S TOMB languishes. The amount received in 5s. subscriptions is not yet sufficient to effect the repairs necessary to prevent the monument of the father of English poetry from crumbling to decay. Surely such an announcement will at once produce the required amount, which is under 100*l.* in the whole.

Mr. Spilsbury, the Librarian of the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, has favoured us with the result of his further researches, in consequence of the observations made in our magazines for September and October on the architecture and the painted glass of LINCOLN'S INN CHAPEL, with reference to the popular ascription of the former to INIGO JONES, and the latter to BERNARD VAN LING. Mr. Spilsbury has not been able to find any further mention of the name of Inigo Jones than in the entry already cited (Sept. p. 300), nor does the name of any other architect or builder occur in the records besides that of John Clarke, the mason. With respect to the glass, the name of Bernard (mentioned by Walpole) may be seen in the fourth light of the third window on the south side, beneath the figure of Saint Matthias, though so much in the shade that it may be easily overlooked. Regarding this in combination with the initials, R.B. which we before described, it is now our decided conviction that the artist's *surname* was Bernard. An entry in the books of the Society, dated 4 Nov. 17 Jac. I. states that "upon the petition of Henry Kaye, glazier of this house, it is agreed that he shall have a shedd or little room somewhere in the backside fitted for him to laye his glass in, and to work in." But the building of the Chapel was not at that time commenced, and no other name subsequently occurs.

A very important movement has just
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been set on foot in the DIOCESE OF LLANDAFF, under the auspices of the Bishop. The want of clergy and church accommodation in that part of Wales, and more especially in the mining districts and shipping ports, is well known. In the district of Merthyr, with a population of 50,000, there are only 6 pastors, and church accommodation for 2,500 people; in Bedwellty, the population is 25,000 with 6 pastors, and church accommodation for 2,600; in Newport, 18,000 with 3 pastors, and church accommodation for 2,206; and after the same proportion, or rather disproportion, in many other places. The bishop has put forth a scheme for providing additional pastors, and has called public meetings to institute a Society for carrying it into execution. The plan is not to build churches, but to provide pastors, and schoolrooms which may be licensed for the celebration of divine worship. The bishop has full faith that wherever zealous pastors are at work churches will in due time be found for them, and he does not therefore seek to clog the working of the new Society with the expense of church-building. He desires rather to send forth properly qualified men into the surrounding mass of ignorance and irreligion as missionaries, and to further their endeavours to bring home lost sheep into Christ's fold in less costly ways. An appeal is to be made to the public at large on behalf of this scheme, and we trust it will be responded to as its national importance deserves. The Queen has sent a donation of 100*l.* and the Archbishop of Canterbury and Lord John Russell have encouraged the bishop to proceed. May a blessing rest upon his labours!

The Rev. Robert Simpson, incumbent of Skerton, near Lancaster, has announced his intention to publish a HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF LANCASTER, and will thankfully receive any information with which he may be favoured to assist him in his undertaking.

After an experience of thirty-three years our contemporary THE LITERARY GAZETTE is about to make an important change in its price and the character of its contents. When first established 1817 it was sold at a shilling. As now

and competition increased the price was reduced to nine pence, and afterwards to four pence. It has now determined to make a further *reduction to three pence*, without any diminution in size. At the same time there is also to be an alteration in its contents. Instead of treating superficially of literature, science, fine arts, music, and the drama, it is to be given up to literature alone. We need scarcely say that we wish the undertaking success. There is quite room enough in the world of letters for the Literary Gazette and all its competitors.

In our Magazine for last month, at p. 593, we inserted some strictures by our admirable contributor, Francis Harwell, on the "pedantic people" who have for some years past been aiming at a reconstruction of our writing and spelling, by the adoption of a new ALPHABET, based upon what they term PHONETIC PRINCIPLES. It was attributed to them that they put forth something which they consider to be a "marvellous discovery," but that in truth it was no discovery at all, for, in 1730, the Abbé Saint Pierre published a similar project. We have received letters from advocates of the system alluded to, objecting to this statement. Our correspondents agree that there is nothing new in what one of them terms "the phonetic idea," but another of them allows that the particular alphabet for which they contend may be designated an "invention." Exactly so. That "invention" is just what Francis Harwell termed their pretended "marvellous discovery." Their "invention" is similar to St. Pierre's "invention," and similar to previous "inventions," all which, being essentially pedantic and impracticable, have had their day and disappeared.

Our insertion of "JERUSALEM, MY HAPPY HOME," in our last number, has brought us several communications; one from "HENRY WELLS," a diligent reader of our early volumes, who kindly and wittily points our attention to another version of the same poem inserted in the Gentleman's Magazine for February, 1798. It is there entitled "The New Jerusalem; or, the Soul's breathing after her Heavenly Country," and is attributed to "David Dickson." It is also said to have been "written about the year 1640." The poem referred to by this correspondent and the one inserted in our last number are obviously different versions of the same hymn. Each contains many whole stanzas not found in the other, and the difference in tone and spirit is so perceptible as to preclude the conclusion that they may have both been taken down from oral recitation. They rather look as if

the version published in 1798 was a modernised alteration of the one published in our last Magazine. That the latter lines could have been written by David Dickson, the great Presbyterian divine, and the main hand in compiling the "Directory of Public Worship" and the "Sum of Saving Knowledge," documents which are still of authority in the Church of Scotland, is manifestly impossible, both on the score of language and doctrine. But it is perfectly credible that Dickson may have seized upon the old hymn in its traditional form, which was that printed in our last Magazine, and in his anxiety to provide the people with religious poetry which was unobjectionable in point of doctrine, may have altered it into the shape in which it appears in the Gent. Mag. for February, 1798.

Another correspondent, J. H. who writes from Sheffield, remarks that the hymn was first printed by Montgomery in "The Christian Poet" (3rd edit. 1828), and that there it is attributed to David Dickson, although not so attributed in Montgomery's subsequent compilation called The Christian Psalmist. Our correspondent adds, "On pointing out to the venerable Christian poet—now in his eightieth year—the article in your pages, he was kind enough to inform me that he received his copy of the poem, and an assurance that it was written by Dickson, from a gentleman at the university of Glasgow. My honoured friend added, that, although he could not presently lay his hand upon his copy, he recollected that it contained several more verses than he had given, though he was sure not so many as the version of your correspondent."

As the matter now stands, it is desirable to ascertain whether the lines printed by Montgomery in his "Christian Psalmist" are or are not the same as those inserted in the Gent. Mag. for February, 1798. We thought we could at once have determined this point by a reference to the former book at the British Museum, but we have searched for it in the Catalogues there in vain, and have not time, at the end of the month, to look elsewhere for a copy.

Reference should also be made to Wodrow's biography of David Dickson, prefixed to the work of the latter, entitled "Truth's Victory over Error." There are many editions of this work, but we have not been able to find a copy of it in the Catalogue of the British Museum.

As this poem seems to have attracted some attention, and general opinion ratifies our judgment in favour of its many eminent beauties, we will give another extract from the same MS. supplied by our correspondent, BE. It has at least

the merit of being suitable for the present period of the year. Our readers will recollect that the authority is Additional MS. Brit. Mus. 15,225. The following poem occurs at fo. 90. The sovereign alluded to in the last stanza, is, of course, James I., but the second line in which his

name occurs runs so awkwardly, that it may be believed to be a substitution for some other royal name inserted when the poem was first written. "Elizabeth, by name," would read much better than

"Yea, James our king, by name."

THE BELLMAN'S GOOD MORROW.

To the tune of "Awake, awake, O England."

1.

From sluggish sleep and slumber,
Good Christians all, arise,
For Christ his sake, I pray you,
Lift up your drowsy eyes ;
The night of shame and sorrow
Is passing clean away ;
God give you all good morrow,
And send you happy day.

2.

The King of Glory greeteth you,
Desiring you to come,
Unto the marriage banquet
Of his beloved son,
Then shake off shame and sorrow,
Put on your best array ;
God give you all good morrow,
And send you happy day.

3.

From all the rags of wickedness,
Look that you strip you quite ;
In garments of true godliness,
See that yourselves be dight ;
Shake off all shame and sorrow,
Which doth your souls destroy ;
God give you all good morrow,
And send you happy joy.

4.

And rise not to revenge thee
Of any trespass past,
Thou know'st not of a certainty
How long thy life will last ;
Seek not thy neighbour's sorrow
In any kind of way ;
God give you all good morrow,
And send you happy day.

5.

Forgive thy brother friendly,
For Christ doth will thee so,
And let not spite and envy
Within thy stomach grow,
Lest God shoot forth his arrow
Thy malice to destroy ;
God give you all good morrow,
And send you happy joy.

6.

Seek not by fraud and falsehood
For to procure thy gain,
But bear in thy remembrance
All earthly things are vain,

For he which searcheth narrowly
Thy secrets will bewray ;
God give you all good morrow,
And send you happy day.

7.

In lustful pride and drunkenness
Do not thy pleasure train,
Wish not thy neighbour's hinderance
Nor blemish his good name ;
And never take thy sorrow
For losses gone away ;
God give you all good morrow,
And send you happy day.

8.

Be thankful to thy Maker
Each day upon thy knee,
For all his gracious benefits
He hath bestowed on thee ;
And let thy greatest sorrow
Be for thy sins, I say ;
God give you all good morrow,
And send you happy day.

9.

And, being thus attired,
You may in peace proceed
Unto the heavenly table
Of Christ our Lord indeed,
Where neither shame nor sorrow
Shall you in aught annoy ;
God give you all good morrow,
And send you happy joy.

10.

Then look your lamps be ready,
And that with oil of store,
To wait upon the bridegroom
Even at his chamber door ;
Where neither shame nor sorrow
Shall you in aught annoy ;
God give you all good morrow,
And send you happy joy.

11.

Then shall you rest in blessedness
Which never shall have end,
Enjoying Christ his presence,
Our sweet and surest friend,
Where neither shame nor sorrow
Shall you in aught annoy ;
God give you all good morrow,
And send you happy joy.

12.

Thus, with my bell and lantern,
 I bid you all farewell,
 And keep in your remembrance
 The sounding of my bell,
 Lest that with sin and sorrow
 You do your souls destroy ;
 God give you all good morrow,
 And send you happy joy.

13.

Lord save our gracious sovereign,
 Yea, James our King, by name.
 That long unto our comfort
 He may both rule and reign ;
 His foes with shame and sorrow,
 Oh ! Lord, do thou destroy.
 And thus, with my good morrow,
 God send you happy joy.

Finis.

Foremost among the POETICAL PUBLICATIONS OF THE MONTH, and in every sense *facile princeps*, stands *Lyrics of the Heart, with other poems*. By Alaric A. Watts. sm. 4to. Longmans, 1850. The volume contains about one hundred poems, many of them old and well known favourites, others new candidates for popular acceptance. These choicest specimens of Mr. Watts's talent are illustrated in forty-one beautiful engravings on steel, from pictures by artists of the highest reputation. Stothard, Barrett, Howard, Uwins, Roberts, Danby, Boxall, Bonington, Leslie, Haydon, Lawrence,—such are some of the names that meet us as we turn page after page ; and what these leaders in their several walks of art have happily designed, Greatbach, Watt, Wallis, Finden, Rolls, Engleheart, Miller, and others of greatest eminence as engravers, have no less happily executed. Never did Barrett's Claudelike sunsets shine more beautifully ; Danby has a fairy landscape and a poetic vision of the glories of ancient Greece ; Roberts idealises the present rather than the past, and portrays majestically the beauties of fallen and crumbling temples, and the picturesqueness of a halt in the desert amidst the ruins of Thebes or Tadmor ; Stanfield makes the sunny Rhine live before us, dotted with turret and tower ; with Bonington we dance on the sparkling sea, whilst Etna in the distance uncurls its smoky wreath ; and what need we tell of Stothard, Westall, Leslie, Howard, Uwins,—who cannot imagine them ? Lawrence lives again in the head of a sorrowful and petted Benjamin,—“the youngling of the flock.” Etty and Haydon are no less characteristic.

We regret that we have not space to extract any of the accompanying poems. Amongst them, as the author tells us, are two which called forth the commendation

of Sir Robert Peel. “It is not,” wrote the statesman to Mr. Watts, in 1826, “from mere courtesy that I assure you that your name is respected by me. I have had the satisfaction of reading many of your poems. I particularly call to mind two—‘The Death of the First-born,’ and ‘My own Fireside,’—to have written which would be an honourable distinction to any one.” “Eighteen years afterwards, (continues Mr. Watts,) his recollection of these poems induced him to place at my disposal a Treasury appointment for my son ; and only a few months previous to his lamented death, I received an additional and unsolicited proof of the interest he continued to take in my welfare.” Such an anecdote adds to the interest of the present volume ; and many readers will, we doubt not, turn eagerly to the lines which called forth the approbation of one who could discriminate so justly.

Never was book more suited for the season at which it is published, or more certain to repay the attention of the lovers of the kindred arts of poetry and painting.

The author of *Regeneration ; or, Divine and Human Nature. A Poem, in six Books*. By George Marsland. (8vo. Pickering, 1850,) soars ambitiously. In the treatment of his lofty theme he aims at supplying what he supposes to be the theological deficiencies of Cowper, and he writes occasionally with something of Cowper's declamatory power ; but, to say nothing of the higher poetic faculties, he wants Cowper's clear insight into human life and motives, his eminent pictorial faculty, and, above all, his lucid, simple, and yet energetic style ; nor will this author's theology be more generally acceptable, we apprehend, than that of the poet to whom he objects. He is a young man, and may hereafter do better. Some passages in his opening address to the public are singularly objectionable and contradictory. As a first step towards improvement the whole of that address may be commended to his careful study and reconsideration.

The Art of Verse. A Poem. With illustrative notes. For young bards. By a Practitioner. 8vo. Hatchard, 1850, has been written “to give young versifiers, or those who have an ambition of becoming poets, some not unuseful hints.” If there be any virtue in his own rules, it is a pity that the practitioner had not the benefit of them before he set up as a teacher. We doubt whether they will be of advantage to any one else. Take one example. Our practitioner, after contending for the usefulness of a list of poetical examples to be selected by “some well-read friend,” prefaces such a list,

selected by himself, with the following *nolo episcopari* excuse.

Not this here *our's*: the task, withal,

Perhaps o'er rigid for;

As lest to question claims none else denies;

And, for a page that but mere heads supplies,

Too numerous all, and trite to call them o'er.

For many a bard here highest place assumes;

So bright a galaxy of stars illumines

Our lands poetic skies.

Popery in Power, or the Spirit of the Vatican; to which is added Priestcraft, the Monarch of the Middle Ages; a Drama. By Joseph Turnley. 8vo. Wilson. 1850. This book is illustrated with many wood-engravings, very admirably executed. It is a work distinguished both in its poetry and prose by a fiery, bitter antipathy to Rome.

Of the THEOLOGY OF THE PAST MONTH we would distinguish, "*Sunday Services at Home for Young Children. By different authors. Edited by the Countess of Ducie. 8vo. Hughes, 1851.*" This little volume, dedicated to the Bishop of Cashel, consists of thirty short and simple sermons and services, written with a special adaptation to the intellect of children, by seventeen clergymen of various branches of the Christian Church, amongst whom we may mention the Rev. R. Bickersteth, Dr. Cumming, Rev. Mons. Daugars, Dr. Alexander Fletcher, Baptist Noel, Montagu Villiers, Dr. Williams of Woodchester, &c. &c. Those who know practically the difficulty of communicating religious instruction to children, cannot but be very much interested in this volume. The subjects treated of embrace almost all the leading topics of Christian doctrine, so that the sermons are capable of being used in schools, and in many other ways besides that special way for which they are here put forth. We have examined several of them. Their merits are various. Some are excellent; of others we do not think so highly. But an audience of children would form the best critics, and we hope a wide circulation will give many opportunities of submitting the book to that test. Many a mother will be thankful for the power which such a volume puts into her hands.

Sermons for the Holy Days observed in the Church of England throughout the year. By the Rev. John H. Pinder, M.A. 8vo. Rivingtons, 1850. Mr. Pinder is principal of the Wells Theological College, and many of these sermons have a special application to the students under his charge. The preacher is of course a strenuous defender of the formularies of the Church; we hope never to the disparagement of the weightier claims of Christian charity. There is a support of

the Church of England, and an exposition of its doctrines, which convert it into a mere English Church of Rome.

Conversion not Regeneration, illustrated by personal experience: with remarks on the tendency of the parties at present existing in the Church of England, and a dissuasion from secession to the Church of Rome, grounded on observations made by the author during a late stay abroad. By a Fellow of a College at Cambridge. 8vo. Rivingtons, 1850. The nature of this pamphlet is sufficiently indicated by its title. In the appendix the author gives an account of some things witnessed by him in Rome, and prints a copy of a prayer to the Virgin which he found suspended in the church of Santa Maria degli Angeli. He saw persons kneel before it, as if taking advantage of the indulgence which is appended to it. We regret that the author did not publish it in the original language, but he vouches for the following as a literal translation.

"Prayer to the Most Holy Madonna, under the name of Mother of Purity.

"*Mater pulchra dilectionis.*

"O most pure and immaculate Mary ever Virgin, Daughter of the Eternal Father, Mother of the Eternal Son, Spouse of the Holy Spirit, August and Living Temple of the most Holy Trinity, Lily of Purity, Mirror without Spot, Virgin before the birth, in the birth, and after the birth, at your feet, I, miserable sinner, contrite and humbled, devotedly prostrate myself, and rejoice with you over the admirable and singular privileges with which you have been, by the most Holy Trinity, worthily decked and adorned, and for which, by all the nations, you are called Happy and Blessed, and in the celestial courts, above all the saints and all the angelical choirs, gloriously exalted. From that throne of glory, where, crowned by glittering stars, you sit Queen, turn your kind and clement looks on my poor soul, that, by your intercession and the merits of your virtue, and by your spotless purity, it may be cleansed and purified from the spots and filthiness of vices and sins, may be clothed by the favours (grazie) which by the Eternal Father, through your intercession, are dispensed in great abundance; yes, most glorious Queen of heaven and of earth, receive me into the happy number of your servants; most powerful Virgin, defend me from my enemies, visible and invisible; Tower of David, strengthen my weakness; Mother of Pity, be moved with compassion towards me, and alleviate my misery; Refuge of Sinners, cover me under the cloak of your most prevailing patronage; Health of the Sick, cure

me from my diseases; Consoler of the Afflicted, console me in my griefs, in temptations, in misfortunes. You I invoke, Mary; to you, with all confidence, I repair; and within your arms, O most affable mother, I abandon myself. Do you quicken my Faith, animate my Hope, inflame my Charity, obtain for me, from God, the pardon of my errors, which before you, with all my heart, I hate, detest, and abhor. Deliver me from every ill. Assist me, most kind mother, now and in all time of my life, and particularly at the point of my death. Amen.

"Praised and blessed ever be the holy and immaculate conception of Mary.

"Every time that a man says this prayer, he gains the indulgence of one hundred years, granted by the High Pontiffs Gregory XV. and Clement XII.

"My dear Jesus, and Mary my mother. to you I consecrate my body and soul.

"One '*Salve Regina*' to the most Holy Virgin, to obtain her protection.

"Three '*Gloria*' to the most Holy Trinity, as a thanksgiving for the privileges granted to Mary.

"One '*Ave Maria*' for a devoted servant of Mary most holy, who has set forth this prayer."

The Chronological New Testament, in which the text of the authorized version is newly divided into paragraphs and sections, with the dates and places of transactions marked, the marginal renderings of the translators, many parallel illustrative passages printed at length, brief introductions to each book, and a running analysis of the epistles. 4to. Blackader. 1850. Every endeavour to render the New Testament better understood deserves encouragement. In the present edition readers are provided with many judicious and useful helps.

Elements of Natural Theology. By James Beaven, D.D. Professor of Divinity in King's College, Toronto. 8vo. Rivingtons, 1850. A very able exposition of the utility of the study of Natural Theology, the history of the study, and the best modes (apart from the authority of

revelation) of proving the being and unity of a Spiritual Creator, his continual government of the world, the existence of a future state, the immortality of the soul, and the other leading doctrines of natural theology.

Secret Prayer and its accompanying exercises. By the Rev. James M'Gill. 12mo. Glasgow. 1850, is a third edition of a work designed for the use of those who feel their need of being taught how to pray, and find customary formularies insufficient or unsatisfactory. It is a practical guide to the exercise of man's highest faculty;—that of entire dependence upon his Heavenly Father.

Occasional Sermons preached in Westminster Abbey. By Christopher Wordsworth, D.D. 8vo. Rivingtons. 1850. These sermons (No. IX., X., XI., of a New Series) are vigorous and manly refutations of the new papal pretensions to supremacy in England.

A third edition of Oke's *Magisterial Synopsis* appearing so shortly after the impression which we noticed only a few months ago, is evident proof of its having been found to answer its important object as the handbook of the English gentleman in that most useful and patriotic of his public functions, the maintenance of the Queen's peace and the curbing of wrongdoers.

We have just received a Catalogue of the *Museum of Mediæval Art collected by the late L. N. Cottingham, F.S.A. Architect*, and now on view at No. 43, Waterloo Bridge Road. It is edited by Mr. Henry Shaw, F.S.A. with some interesting engraved illustrations. The value of this collection is already well known to the English architect and antiquary; and we regret to find that a resolution is announced, that if its present ownership is not transferred by private contract, before the month of April next, it will then be dispersed by public auction. This is a subject of national interest, and we shall feel ourselves bound to place it again before the consideration of our readers.

MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

Romance of the Peerage, or, Curiosities of Family History. By George Lillie Craik, Professor of History and of English Literature in the Queen's College, Belfast. Vol. IV. 8vo. Lond. 1850.—This is unquestionably the best and most interesting of Mr. Craik's volumes. It would scarcely be possible to crowd toge-

ther, within the compass of four hundred pages, a dozen stories more singular or more truly romantic.

The volume opens with the history of *Richard Boyle, "the great Earl of Cork;"* who, from being the second son of a younger brother of a Herefordshire family of no distinction, and having, according

to his motto, no inheritance save God's providence, raised himself to be the greatest nobleman in Ireland, the most assured stay, in difficult times, of English connection with that country, and the founder of many branches of the English peerage. Losing his father when he was in his tenth year, and his mother ten years afterwards, Richard Boyle was obliged to relinquish studies entered upon with a view to his being called to the English bar, and to accept the inferior office of clerk to Sir Roger Manwood. After two years' experience of this humble employment, he became convinced that it was not one in which he could "raise a fortune," and determined to travel and see the world. Circumstances induced him to turn his attention to Ireland, and he landed at Dublin on the 23rd June, 1588, possessed of 27l. 3s. in money, and two tokens which his mother had given him: namely, a diamond ring, which, he says, "I have worn ever since, and still do wear, and a bracelet of gold worth about 10l.; a taffety doublet, cut with and upon taffety; a pair of black velvet breeches, laced; a new Milan fustian suit, laced, and cut upon taffety; two cloaks; competent linen and necessities; with my rapier and dagger." It is not for us to trace the steps by which this young adventurer rose to wealth and power almost without a parallel in Ireland. For that information we must refer to Mr. Craik. One great step in his preferment was the purchase of the vast tract of land which was possessed by Sir Walter Raleigh. In the hands of Raleigh this great possession of about 12,000 acres, had been a wilderness, in that of Boyle it rejoiced and blossomed as the rose. Within a few years it was "not only well tenanted, but the best settled, and absolutely in the most thriving condition, of any in Ireland." This history carries with it a useful moral, and especially at the time present. Such may be the result of the now pending transfer of property in poor degraded Ireland. But if it is to be so, that result must be brought about by the same means. Boyle "benefited Ireland," Mr. Craik remarks, "as much as he did himself and his family by his vast acquisitions. It was mainly out of public improvements that his private fortune grew and flourished. His coming into the possession of a new estate was a blessing to every tenant and labourer on the property and to all the surrounding district."

Mr. Craik relates fully the circumstances of the paltry and injudicious endeavour made by Strafford and Laud to reduce the importance of the powerful Earl, and sketches lightly the incidents of the

great rebellion. "It is said," he remarks, "that when Cromwell saw the numerous public works which owed their existence to this nobleman,—the churches, almshouses, free-schools; bridges, castles, and towns that he had built—he declared that if there had but been an Earl of Cork in each of the four provinces of Ireland, there would have been no rebellion."

We have next the history of the ancestor of *The Fermors* of Easton, in Northamptonshire, the founder of the Earldom of Pomfret; who, being driven from his estates by the harshness and cupidity of Cromwell—the *malleus monachorum*—was supported in his poverty and helped back again to his estates by the pungent and witty rhetoric of his household fool, who was no other than the famous Will Sommers.

The ancestor of *The Bouveries*, who now possess the Earldom of Radnor, was a native of the Low Countries. When a mere youth he fled from his native country to avoid the fangs of the Inquisition. Wandering into Frankfort, he sat down weary and depressed at the gate of a lofty mansion. The master chancing to come up interrogated him. The ingenuous lad related his simple history, and was taken into the service of the German merchant-prince. After the death of his patron, young Bouverie took advantage of Queen Elizabeth's liberal encouragement of foreign Protestants. He emigrated from Frankfort to Canterbury, where he carried on his silk-weaving, and found freedom to worship God in the chapel assigned to foreigners, and still occupied by them within the cathedral. The second Bouverie in succession from the Canterbury immigrant was knighted; the third was created a baronet; and the fifth was raised to the peerage.

The founder of the family of *Osborne* Duke of Leeds was raised to fortune thus:—"In the early part of the sixteenth century, there lived a wealthy cloth-worker or manufacturer of woollens in one of the houses that then and down to a much later date stood upon London Bridge. . . . One day in the house of the rich cloth-merchant, a servant-maid leant out of one of the high back casements holding an infant, her master's daughter and only child, in her arms, when, in one of its bounds of delight, it suddenly sprang from her grasp, and, dropping into the rushing tide, would have been lost but for an apprentice of the merchant's, named Edward Osborne, who, instantly leaping in after it, caught hold of it and brought it safe ashore. . . . Some sixteen or eighteen years after this, the young lady thus miraculously preserved was given in mar-

riage" to her preserver. She had several wealthy and titled suitors; but "Osborne saved her," remarked her father, "and Osborne shall enjoy her."

Richard Bamfylde, the ancestor of the present Baron Poltimore, on the death of his father about the middle of the sixteenth century, went into ward to some great person, who carried him into a distant country, bred him up in the drudgery of the family, concealed from him his quality and property, and at last made him his huntsman. One of the tenants of his estate (being his nurse's husband) discovering where he was detained, made him acquainted with his fortune, assisted him to escape, and put him in the way of recovering his rights.

The son of the Black-faced *Clifford* who killed young Rutland (brother of Edward IV.) after the battle of Wakefield, was placed by his mother, for concealment's sake, with a shepherd, who brought him up as his son. In this obscurity he passed his youth and early manhood. The accession of Henry VII. restored the Shepherd Lord to his birth-right, and furnished Wordsworth with a theme for a beautiful poem. *Ann Clifford*, the celebrated countess of Dorset, Pembroke, and Montgomery, was his descendant. Mr. Craik goes at length into the biography of this noble lady. From all that is known of her celebrated diary, from Bishop Rainbow's biography in the shape of a funeral sermon, and from other authorities, Mr. Craik has compiled a most interesting narrative: one of the best pictures with which we are acquainted of the aristocratic grandeur of the seventeenth century. With respect to the celebrated letter said to have been addressed by her to Secretary Williamson,—"I have been bullied by an usurper, neglected by a court, but I will not be dictated to by a subject. Your man sha'n't stand," Mr. Craik agrees in that which is now we believe the common opinion, namely, that it is not genuine. "Nobody has pretended ever to have seen either the original manuscript, or any copy of it older than the number of *The World* in which it first appeared in April, 1753. Walpole, the contributor of that paper, refers to no authority for it either there or in his *Royal and Noble Authors*, where it is also given. If such a note was written by the countess, it must have been in her very last days: for Sir Joseph Williamson did not become Secretary of State till July, 1674, when she was in her eighty-fifth year. Moreover, there does not appear to have been any election of a member for Appleby between that date and the death of the countess. Much, also, as the style of the note has been ad-

mired, it has no resemblance to anything else that we have from her pen; nor is it, one would say, much in the spirit of her character and temper. She was, indeed, inflexible and tenacious of what she believed to be her rights, and she would repel an attack upon her independence with firmness and spirit; but we have no grounds for supposing that she was given to such rhetorical *brusquerie* as this note is an outbreak of. Its admirers, also, ought to explain what is meant by its concluding expression, 'Your man sha'n't stand.' This, if she had written it, would have been mere impotent passion; for of course she could not prevent the ministerial candidate from standing."

Sir Stephen Fox, the ancestor of the Earl of Ilchester and the Barons of Holland, was originally a poor boy belonging to the choir of Salisbury. From thence he was transferred to the service of the Earl of Northumberland, and thence to an inferior place in the household of Charles II. during his exile. His cleverness in matters of business exhibited itself in his management of the insufficient income of his imprudent royal master. On the Restoration he stepped into lucrative places, and by steadiness and ability made his way to fortune and distinction. Pepys's diary affords excellent materials for a glimpse at the domestic life of the Clerk of the Green Cloth and Treasurer of the Army, and Mr. Craik has fully availed himself of them. If he had consulted the *Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica*, he would have been enabled to correct the errors of his predecessors respecting Sir Stephen's family.

Sir William Phips, ancestor of the house of Normandy, was a ship-carpenter at Boston, in New England, and made his fortune by the discovery of a sunken Spanish treasure-ship in the Bahamas.

Sir William Petty, the ancestor of the Marquess of Lansdowne, was the son of a clothier and dyer at Romsey. He was a pushing active-minded man, and having been admitted a member of the College of Physicians, he soon made his way to the professorship of Anatomy in that college, and the professorship of Music in Gresham College, and was shortly after transferred to Ireland as physician to the Army. There he made a large fortune in an incredibly short space of time by dealing in the lands forfeited during the rebellion. On his return to England he passed a busy life as a prominent member of the Royal Society and a great setter-forth of schemes and mechanical contrivances for effecting all kinds of objects.

The claim of *Percy the Trunk-maker*

to the earldom of Northumberland furnishes materials for a pleasant paper, which would have been greatly improved by earlier knowledge of the valuable communication by Sir Charles Young to the *Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica*, vol. vi.

The fortunes of the heiress of the Percies, successively married to Lord Ogle, to Mr. Thynne who was murdered by Konigsmark, and to the proud Duke of Somerset, form the subject of the next paper; and the last in the volumes relates to *Anne of Buccleuch*, wife of the poor silly Duke of Monmouth and afterwards of Lord Cornwallis.

This hurried enumeration of the subjects of the volume sufficiently exhibits its variety and interest. In contemplating incidents so diversified and singular, one seems to see that imagination in its wildest vagaries has not invented any thing too marvellous to be paralleled in the realities of actual life; such a collection of narratives proves that truth is indeed "stranger than fiction."

This volume concludes the first portion of the present work. Mr. Craik designs to follow it with a similar selection of *Family Histories* of more modern date.*

Remarks on the Architecture of Llandaff Cathedral, with an Essay towards a History of the Fabric. By Edward Freeman, M.A. London. 1850.

Archæologia Cambrensis; a Record of the Antiquities of Wales and its Marches, and the Journal of the Cambrian Archæological Association. New Series. Published quarterly. London. 1850.

Most indefatigable is the zeal with which Mr. Freeman pursues his favourite study of church architecture, and no less deter-

mined the energy which enables him to bring before the public the results of his investigations. His apparently almost casual presence at the Cardiff meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Association in 1849, led him to offer some remarks upon the Cathedral of Llandaff; these remarks shortly after "developed into a paper for the *Journal of the Association, the Archæologia Cambrensis*;" and now we have a still fuller development in a separate volume. This work, of which the typography and accompanying illustrations are equally worthy of commendation, comprises two principal divisions severally appropriated to a general description of Llandaff Cathedral, and to a history of the fabric.

The architecture of this church, however curious in itself, and therefore interesting to the architectural antiquary, on the whole does not appear to rise to a very high order of individual merit, neither does it contribute much of important illustration to the history of Gothic art. Of the entire edifice the distinguishing peculiarity appears to have been the almost total absence of all cathedral characteristics: and of its component parts, the western front within the two flanking towers, the lateral arcades of the Early-English Gothic choir and nave, together with some few minor details, alone appear to possess architectural excellence. "With no cathedral character in any part of its exterior, except the west front," without either transepts, porches, or central tower, almost without buttresses, Llandaff Cathedral, in its plan and composition, presented the appearance of an overgrown parish church rather than an edifice of cathedral dignity, while at the same time it formed a singular exception to Gothic practice. The building did indeed comprise, under the cover of a long and uninterrupted roof, both nave, choir, and presbytery; but these divisions were marked only in the interior, and there the sole architectural distinction seems to have consisted in some slight change in the accessory details. In addition to this uniform presbytery, choir, and nave, with their equally uniform and monotonous aisles to the north and south, toward the east there advances from the presbytery a Lady Chapel, of a size greatly disproportioned to the remainder of the church, and having altogether the appearance of a parochial chancel: the aisles are also terminated westward by low towers, and "a square building, forming the chapter-house, projects from the south aisle of the presbytery, having somewhat the air of a low transept." Such was Llandaff Cathedral, when most complete and per-

* At p. 351, Mr. Craik notices an impudent plagiarism, which, for the honour of literature, we feel bound to point out. Some years ago Mr. Craik published a volume entitled *English Causes Célèbres*, which contained, amongst other trials, that of Count Konigsmark for the murder of Mr. Thynne, that of the Rev. Robert Hawkins for felony in 1669, that of Philip Standsfield for murder in 1688, and that of Philip Earl of Pembroke for murder in 1678. These narratives, extending to very many pages, and compiled and illustrated with great care and research, have lately, it is asserted, been transferred almost verbatim, and without acknowledgment or marks of quotation, into a book entitled "Celebrated Trials connected with the aristocracy in the relations of Private Life; by Peter Burke, esq. of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law."

fect; and thus it affords a remarkable example of an architectural tendency, which Mr. Freeman considers to have been busily at work, at an early period, throughout Wales, and indeed not unknown to England also, though contrary to the feeling on the continent; a tendency, that is to say, rather to reduce to the parochial type churches of cathedral or minster rank, "than for the distinctive arrangements of the cathedral and the abbey to be re-produced even in the vastest parish churches." The peculiar aspect of Llandaff Cathedral, independent of the influence of this tendency in the architects by whom it was erected, may have also in no slight degree resulted from its numerous alterations, all of which, however diverse in themselves, seem to have been so conducted as to maintain some general resemblance to the small original fabric, which in process of time was expanded into the edifice completed in the latter half of the fifteenth century, by the north-western tower of Jasper Tudor. Urban, the first Bishop of Llandaff after the Norman conquest of the district, found, on his accession to the episcopate, A.D. 1120, the small and humble church which had been erected by his British predecessors: this he determined to replace by one more suited to the architectural advancement of his people, and to the times of his rule. The cathedral of Urban Mr. Freeman considers to have been "a small though highly enriched church, consisting only of a nave and chancel, with possibly a polygonal tower on one side." This beautiful little building our author supposes the good bishop to have left in a complete state at his death, A.D. 1133; and he believes that "his nave survives in the present presbytery, while the Lady Chapel occupies the site of his chancel." "And," continues Mr. Freeman, "I am persuaded that it is to the small size of bishop Urban's church that much of the singularity of the present building is owing. For since his time, the church has never been entirely rebuilt from the ground: subsequent changes have consisted entirely in additions made in every direction to the original diminutive fabric. Urban's cathedral was lengthened, widened, heightened, but it still remained the germ and nucleus, around which all the creations of later ages gradually arose. Under these circumstances it was hardly possible for the church to acquire the true cathedral outline. That can hardly be obtained, except by a direct design, embracing it from the first; and such a general design for the whole church has never been drawn out at Llandaff since the days of Urban."

The central compartment of the western front of Llandaff cathedral exhibits an early and very beautiful example of the Early-English Gothic triplet. Of the three windows the central one is loftier than its lateral companions; on the exterior it is separated from them on either side by an acute blank arch, but within the arch-mouldings and clustered jamb-shafts of the three windows occupy the entire width of the nave, except where it is pierced for the glazing. The jamb-shafts of the central window are also carried in the interior of the church down to the ground, and so are incorporated into the composition of the one western doorway beneath. The door-arch is round, and contains below a quasi-tympanum which has every appearance of having once been a double doorway of two plain round-headed arches, though Mr. Freeman denies the existence at any time of a central shaft. This door-way we are disposed to regard as of decidedly transitional character, partaking quite as much of the late Norman as of the early Gothic: according to Mr. Freeman, "it is in reality pure Early-English; but," he adds, "while its round arch gives it the general effect of an earlier style, some of its details suggest a later, so that it has rather the air of an inconsistent compound." The gable above the triplet is pierced by a large single light forming the centre to an arcade adjusted to the slopes of the roof, and above all is a trefoiled niche. The arcades of both choir and nave, as Mr. Freeman well remarks, "deserve attentive study. They consist simply of a pier-range and clerestory, there being no architectural triforium, but merely a passage in the clerestory." The proportions of the several component members of these arcades are truly excellent, and a spirit of harmonious unity pervades them as a whole; grace and lightness are combined in them with great solidity: qualifications these, which, in connection with the peculiar suitability of its design for such a purpose, renders this portion of Llandaff cathedral of the utmost value to the architects of our own day, as a model for parish churches. The arch which opens from the present presbytery into the Lady Chapel, is also deserving of special notice; it is large and wide, and apparently of early Norman character. This arch Mr. Freeman considers to have been the original chancel-arch of bishop Urban's cathedral. The Lady Chapel, which terminates the church towards the east, is a good and characteristic example of about A.D. 1275.

Leaving our readers to search in Mr. Freeman's pages for further and more minute information concerning both the his-

tory and the details of the architecture of Llandaff cathedral, we pass on to remind them that unhappily it is not in its architectural capacity alone that this cathedral church is without any parallel amongst us. To a degree unknown in our other cathedrals, neglect and ruin have settled heavily upon Llandaff, insomuch that in the early part of the last century the church had become throughout little better than a mass of ruins. Nor did the evil stop even here. About A.D. 1730 an effort was made at once to arrest the progress of dilapidation, and to effect as far as possible a restoration of the church. Praise-worthy indeed, because of the spirit which called it forth, this effort became only the more deplorable from its very strenuousness. In accordance with the taste and feeling of the period, "one Wood, an architect of Bath (we quote the words of the present Dean of Llandaff), was employed to Italianize our cathedral,—to efface its gothic features, and impart to it the classical elegance of his own pump-room. A letter from a Rev. A. Davis to Browne Willis, describes the progress of this work of the art then prized in the following highly laudatory terms: 'The church, in the inside, as far as it is ceiled and plastered, looks exceeding fine, and when finished it will, in the judgment of most people who have seen it, be a very neat and elegant church!'" And so it came to pass that for the public services of Llandaff cathedral there existed nothing in an available condition, save a conventicle-fashioned choir of classic lath and plaster, and urns. Meanwhile (we again quote from the able paper on his cathedral by the present dean, in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*), "since the days of Brother Esni, who was Dean of Llandaff in 1120, and had at that time been the able coadjutor of the then bishop Urban in the first building the present cathedral, the decanal office in the chapter of Llandaff was suspended for more than seven hundred years." At length a better period dawned: in the year 1842 the office of Dean was revived; the late lamented Very Rev. Bruce Knight was appointed to succeed Dean Esni, one of whose first desires was to show himself a fit architectural successor to bishop Urban's dean, by removing "the accumulated disgrace which neglect, ruin, and the worse disfigurement of Italianizing emplastering had thrown over the fabric" of his cathedral. Dean Bruce Knight lived but three years after his accession to his important office; but in this short space of time the lady chapel was completely and suitably restored: and now, under the present dean, the Very Rev. W. D. Conybeare,

the good work is advancing westwards with steady progress, and in a manner entirely satisfactory, the architect being John Pritchard, esq. of Llandaff, son to the senior vicar-choral of the cathedral. An equally interesting and valuable narrative of the progress of the present restoration, together with an able exposition of the plans for prosecuting the works, is appended to Dean Conybeare's paper in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* upon Llandaff cathedral; to this essay we refer as a truly gratifying proof that the mantle of Dean Esni has fallen no less worthily upon his second than upon his immediate successor: at the same time we gladly make Dean Conybeare's essay the medium for recording our unqualified respect for the publication in which it appears.

On comparing the views entertained by the dean respecting many particulars in the architectural history of his cathedral church with those advanced by Mr. Freeman, no inconsiderable difference of opinion becomes apparent. This difference probably may be reconciled by still further investigation. In the mean time we recommend such of our readers as are interested in matters architectural to study both the dean's paper and Mr. Freeman's book, and (even in preference to both) the remains of Llandaff Cathedral itself. Our friends will join us, we are assured, in our own sentiment of satisfaction, that the care of this ruined and mutilated cathedral has fallen into such fitting hands; and to Mr. Freeman they will also with us offer their general thanks for his "remarks."

Notices of Sepulchral Monuments in English Churches. By the Rev. William Hastings Kelke, A.B. Rector of Drayton Beauchamp.—It was recently* our agreeable office to associate the Architectural and Archæological Society for the county of Buckingham with the very admirable paper on Church Restoration which was read before the members of that Society by Mr. George Gilbert Scott, in the year 1848, and published in 1850. Our attention has still more recently been invited to another Paper, read by one of the Honorary Secretaries of this same Society, at their annual meeting of last year, "and published at the desire of those present:" this, however, which professes to be a "Notice of Sepulchral Monuments in English Churches," is a very different affair from Mr. Scott's Essay, and we should have been well content to have passed it over in silence, as too insigni-

* See Gentleman's Magazine for Aug. 1850, p. 144.

ficant to demand animadversion, were it not for the sanction and approbation of the Society under which it has been published. Our very respect for Archæological Societies constrains us to regard their publications with an eye jealous at once for their own honour and for the honour of the great cause which called them into existence. Accordingly, if bad archæology is put forth by or with the sanction of an Archæological Society, we feel it to be our bounden duty at once to interpose, in the hope that our earnest remonstrance may check what we must regard as both an unworthy and an injurious proceeding. It is, then, because we are disposed to regard the Bucks Archæological Society with esteem and respect—that we now warn its members of the necessity of observing some caution in respect to its authorised publications. These require to possess qualifications of a far higher order than such as may be quite sufficient for a paper designed to be read at an Archæological meeting. Mr. Kelke's Monumental Notices might have sufficed for the latter purpose: but a mere compilation such as this, with scarcely an original idea in it, or even an attempt to convey any fresh information, assumes a very different aspect when it is placed in the hands of the public as the work of an Honorary Secretary of a County Archæological Society, "published at the request" of the Society itself. From such a publication we expect at least the results of careful inquiry and diligent investigation: and, on the other hand, we do not expect to find the illustrations reprints (without a word of explanation to that effect) from such a book as "Old England," with the exception of the frontispiece, which purports to represent ("figured on a large scale, that the design may be readily seen,") a *Gothic* mural tablet, "very creditably sculptured," which has been "recently erected in Sherington Church, Bucks."

On the wrapper of his "Notices of Sepulchral Monuments," the author announces it to be his intention shortly to publish "a similar work on Churchyards," and also "a small Manual of Epitaphs for the use of Parish-Clerks and Gravestone-makers:" if these really should prove similar works, we trust that they will not bear the *imprimatur* of the Buckinghamshire Society.

Makamat; or Rhetorical Anecdotes of Al Hariri of Basra. Translated from the original Arabic, with annotations, by Theodore Preston, M.A. London. 1850.—The "Makamat" of Hariri is a work

which singularly bears on its face the deep impress of the character of its author's age. The Arabic language even before Mohammed's time had attained a high state of cultivation; but after that era, a new impulse was given to the Arabian mind, and grammar and philology, which had always been favourite, now became predominant studies. The endless minutiae of Arabic grammar and syntax became the prevailing topics of conversation in all literary circles; and those who were best skilled in solving grammatical riddles, were received with marked attention in every society. The poets consequently adopted a similar style in their works; labour of composition and elaborate refinement became a main aim; and the effects of this fashion are very visible in all departments of Arabic literature, and, through that, in the Persian. It was this state of things which produced the *Makamat* of Hariri, a work originally intended to comprise the author's stores of philological lore, and having the secondary object of gently satirising, by a series of fictitious narratives, the prevailing taste of the times. The hero of the work, Abou Zaid, is represented as one of those characters whom such a state of things would naturally call forth; full of a peculiar genius for the puzzles and juggleries of words, and endowed with a wonderful faculty of improvisation, he wanders from place to place, gaining his livelihood by his wits; everywhere meeting with a welcoming auditory because everywhere there prevailed the same taste for such displays. Hariri has shewn much dramatic skill in not giving the narratives in Abou Zaid's own words; they are related by another fictitious person, named Hareth Ibn Hammam, who is represented as a travelling merchant; in the course of his travels he continually meets the itinerant Abou Zaid, and every time listens to his eloquent friend's marvellous improvisations, readily paying out of his own purse for the pleasure. Abou Zaid is, in fact, the subtle Panurge, and Hareth our old friend Pantagruel; and the two characters meet and re-meet with much dramatic skill and humour. At the same time these adventures afford scope for many graphic descriptions of Eastern life and manners; and now and then some interesting glimpses into contemporary history. Hariri was born in the year of the Hegira 446 (A.D. 1054), and died A.H. 516; he consequently lived to see the stirring times of the first Crusade; and we fancy that there is an allusion to these in the *Makamah* of Beni Haraam, where Abou Zaid relates his troubles at Serong, in Mesopotamia:

" For lo ! a feud with foreign foes appeared,
And God permitted *infidels of Roum*
To seize our lands and dwellings, and enslave us."

Mr. Preston thinks that Roum here means "the Christians of the Lower Roman empire;" but in Hariri's day the power of the Greek empire was at a very low ebb, and the conquests of the Saljickian Turks had wrested Asia Minor from their grasp in 1074; and Gibbon expressly says, that Nicomedia, about 60 miles from Constantinople, was the eastern boundary of the Roman world; consequently we cannot doubt that these "infidels of Roum," who are more than once alluded to (thus in another place it is said, "Serong is my abode, but how can I resort thither, *seeing that the enemy have settled in it, and committed ravages upon it?*") really represent the Crusaders themselves,—a fact which is by far the more interesting.

Mr. Preston has translated twenty of these "Makamat," or discourses; he has put them in a form between prose and verse, which gives a very good idea of the rhythmical prose* of the original. The "occasional odes," &c. in the original are generally very happily imitated in our common measures.

In our limited space we can give only a very meagre account of the Makamat themselves; each contains an isolated adventure, in which Hareth, the narrator, meets with Abou Zaid, who is generally in some disguise, which however does not conceal him from his admirer's recognition. In the Makamah of Sanas, he finds him in the midst of a crowd:

" I beheld, in the midst of the throng,
A person of emaciated frame,
In the garb of pilgrimage, and with a plaintive voice,
Who was closing sentences with gorgeous phrases,
And striking all ears with warnings of admonition;
And the crowdings of the throng had gathered round him,
Like the halo about the moon, or the shell about fruit."

In the Makamah of Damascus he is afraid to venture on a journey through with a company of travellers, who are lack of an escort:

" But there was a person standing over against them,
With the features of mature age, and the garb of an ascetic,
And a string of beads like a necklace in his hand,
Who seemed to have fastened his gaze upon the company,
And to have sharpened his ears to catch what was heard."

This is Abou Zaid, who undertakes to conduct the caravan safely to its destination, which he accordingly accomplishes. In a similar way he meets with the same well-known figure in the cemetery of Sowa, making a funeral oration over the dead; in the court of administration of Meragra, where he performs a marvellous feat of improvisation; and in the library of Holouan, where he improvises against the best verses of the former poets. In the Bedouin makamah Hareth meets him in the Desert, in that of Ramleh he finds him in the caravan of the pilgrims bound towards Mecca.

Each adventure thus gives us a scene from Oriental life, drawn by a shrewd observer of men and manners, at a time when Europe knew nothing of the East, and indeed was too ignorant to care to know. Each makamah, as we have said, has a

double object, to display Abou Zaid, and also the author's boundless erudition in Arabian philology; and these two purposes are never lost sight of. Almost every sentence has some curious phrase or obsolete word purposely introduced; and, in fact, the riches of Arabic are stored here. Thus the Bedouin makamah was written to employ and illustrate a number of rare words and proverbs in use among the Bedouin Arabs; and, though few are so obviously distinguished, yet all have some similar aim, more or less prominently kept before the author's eye. At the same time Abou Zaid's life and character simultaneously evolve themselves; and the learning is not suffered to choke either the humour of the story or the gracefulness of the style. Hariri pours out the treasures of his common-place book, as did Southey in his "Doc-

* The original abounds with paronomasie and jingles of every sort, besides the constantly recurring rhyme at the end of its unequal sentences; thus one couplet is as follows:

" fa má rákani man lákani báda búdihi,—walá shákani man sákani liwasálíhi," &c.

tor;" but the lore and the story run hand-in-hand, and Hariri has the art to weave in his proverbs and antique phrases with the web of the narrative, and so to form a consistent whole. Abou Zaid, with all his faults, is the personified spirit of what Mr. Preston calls the literary knight-errantry of the time; Hariri's love of archaic forms, quaint allusions, and juggleries with words, rests as a fit atmosphere round him; and we feel that the satire on society falls also sometimes nearer home, and Hariri's quiet smile at

the folly of his contemporaries not unfrequently curls as he sees his own face in the mirror with the rest.

Many of the phrases and idioms in the Makamat are very terse and picturesque, and much of the poetry which is introduced is full of beauty. Hariri tries his hand at all kinds of composition, and much real truth and pathos are woven into his narrative. We extract a few verses from a long poem given in the makamah of Basra.

No more permit thy thoughts on home to dwell,
Or scenes of cherish'd recollection sweet,
And each to whom thou badest fond farewell,
Forgotten leave as never more to meet.

Remember only all the darkling stains
On memory's page by thee recorded deep,
Review the ceaseless crime thy life contains,
One tissue foul of hardened vice, and weep.

And wilt thou still persist in error's way,
And break by foul deceit that sacred law
Which God in mercy calls thee to obey,
Which duty bids thee keep without a flaw?

Lo! on thy head the hoary signs of age
With sable locks of early manhood blend,
In lines that, once imprinted on the page
Of life, announce its swift approaching end.

It has been said that "everything is impossible until it be done," and assuredly we little expected ever to see the Makamat of Hariri in an English dress; but here they are before us, and presented with as much taste as scholarship. And we not only rejoice at what is effected in the present work: we would rejoice also in the hope of still further successful applications of Mr. Preston's acquaintance with oriental literature. Hariri's book is the great repository of Semitic lore. Hebrew itself may often receive valuable illustration from it; and we look forward with much anticipation to Mr. Preston's future course. He has styled this work "*suorum in hoc genere studiorum primitias*;" if such be the first fruits, what may we not expect as the harvest?

A Hand-Book for the Parish of Saint James', Westminster. By the Rev. Mackenzie E. C. Walcott, M.A. small 8vo. Lond. 1850.—This is a book which we cannot conscientiously commend. Its faults are, 1. A very vicious style, nonsensically flowery and rhapsodical, quite unsuited to the subject—or to any subject: 2. Great incompleteness in local and statistical information; and, 3. The use of the previous authority of Mr. Cunningham's Hand-Book with very insufficient acknowledgment. Mr. Cun-

ningham's book sets so good a model before writers of Hand-Books, that we have a right to expect from subsequent authors of such works more accuracy and completeness than have hitherto passed muster. In the book before us Mr. Cunningham's information, the result of his pains-taking and obvious research, is served up by Mr. Walcott enveloped in puff-paste of his own, with little addition, and with scarcely so much acknowledgment as a "thank you." Mr. Walcott's education at Winchester should have taught him better *manners*, his profession better morals. His situation, as a curate in the great parish of St. James, might have enabled him to have published a sensible and useful book, containing information inaccessible to Mr. Cunningham or any similar inquirer.

The Art of Conversation. A lecture addressed to the young. Delivered before the Members of the Mechanics' Institute, Launceston, Van Diemen's Land, May 18, 1849. By William Henty. London. 8vo. 1850.—The circumstance of this lecture appearing before us as a specimen of the literature of Van Diemen's Land, renders it peculiarly interesting. The lecturer draws upon Bacon, Johnson, Swift, Congreve, Richardson, Cowper, and many others of the worthies

of the old country, and strings together his extracts pleasantly. Here and there a slight provincialism, or Americanism, peeps out; but, on the whole, the language is as correct and the matter as useful and amusing as anything of the kind which could ordinarily be met with in England.

The Mother's Recompense; a Sequel to Home Influence. By Grace Aguilar.

London. 8vo. 1850.—This work follows out the story of *Home Influence*, a well known and valuable tale. The *Sequel* was written some years ago, and had not the benefit of revision by the authoress's matured judgment, but it will be found an interesting supplement, not only to the book to which it specially relates, but to all the writer's other works.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

The Adams Prize, given once in two years for the best essay on some subject of pure mathematics, astronomy, or other branch of natural philosophy, and open to the competition of all persons who have at any time been admitted to a degree in this University, has been adjudged to Mr. Robert Peirson, M.A. Fellow of St. John's College. Subject—"The Theory of the long inequality of Uranus and Neptune, depending on the near commensurability of their mean motions." The essay will be printed.

Mr. Whyley, B.A. of Trinity College, has been declared the successful candidate for the Crosse scholarship.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

Nov. 21. MM. Joseph Lionville, of Paris; J. E. Punkinje, of Breslau; H. W. Dove, of Berlin; and W. Weber, of Leipsic, were elected foreign members. The Society have received two additions to their interesting gallery of pictures, viz. the portraits of John Hunter, and Jesse Ramsden, who were both Fellows of the Society. They were presented by Sir Everard Home, Bart. F.R.S.

Nov. 23. The Bakerian Lecture was delivered by Professor Faraday, illustrated by experiments. After alluding to the experiments of Padre Bancalari, the lecturer showed the opposite magnetic condition of oxygen and nitrogen; the former, when inclosed in a bubble of glass, is always attracted by the magnet, the latter repelled. In common with iron and some other metals, oxygen loses its magnetism on the application of heat, and regains it on again becoming cold. In this fact Professor Faraday finds the cause of the diurnal movements of the magnetic needles all over the world, as exhibited at the respective observations, and he explains the apparent anomalies which occur at St. Helena and Singapore on the hypothesis induced from the whole of the phenomena.

Nov. 30. The Anniversary Meeting of the Society was held. The Earl of Rosse, President, delivered his annual address, passing under review the progress of science during the past year. In accordance with the awards made by the Council, the Copley medal was presented to Professor Hansen, of Seeberg, for his researches in Physical Astronomy; the two Royal medals to B. C. Brodie, esq. and Professor Graham; and the Rumford medal, with the dividends arising from the Rumford fund, to M. Arago. The Society then proceeded to the election of Council and Officers for the ensuing year, and the following noblemen and gentlemen were duly elected:—*President*, the Earl of Rosse, K.P. M.A. *Treasurer*, Lieut.-Col. Edward Sabine, R.A. *Secretaries*, Samuel Hunter Christie, esq. M.A.; Thomas Bell, esq. *Foreign Secretary*, Capt. W. H. Smyth, R.N. *Other Members of the Council*, John Joseph Bennett, esq.; *William Bowman, esq.*; Sir Benj. C. Brodie, Bart.; *the Rev. Professor Challis, M.A.*; Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. Douglas, Bart. G.C.B.; Sir P. Grey Egerton, Bart.; John Forbes, M.D.; *Marshall Hall, M.D.*; Gideon A. Mantell, esq. LL.D.; *Prof. W. H. Miller, M.A.*; Sir R. I. Murchison, M.A.; *Richard Phillips, esq.*; Right Hon. Sir Fred. Pollock, M.A.; George Rennie, esq.; *Edward Solly, esq.*; *Lord Wrottesley.* (The names of new members are in Italics.) The anniversary dinner was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, Lord Rosse in the chair.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

Dec. 17. The annual meeting was held, W. Cubitt, esq. President, in the chair. The report urged the necessity of organization amongst the great body of civil engineers generally; as well for the purposes of professional advancement, as for protection of their interests,—their rights and privileges,—which had of late been invaded by persons not regularly brought up to the profession. It was stated, that,

as this Institution was the most natural, so it was the only ready means by which this desirable end could be properly and effectively carried out. The same necessities which had, many years ago, called this Institution into existence, had lately induced the establishment of similar societies in several chief towns of Great Britain; and the spirit had extended to foreign countries, where the evils of the centralization system, and of the interference of government boards, had been severely felt. All these societies had taken this, the parent society, as a model in nearly every particular. The following medals and premiums were awarded:—Telford Medals, to Messrs. Armstrong, W. H. Barlow, W. Taylor, Thorneycroft, the Rev. J. C. Clutterbuck, Chubb, Turner, and Paton, Lieut.-Col. Lloyd, and Prof. Cowper; and Council Premiums of Books to Messrs. Neate, Hood, Mallet, Doyne, Paterson, Poingdestre, and Lawrence. The finance statement exhibited, in some respects, an improvement over last year; the current subscriptions were more closely paid up, and an accession

of funds, to the extent of nearly 3,000*l.* stock, from the division of the residuary estate of the late Mr. Telford (the first President and Founder), had been recovered, in the month of August last, from the Court of Chancery. Though the deceases and resignations were more numerous than usual, there had been an increase in the number of members, which now amount to 681 of all classes. Memoirs were read of Sir R. Peel, Sir M. I. Brunel, J. A. Galloway, J. Gibb, W. Handiside, Col. Irvine, G. T. Page, J. Smith (Deanston), R. Stephenson, J. Adams, P. N. Brokedon, E. F. Browne, J. Hoof, G. B. Maule, and J. Ransome.

The following gentlemen were elected to fill the several offices in the Council for the ensuing year:—W. Cubitt, *President*; I. K. Brunel, J. M. Rendel, J. Simpson, and R. Stephenson, *Vice-Presidents*; G. P. Bidder, J. Cubitt, J. E. Errington, J. Fowler, C. H. Gregory, J. Hawkshaw, J. Locke, J. R. McClean, C. May, and J. Miller, *Members*; and J. A. Lloyd and F. C. Penrose, *Associates*.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Nov. 28. Sir R. H. Inglis, Bt. V.P. Richard Ford, esq. author of the *Hand Book of Spain*, was elected a Fellow of the Society.

A letter from David Veasy, esq. to Thomas Chapman, esq. was read, giving an account of the discovery of a gold torque girdle, an armilla with links, and a spear-head or dagger, of bronze, found with the remains of a skeleton in Granta Fen, in the Isle of Ely, by labourers while digging turf.

J. Y. Akerman, esq. Resident Secretary, read a note by himself on these relics. The spear-head or dagger he considered British, of the second period, subsequent to the age of stone and bone, and previously to the times when the Britons appear to have furnished themselves with more perfect arms by means of casts from the weapons of civilized races; the torque, from its size, as a girdle rather than a neck ornament; and what was designated an armlet with its tributary links, as, in all probability, a specimen of the currency of our rude ancestors, the rings being exact multiples of each other.

A letter was read from W. Chaffers, esq. F.S.A. accompanying the exhibition of a large assemblage of Roman glass vessels, brought by himself from Nismes.

They were, for the most part, of the usual forms, but one object was a novelty, namely, a small spoon of glass.

Thomas Wright, esq. F.S.A. communicated an account of a plate of lead in the possession of Lord Lonsborough, a cast of which was presented by his lordship to the Society. It was found at Bury St. Edmund's. The inscription on this plate, which appears to have been the cover of a volume, commenced with a line of Runic characters, which Mr. Wright was inclined to render *Alhf cuat*, for *Alfric* speaks or says: it then proceeds in the Saxon or adopted Roman character, "I, *Alfric*, monk and mass priest, was sent in King *Ethelred's* time from *Alfeah* the Bishop, the successor of *Ethelwold*, to a certain minster (or monastery) which is called *Cerne*. Then it came into my mind that I would this"

This, Mr. Wright observed, is plainly the opening of *Alfric's* preface to his first collection of Anglo-Saxon Homilies, though it differs slightly from what has come down to our times.

Patrick Chalmers, esq. F.S.A. exhibited sketches of a ruined cromlech, and a group of stone circles in Aberdeenshire.

Dr. Guest, F.S.A. exhibited a cast from the seal of *Macarius* Patriarch of Antioch, deposed in 681, and communi-

cated a dissertation on Antioch in the early Christian times. The original seal is said to be in the Ashmolean Museum.

Dec. 5. Lord Viscount Mahon, Pres.

Charles Wykeham Martin, esq. M.P. was elected a Fellow of the Society.

Henry Norris, esq. of South Petherton, exhibited a small brass coin, which he supposed to be of a new personage in numismatic history; but the Resident Secretary in a brief note showed that it was a blundered specimen of Helena the daughter of Constantine the Great and wife of Julian, who was declared Cæsar A.D. 365, the reverse reading SACVS REIPVB-LICAE, instead of "Salus Reipublicæ."

The Rev. Macdonald Steel exhibited 117 Roman Denarii, of the usual base silver, found a short time since, at Caerwent. They included Emperors, Emperesses, and Cæsars, from the reign of Severus to that of Gallienus.

N. N. Solly, esq. exhibited drawings of four views of a cromlech known as Yst-cwmcegid in the parish of Llanfihangel-y-pennant in the county of Caernarvon. A note accompanied them, pointing out traces of Celtic sepulture in the neighbourhood.

W. Dickson, esq. F.S.A. communicated an account of the discovery, on the 17th Nov. last, of several stone coffins in the parish of Lesbury near Alnwick, Northumberland, on land the property of Earl Grey, by the tenant while ploughing. Two of them contained urns of unbaked clay, the others skeletons. Mr. Dickson also communicated a note on the discovery of an urn of the Celtic age, together with a celt, and a piece of gold about an inch and a half diameter, in the shape of a horseshoe, very thin and pliable, found by the railway labourers last May, while digging the foundations of the station at Alnwick.

Thomas Wright, esq. F.S.A. communicated an account of the rules for the government of the Grammar School of Saffron Walden in Essex, contained in a book preserved in that institution, in the writing of the time of Henry the Eighth. The first of the papers on this subject in the volume consists of a tabular statement of the lessons required of each form or class for every day of the week, and rules for preserving order and good behaviour among the scholars. It further shews, that in those days any boy, whence-soever he might come, could enter as a scholar. He was merely asked what friends he had, and whether the plague existed in the place he came from. The leaf containing the Master's orders, with respect to the behaviour of the scholars, had unfortunately been torn out.

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A memoir by Wm. D'Oyly Bailey, esq. F.S.A. on "Heraldic Significations," was also read, consisting principally of remarks suggested by Mr. Newton's work on heraldy.

Dec. 12. J. Payne Collier, esq. V. P.

Drawings by Mrs. Elizabeth Moyle, of Blunham, of several sepulchral urns found at Sandy, in Bedfordshire, during excavations for the Great Northern Railway, were exhibited by Mr. E. B. Price, who observed that Sandy, or Salndy, as Camden calls it, is situated on the Ikenild Way, and is supposed to be the Σαλνδαί of Ptolemy and the Salinæ of the Geographer of Ravenna. Governor Pownall, who had an estate in the neighbourhood, in an account printed in the *Archæologia*, expresses his belief that the name was derived from the salt-works once carried on here in the Roman times. Roman remains have repeatedly been discovered at Sandy.* Above the village are traces of a large camp, which still retains the name of "Cæsar's Camp." Most of the vases were of dark-coloured clay. Burials of skeletons entire and the rite of cremation were observable in many of the interments discovered at Sandy. Two of the urns, of which drawings were exhibited, were of singular form and pattern, one of them being globose. On the breast of one of the skeletons was found a leaden dish or patera. Many coins have from time to time been discovered in the neighbourhood, among which are several of Carausius and Allectus. In one part of the excavations for the Railway, about 30 quarters of charred wheat were discovered.

At the request of several of the members, Mr. Chaffers again exhibited his collection of glass brought from Nismes. They consist of nearly a hundred specimens, in every variety of form and colour, and are in a remarkably perfect state, many containing the calcined bones. In addition to these, a great quantity of Roman bronzes were exhibited, pateræ, bowls, vases, lamps with their tripods, a fine statuette of the young Hercules holding his club and the apples of the Hesperides; another of Mercury; silver and bronze fibulæ; earthenware lamps; and many other interesting objects. All these were discovered in excavations at Nismes, in the south of France. Mr. Chaffers, in the paper which accompanied these relics, gave a detailed account of their discovery, and remarked that the tombs at Nismes, as at the street of tombs at Pompeii, are placed outside the walls of the town, in the principal Roman ways, and the remains are generally deposited in stone cists or cases covered by slabs, above which are frequently found the inscrip-

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tions. This accounts for the perfect preservation of most of these objects when exhumed. A description of one of these tombs will give an idea of their general character. On the Montpellier road (the ancient Domitian way), in a rectangular cube, hollowed out and covered by a slab fastened with iron clamps of about half an inch in thickness (and above which was an inscription), were deposited the following remains: a large glass urn, 15 inches high, with two handles and a cover, containing burnt human bones; three glass libatory vessels with handles; two lachrymatories; a small and elegant bronze lamp standing on a candelabrum or tripod; two earthenware lamps, one actually retaining its wick of asbestos; and coins of Augustus and Nero.

Among the minor objects exhibited by Mr. Chaffers were several Egyptian idols in wood and porcelain. These were perhaps brought over by the veterans of the Egyptian legions by whom Nemausus was colonized, a record of which is preserved in the extremely common coins bearing the heads of Augustus and Agrippa, with the reverse of a crocodile chained to a palm-tree, emblematical of the subjugation of Egypt; legend, COL. NEM.* (Colonia Nemausus).†

J. B. Bergne, esq. F.S.A., exhibited two glass cups with handles, of an uncommon form, from the collection of Mr. Blyads, lately sold. These were also brought from Nismes.

Beriah Botfield, esq. F.S.A. communicated an impression of a brass seal found in the chapel of Malsme, in Shropshire. It bears the legend SIGILLUM REGIE MAJESTATIS AD CAUSAS ECCLESIASTICAN PRO PECULIARI JURISD. DE STRATFORD UPON AVON, and very closely resembles a seal engraved in the third vol. of the *Archæologia*, p. 425, made for the deanery of Sunning, in Berkshire. These seals were used temp. Edward VI. for the purpose of granting probates to wills, letters of administration, &c. within the peculiar jurisdiction of each diocese. They are illustrated in the *Archæologia* by a memoir written by the Hon. Daines Barrington.

* A coin of Cunobeline, bearing the figure of a Pegasus, was discovered at Sandy some years ago. It is now in the collection of the British Museum. See *Archæologia*, vol. xxxiii. pl. ix.—EDIT.

† These coins are stated by Mr. Akerman, in his *Numismatic Manual*, p. 4, to have been in circulation at Nismes, as pieces of one sou, within the last twenty years.

Dec. 19. Sir R. H. Inglis, Bt. V.P.

Mrs. Woodruffe exhibited a small steel instrument found in a field near Upton-on-Severn. It appeared to be designed for the purpose of a screw for drawing the charge of a pistol, and to unite with it a turn-screw, pincers, &c. Date, about the reign of Charles the First.

The Rev. Edward Wilton exhibited a cast from a triens in gold found near Devizes. The Resident Secretary stated that it was of the Merovingian era, of Sedunum, the modern Sion, in the Swiss canton of Valais.

Miss Gurney contributed some remarks on the submerged city of Vineta, with citations from several authors and their speculations on its presumed site, between the island of Rugen and Bornholm. That the belief in a city destroyed by the sea had taken strong hold of the popular mind is shown by a tale in a collection of popular German stories edited by Kuhn and Swartz, and published at Leipzig in 1848, as well as by several other evidences collected by the German antiquaries.

J. W. Pycroft, esq. F.S.A. communicated a copy of the will of Richard Brereton, esq. of Chester, temp. Phil. and Mary, with an inventory of his goods and library. In the latter were several MSS. and two copies of Piers Ploughman.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

Dec. 6. James Yates, esq. in the chair.

Several communications were read, detailing the results of recent excavations of British tumuli, in various parts of the country, comprising certain facts of a novel character, and more than ordinary interest. Mr. A. Trollope gave an account of his discoveries in a group of barrows at Broughton, Lincolnshire, to which his attention had been attracted, in the hope of bringing to light some decisive vestiges of the Danish occupants of that district. The urns and weapons, however, here found, appeared to be of the British period.

The President of Trinity College, Oxford, and Mr. Atkins, of Kingston Lisle, sent a further report of their researches on the Berkshire Downs, near Ashdown Park, and "Alfred's Castle"; the most curious feature of the discoveries being, that in one of the tumuli examined by Mr. Atkins, besides the primary central interment and vestiges of a large funeral pile, over which the chalky mound had been heaped, the barrow appeared to have been used as a cemetery, probably at a much later period than its original formation. Cinerary urns, 59 in number, were found deposited at intervals in a circle, at a slight depth beneath the turf; a large number of distinct deposits of burnt re-

mains also appeared, placed in like manner. Some other curious facts, relating to vestiges of the earlier periods, near Holt, in Norfolk, were related by Mr. Greville Chester.

The Hon. Richard Neville sent a detailed report of his recent discovery of an extensive Roman villa at Hadstock, of which he had previously presented some beautiful representations drawn by Mr. Buckler.

A perfect quern, of unusual size, was presented to the Institute by the Kilkenny Archæological Society. In a letter from the Rev. J. Graves, it was stated that this quern had been actually in use to the present time, in the cabin of a Kilkenny peasant: he gave an interesting notice of the mode of working this primitive contrivance.

The Rev. John Brooke sent representations of an interesting little church, of the Norman period, near Chillingham, Northumberland, having a semicircular apse, with details worthy of preservation. It is now in ruins.

Mr. Winston described a palimpsest of a novel kind, lately noticed by him in the painted glass at Llanrhaidr church, Denbighshire, supposed to have been removed at the dissolution of Monasteries from Basingwerk Abbey. The subject is a tree of Jesse, the inscription in question being commemorative of the donor of the decoration.

Mr. Yates, referring to some singular objects of clay produced by Mr. Hawkins at the previous meeting, and found in a cavern at Nottingham, laid before the meeting some specimens found at Whetstone, near Barnet. He took occasion to explain the real nature of these little objects, to which the attention of antiquaries had recently been called on several occasions; and demonstrated by much curious research that they are the *pipes*, formerly used in curling false hair, as described in several works on the processes of manufactures, through which he had traced the real intention of these little objects. Rango, a German writer of the seventeenth century, shews that pieces of tobacco-pipe had been originally used for the like purpose, and thence probably the technical name of *pipes*. Mr. Yates pointed out the singular analogy of form presented by objects of terra-cotta, found in Etruscan tombs, and now in the British Museum.

Amongst the objects exhibited was a very curious fibula of novel type, from St. Alban's, found near the shoulder of a skeleton, and sent by the Rev. T. F. Lee. Also two enamelled Roman fibulæ from France, now in Mr. Franks' cabinet;

drawings of various antiquities found near Abury, by the Rev. Edwin Meyrick; and some bronze weights for the *statera*, with other objects in the possession of Sir Thomas Tancred, Bart. found near Cirencester, and exhibited by Professor Buckman. Amongst these was a curious leaden matrix,—“*Sigillum Engeram de Cardwilia*,”—and a pilgrim's token of the same metal, in form of an escalloped shell, and bearing a crowned W. possibly allusive to our Lady of Walsingham. The Rev. W. Cooper, Rector of West Rasen, sent a Book of Swan Marks, of the reign of Elizabeth, containing about 300 *cigninotæ*. It had descended to the present possessor from his ancestor, Sir Oliver Cromwell, uncle of the Protector.

Mr. Naughten, of Inverness, exhibited some singular ornaments of silver, found in N. Britain; and Mr. Greene, of Lichfield, exhibited his invaluable relic, the signet-ring of Mary Queen of Scots, formerly in the possession of the Duke of York. Mr. Bernhard Smith produced a variety of iron maces of European workmanship; and Mr. Vulliamy shewed various mediæval relics from the bed of the Thames, found during the works for erecting the houses of Parliament.

A singular MS. was produced by Mr. Tomkins, of Launceston, being a Latin poem, dated 1576, and dedicated by Stephen Duckett to the eminent statesman and poet, Sir Edward Dyer. No particulars regarding the author had been ascertained.

THE CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

By permission of Mr. John Heaton a tumulus was opened on the 30th Sept. at Plas Heaton, near Denbigh, when some interesting discoveries were made. The tumulus had been raised to the height of about seven feet, on a node of lime rock, which there crops up to the surface, in a field now called Cae-dy-gai. The circumference of it is somewhat uncertain; it may have been very large, and of an oval form; its present form is nearly circular, and its diameter about 53 feet. A trench was cut across it in a direction nearly north and south, which, at 18 inches or two feet below the surface in the centre of the mound, brought to light some bones of a large animal, probably some kind of deer, while on the south-east side of the trench a deposit of burnt bones and the fragments of a funeral urn were exhumed within a foot of the surface. After the trench had been carried to the depth of 5 feet 7 inches, immediately beneath the centre of the tumulus, on the eastern side of the trench some human leg bones &

discovered, which eventually were found to belong to one of two skeletons, subsequently discovered almost entire, which, though then slightly displaced from their original position by the roots of trees and the settlement of the tumulus, appeared to have been placed upright, cross-legged, and squatting, as a tailor does, back to back. They rested on a large flat stone, the cap-stone of a cist, in which a third skeleton was found lying on its left side, with the arms and legs gathered up. Behind the head of this latter skeleton were the fragments of a sepulchral vessel, of the same form as of those discovered by the late Sir R. Hoare in the Wiltshire barrows. It was covered with crescent-shaped indentations, an ornament not uncommonly found on ancient British sepulchral vessels. A fourth skele-

ton was discovered to the south of, and at a right angle with, the cist—also lying on its left side, with the legs and arms gathered up. Out of the four skeletons discovered, the *crania* or skulls of two were exhumed in a tolerably perfect state; the third (that in the cist) had only half the skull remaining, whence it was concluded that he had met with his death from a crushing blow on the head. He was evidently a young man, for his wise teeth had not protruded from the jaw. The discoveries in this tumulus—henceforth the Plas Heaton tumulus—may certainly claim precedence of any as yet made in any tumulus in North Wales. They will be fully discussed and the result of the examination of the *crania* will be given in a future number of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The 10th Dec. being the second anniversary of the election of Louis Napoleon, was celebrated by the publication of a list of promotions in the Legion of Honour, about one thousand in number, by a donation of 1,000 francs from the President of the Republic to the Mayor of each of the arrondissements of Paris, for distribution among the poor, by a grand dinner given by the Prefect of the Seine to the President, to which 190 of the provincial functionaries and Members of the Assembly were invited, and by a magnificent ball, for which 5,000 invitations were issued. A three days' holiday was moreover given, by order of the President, to all the public schools of Paris. An attempt was made to get the sittings of the Legislative Assembly suspended; but the Assembly refused to pay this or any other compliment to Louis Napoleon, considering itself at least equal in rank and power to the President.

GERMANY.

The warlike demonstrations of Austria and Prussia have passed away without actual fighting. Both parties are pacified, and, it is said, will disarm. The commissioners—Prince Schwartzberg and Baron Manteuffel—returned from Olmutz to Vienna and Berlin, with articles of peace, to which their respective Cabinets

have given full sanction. Austria has withdrawn some of her pretensions to priority, and the Cassel territories are to be cleared of both armies, the Elector returning to his capital under the protection of one Prussian and one Austrian regiment; while two functionaries, one from each Government, are to undertake to restore order throughout the Electorate. A conference for the settlement of all differences has been assembled at Dresden. Martial law has been proclaimed at Frankfort, to repress the riots between the Prussian and Federal soldiers.

The English Minister at Hamburg has presented to the Senate a note declaring that England will abstain from any intervention in German affairs so long as English interests shall not be injured; and that as regards Schleswig-Holstein, her duty is to insist on the execution of the treaty of peace.

WEST INDIES.

Cholera has raged with great violence all over the island of Jamaica. The deaths in Kingston alone, from Oct. 10 to Nov. 7, were 1,000, and by the 28th they amounted to 5,000. At St. Catherine's, the seat of Government, the state of things was even more distressing, the mortality being in proportion greater. At one period, 70 bodies were lying in the burial place, without a person to inter

them, until by order of Sir Charles Grey, the Governor, 20 of the convicts performed the task, on condition of their sentences being commuted. At Barbados the cholera has likewise appeared.

TURKEY.

A dreadful chastisement has been inflicted on the rebels of Aleppo. On the evening of the 7th of Nov. Kerim Pasha invited the principal chiefs of the insurgents to come to him. They accepted his invitation, persuaded that the fear of fresh disturbances would make them respected. Kerim Pasha had them placed under arrest. The insurgents, finding their chiefs did not return, rushed to arms, and came in number about 10,000, and insolently demanded their liberation. The Ottoman General expected this, and replied to their demand by charging them at the head of 4,000 Imperial troops. The combat was desperate, and lasted more than 24 hours. Three Musselman quarters, Karlek, Bab Coussa, and El Bab Neirab, which were the seat of the revolt, have been almost entirely destroyed. 1,800 of the rebels fell in the struggle, and the remainder, with the inhabitants of the above quarters, have fled from Aleppo, the Turkish cavalry pursuing them. Not a single Christian fell in this terrible affair. All the property of the rebels will be devoted by the authorities to indemnify the Christians for their losses on the 14th and 15th of October, and to rebuild the three churches which were burnt.

Accounts received from Omer Pasha announce the complete defeat of the Bosnian insurgents, in two battles at Bozowina and at Zwornik. It is known that in that province the authority of the

Sultan has been set at defiance by the Beys, who wished to preserve their feudal rights, which had been abolished by the Tanzimat. Thus, on two distant points of the Ottoman empire, insurrection had been brought about by two distinct causes—in Syria, it was fanaticism which reared its head; in Bosnia, feudality. The Arab Emirs, like the Beys, met their death by wishing to make Turkey retrograde 50 years. This fortunate termination to these disturbance is a good augury for the reign of the Sultan Abdul Medjid.

CHINA.

A fearful and melancholy occurrence took place at Macao on the 29th Sept. It was the anniversary of the birth of the consort of the Queen of Portugal. The Portuguese frigate the Donna Maria fired the usual salute at noon. The captain and all the officers but two were on board, and it is said some officers from the United States ship Marion, all of whom were to have dined at three o'clock on board the Portuguese frigate. About half-past two o'clock the latter vessel blew up, and officers and men, about two hundred in number, perished, with the exception of one officer and fifteen men, picked out of the water by the boats of the Marion.

The latest accounts from Canton mention that the force sent by Government against the rebels had been defeated, and that one or two mandarins had been killed. The present state of things causes great interruption to trade. In one of the provinces an edict against Christianity has been issued by the Prefect. It pronounces Christianity to be illegal, incredible, and absurd.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Dec. 10. Her Majesty held a court at Windsor Castle, for the purpose of receiving addresses from the Court of Aldermen, the Court of Common Council, the Commissioners of Lieutenancy of London and Middlesex, and the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, with reference to the recent Papal Bull appointing bishoprics in this country. The addresses of the Court of Aldermen and Court of Common Council were read by the Recorder; that of the Commissioners of Lieutenancy by the Lord Mayor; that of the University of Oxford by the Duke of Wellington its Chancellor; and that of the University

of Cambridge by its Chancellor Prince Albert. Her Majesty read answers to each address, giving repeated assurances of her determination, "with God's blessing, to maintain unimpaired the religious liberty which is justly prized by the people of this country, and to uphold, as its surest safeguard, the pure and scriptural worship of the Protestant faith."

After a long delay, the Roman Catholics of England have presented a congratulatory address to Cardinal Wiseman, expressing the determination of those who signed it to live and die by their religion, and meeting the late movement by a concealed tone of haughty defiance. Amongst

fourteen Roman Catholic peers, only seven have signed the document, and Lord Shrewsbury has sent his adhesion by letter. Only one member of the Lower House signed—Mr. P. Howard. Lord Beaumont had previously expressed his disapproval of the "ultramontane" efforts of the papacy in a letter addressed to the Earl of Zetland, and the Duke of Norfolk has signified his entire concurrence of opinion to Lord Beaumont.

The third basso-relievo, representing an event in the battle of Copenhagen, has been placed on the east side of the pedestal of the *Nelson Column*. It represents Lord Nelson on the quarter-deck, handing a letter to Sir Frederick Thesiger, the bearer of the flag of truce, who is about to depart on his mission of mercy, Captain Foley standing by, whilst other officers and seamen fill up the back-ground, and two wounded seamen and a powder monkey occupy the extreme points in front. The sculptor of this highly meritorious work is Mr. John Ternouth.

The Committee of the Subscribers for erecting a monument to his late R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, at a meeting holden at the London Tavern on the 12th Dec. resolved that the amount of all subscriptions now and hereafter raised, be devoted to the erection of Alms-houses for the reception of Widows of Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of Her Majesty's Land Forces, to be designated "The Cambridge Asylum."

The fine Church of *St. Stephen's Walbrook*, after having fallen into a state of lamentable degradation, has at length undergone complete repair. The Committee, considering that the structure was justly deemed the most beautiful of its celebrated architect, Sir Christopher Wren, as a preliminary step visited most of the metropolitan churches erected by him, and found many which had undergone considerable alterations from their original design. In most instances, however, no improvement was visible; at the same time the style of adornment strangely differed from the style of the great architect. The result of such examination led to the unanimous determination to restore *St. Stephen's* to the state in which it was left by Sir Christopher. This required the restoration of the great eastern window, the disencumbering two of the eastern pilasters of monuments which defaced them, and the removal of one of the doors of the vestibule. In the course of the repairs it was deemed highly necessary to cover all the graves under the body of the

church. Incredible as it may appear, upwards of 4,000 coffins were found, and in many places they were piled up to the very pavement. For the due preservation of the congregation, the whole of the graves and vaults were arched over with brickwork, covered with a thick layer of concrete. The painting of the Martyrdom of *St. Stephen*, by B. West, in 1779, which formerly occupied the recess over the altar, has been removed to the northern transept.

CUMBERLAND.

Nov. 15. The church of *Cockermouth* was entirely destroyed by fire. It was enlarged and beautified in 1825, when 322 additional sittings were obtained, half of which were free and unappropriated, so that it could accommodate 1,000 persons. It is supposed that the fire was caused by some pipes which had just been laid in the chancel to warm it through the winter.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

The large and beautiful estate of *Beal*, the property of Pridesaux John Selby, esq. of Twizell House, Belford, containing 1,350 acres, and hitherto let at a rental of 1,700*l.* has been sold to Hugh Taylor, jun. esq. of the Coal Exchange, London, for the sum of 47,000*l.*

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

The furniture, paintings, &c, of the late John Musters, esq. at *Cohwick Hall*, have been sold by auction. The following amongst the paintings were the most remarkable:—The Prodigal Son (by Spagnoletto), Mr. Roberts, 19*l.* 19*s.* The return of Diana from the Chase (Rubens), Mr. Moseley of Derby (by commission,) 1,050*l.* Full-length Portrait of the Father of the late Squire (Sir Joshua Reynolds), Mr. Weeks, 580 guineas. Full-length Portrait of Mrs. Musters, as Hebe (Sir Joshua Reynolds), Mr. Weeks, 600 guineas. The Grecian Daughter (Guerchino), Mr. Moseley, 480 guineas. The Rialto (Canaletto), Mr. Sulley, 33 guineas. Full-length Portrait of Mr. Chadwick (Gainsborough), Mr. Wick, 61 guineas. Market Place, Venice (Guardi), Mr. Sulley, 39*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Three flags, taken by the 80th Regiment at Sobraon, have been placed on the monument in *Lichfield Cathedral* erected to those of the regiment who fell in the Punjab war.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PREFERMENTS.

Nov. 25. Hon. Mary Frederica Seymour to be one of the Maids of Honour in Ordinary to Her Majesty, *vice* Hon. E. F. Lennox.

Nov. 29. 15th Foot, Major-Gen. Sir H. Watson, C.B., from 33d Foot, to be Colonel.—20th Foot, Lieut.-Gen. Sir A. Pilkington, K.C.B., from 82d Foot, to be Colonel.—48th Foot, Maj.-Gen. Sir J. H. Reynett to be Colonel.—30th Foot, Major H. E. De Burgh Sidley, from 86th Foot, to be Major.—63d Foot, Major-Gen. T. Kenah, C.B., to be Colonel.—82d Foot, Major-Gen. F. M. Milman to be Colonel.—86th Foot, Maj. W. L. Tudor, from 50th Foot, to be Major.

Dec. 3. A. Bannerman, esq. to be Lieut.-Governor of Prince Edward Island.—2d Surrey Militia, Viscount Cranley to be Lieut.-Colonel, *vice* Sir R. Frederick, Bart.; H. M. Farratt, esq. to be Major.—North Salopian Yeomanry Cavalry, Viscount Dungannon to be Major, *vice* Kenyon, resigned.

Dec. 6. The Hon. George Sulyarde Stafford Jerningham (now Secretary of Embassy at Constantinople) to be Secretary to Her Majesty's Embassy at Paris.—44th Foot, Capt. C. W. D. Staveley to be Major.—East Essex Regular Militia, the Hon. C. H. Maynard to be Lieut.-Colonel.

Dec. 13. The Right Hon. Sir R. M. Rolfe (Vice-Chancellor of England), created Baron Cranworth, of Cranworth, co. Norfolk.—Sir John Fred. William Herschel, Bart. to be Master and Worker of Her Majesty's Mint.

Dec. 15. 16th Light Dragoons, Capt. T. Pattle to be Major.—Scots Fusilier Guards, Lieut. and Capt. and brevet Major C. A. F. Berkeley to be Capt. and Lieut.-Colonel.—Unattached, Capt. F. L. Arthur, from 40th Foot, to be Major.

Dec. 16. John Lucius Dampier, esq. barrister-at-law, to be Vice Warden of the Stannaries, in the county of Devon.

Dec. 17. George Grey Sullivan, esq. (now Consul at Ning-po) to be Consul at Amoy.

Dec. 19. Sir John Romilly, Knt. Attorney-General, George James Turner, esq. Q.C., Richard Bethell, esq. Q.C., James Parker, esq. Q.C., William Page Wood, esq. Q.C., Charles Crompton, esq. barrister, and William Milbourne James, esq. barrister-at-law, to be Commissioners for inquiring into the Process, Practice, and System of Pleading in the Court of Chancery.

Dec. 20. James Carter, esq. (one of the Puisne Judges of New Brunswick,) to be Chief Justice for that province.

Dec. 24. W. C. Brackenbury, esq. (now Consular Assistant to the British Mission at Madrid,) to be Her Majesty's Consul at that capital.

Dec. 27. Grenadier Guards, Maj. and Colonel Sir O. Honyman, Bart. to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. and brevet Colonel J. J. W. Angerstein to be Major.—41st Foot, Major G. Carpenter to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. A. J. W. Northey to be Major.—47th Foot, Major W. O'Grady Haly to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. R. T. Farren to be Major.—77th Foot, Major T. G. Egerton to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. G. Dixon to be Major.—North Somerset Yeomanry Cavalry, Capt. W. F. Knatchbull to be Lieut.-Col. *vice* Bennett.

The Right Hon. Dr. Lushington, Mr. Falconer, and Dr. Twiss, of Doctors'-commons, are appointed arbitrators to determine the boundary between the provinces of Canada and Nova Scotia.

Mr. Arthur Russell to be one of the private secretaries of Lord John Russell.

M. R. Sausse, esq. Q.C. to be Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas in Ireland.

NAVAL PREFERMENTS.

Commander Charles Barker (in command of *Serpent*) to the rank of Captain.—Lieut. W. G. Luard, (First of Hastings, 72,) George Western, Sir G. Webster, Bart. and Thomas Heard, to be Commanders.—Capt. Andrew Drew to be Naval Storekeeper at the Cape of Good Hope.—Capt. Sir J. Everard Home to the *Calliope* 26 (for New Zealand); Capt. Charles Frederick to the *Amphitrite* 24; Capt. L. T. Jones to the *Sampson* steam-frigate.—Commander Byron Drury to the *Pandora* 6; Comm. J. H. Genneys to the *Fantome* 12, at Portsmouth; Comm. G. H. Gardner to the *Blenheim* screw guard-ship at Portsmouth; Comm. T. Etheridge to the *Penguin* 6, at Devonport; Comm. W. T. Rivers to the *Volcano* steam-sloop (for Africa).—Lieut. W. A. R. Pearce to command the *Atholl* 2.

Lieut. William Eade Shaw has been appointed to command the *Coast Guard* at Spittal, *vice* Lieut. Gutzman to Harwich, *vice* Pearce, appointed to command Her Majesty's ship *Athol*; Lieut. Benjamin S. Pickard to command *Porthillick station*, *vice* Knapman.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Limerick Co.—Wyndham Gould, esq.
St. Alban's.—Jacob Bell, jun.

ECCLIESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. C. Adams, Cainham V. Salop.
Rev. C. Barton, Bromborough P.C. Cheshire.
Rev. R. E. Batty, Wragby D. Yorkshire.
Rev. J. T. Bennett, (V. of Barling, Essex.)
Sub-Deanery and First Canonry in St. Paul's.
Rev. T. F. H. Bridge, (R. of St. John's, Newfoundland.) Archdeacon (first) of Newfoundland and Labrador.
Rev. M. Butt, Wingrave V. Bucks.
Rev. C. Carr, Wilton-Gilbert P.C. w. Kimbleworth R. Durham.
Rev. W. Chambers, Mission in Borneo.
Rev. J. R. Charlesworth, Lintwhaithe P.C. Yorksh.
Rev. A. Clive, Pyon-Parva Canonry in Hereford Cathedral.
Rev. J. A. Cork, South Benfleet V. Essex.
Rev. J. D. Dixon, Bramley P.C. Leeds.
Rev. C. C. Donville, Nettleton R. Wilts.
Rev. E. R. Franks, Downham Market R. Norf.
Rev. W. Garratt, Holy Trinity P.C. St. Giles-in-the-Fields, London.
Rev. N. S. Godfrey, Wortley P.C. Leeds.
Rev. A. R. Grant, Helion-Bumstead V. Essex and Cambridge.
Rev. W. Hallen, Holywell St. James Chapelry, Northamptonshire.
Rev. T. Hulme, Brightside P.C. Sheffield.
Rev. W. G. Humphry, St. Paul P.C. Knightsbridge, London.
Rev. C. O. Kenyon, Greatness V. Salop.
Rev. H. W. Maddock, All Saints' P.C. St. John's Wood, London.
Rev. D. Mapleton, Meanwood P.C. Leeds.
Rev. R. M. Master, (P.C. of Burnley, Lancashire.) Hon. Canonry in Manchester Cathedral.
Rev. F. Maynard, Kirk-Bramworth R. Yorksh.

Rev. E. J. Moor, Hon. Canonry in Norwich Cathedral.
 Rev. S. Palmer, High-Bickington R. Devon.
 Rev. W. E. Pooley, Chillesford R. Suffolk.
 Rev. H. Powell, Bispham P.C. Lancashire.
 Rev. C. D. Reade, Stow-Bedon V. Norfolk.
 Rev. T. Saulez, Grazeley P.C. Bucks.
 Rev. P. P. Smith, to King-Sterndale P.C. Derby.
 Rev. J. W. N. Tanner, St. Mark P.C. Antrobus, Cheshire.
 Rev. C. B. Teesdale, Lamarsh R. Essex.
 Rev. T. Watson, East-Farleigh V. Kent.
 Rev. W. C. F. Webber, Minor Canonry in St. Paul's Cathedral.
 Rev. F. A. Weekes, Aston-upon-Trent R. w. Shardlow C. Derbyshire.
 Rev. T. Wilson, Birkle P.C. Lancashire.
 Rev. H. Wood, Stratton V. Cornwall.

To Chaplaincies.

Rev. J. C. Conolly, H.M. ship Fisgard.
 Rev. E. Reddall, Brackley Union, Northamp.

Collegiate and Scholastic Appointments.

J. Bell, B.A. Junior Fellowship, Clare hall, Cambridge.
 A. H. Clough, M.A. Professorship of English Language and Literature, University coll. London.
 Rev. E. Coleridge, Lower Mastership, Eton college.
 J. G. Greenwood, B.A. to the Professorship of Greek and Latin, and Ancient and Modern History, Owen's college, Manchester.
 W. Kay, Head Mastership, Bakewell Grammar School, Derbyshire.
 J. A. Russell, B.L. Professorship of English Law, University college, London.
 A. Sandeman, M.A. Professorship of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, Owen's coll. Manchester.
 H. J. S. Smith, Fellowship, Balliol coll. Oxf.
 Rev. J. M. Sumner, (R. of Buriton, Hants.) Trustee of Churcher's college, Petersfield, Hants.
 T. Walrond, B.A. Fellowship, Balliol coll. Oxf.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 20. In Tavistock sq. the wife of Gerard W. Lydekker, esq. barrister-at-law, a son.—23. At Corfu, the wife of G. de la Poer Beresford, A.D.C. 16th Regt. a son.
 Nov. 14. At Dublin, Lady R. Montagu, a dau.—15. At Perdiswell, Worc. Lady Wake-man, a son and heir.—At Walcot, the wife of Henry Neville, esq. a son and heir.—16. At London, near Wellington, the Hon. Mrs. J. W. Walrond, a dau.—At Longbridge house, Shepton Mallet, Mrs. Charles Welsh, a son and heir.—17. At Park st. Westminster, the wife of S. Christy, esq. M.P. a son and heir.—In Cavendish sq. the wife of B. Walmisley, esq. a dau.—23. At Youldston, Lady Chichester, a dau.—24. At Anglesey barracks, Portsea, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Messiter, 28th Regt. a dau.—25. At Edinburgh, the Hon. Mrs. W. Maule, a dau.—At Richings park, Bucks, Lady Wiltshire, of twins, a son and a dau.—27. At Dalby hall, Yorkshire, the wife of Wm. Ewbank, esq. a son and heir.—At Bournemouth, the wife of Capt. R. Burges Watson, C.B. a dau.—29. At Mortlake, the Hon. Mrs. Spring Rice, a dau.
 Dec. 2. In Sussex sq. Hyde park, the wife of Major Courtenay Philipps, a son.—3. At Aubrey house, Hants, the wife of Sir J. Rivett Carnac, Bart. a son.—In Dorset pl. the wife of Plumer Alexander Buller, esq. a dau.—4. At Wotton, the seat of W. J. Evelyn, esq. M.P. the wife of the Rev. J. W. S. Powell, Rector of Abinger, a son.—In Grosvenor sq. Lady

Foley, a son.—At Pontypool park, the wife of Capel Hanbury Leigh, esq. Lord Lieut. of the county of Monmouth, a dau.—6. At Twickenham, the wife of Edmund Edward Turnour, esq. a dau.—At Paris, Lady Arthur Herve, a son.—In Eaton place South, the Hon. Mrs. Gerald Dillon, a son.—At Ickleford house, near Hitchin, the Hon. Mrs. Fred. Dudley Ryder, a son.—At Rutland gate, Hyde park, the wife of Fred. Pratt Barlow, jun. esq. a son.—7. At Ulster terrace, Regent's park, the wife of Robert Williams, esq. of Bridehead, Dorset, a dau.—8. At Llanvrechva grange, Monmouthshire, Mrs. Charles Prothero, a son.—9. At Belgrave sq. the Hon. Mrs. Horatio Fitzroy, a dau.—In Henrietta st. Cavendish sq. the wife of Capt. Mannors, R.N. a son.—12. In St. James's pl. the Marchioness of Douglas (*née* Princess Marie of Baden), a dau.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 3. At Chesham Bois, Bucks, Wm.-Carne, son of Joseph Vivian, esq. of Roseworthy, near Camborne, to Mary de St. Paule, youngest dau. of James Haig, esq. of Chesham Bois house, Buckinghamshire, late First Judge of the Madras Civil Service.—At Stonehouse, George Drury, esq. R.M. second son of the late Capt. Drury, R.N. and grandson of the late Gen. De Velancey, to Jessie, youngest dau. of the late Harry Pigou, esq. 3d Dragoon Guards.—At Edinburgh, Charles Maximilian Thomas Western, esq. only son of the late Lieut.-Col. Western, K.L.S. to Harriet, youngest dau. of the late William Balfour, of Trenaby, Capt. R.N.—The Rev. S. Harward Archer, third son of the late Edward Archer, esq. of Trelaske, Cornwall, to Charlotte-Hester, second dau. of the Rev. Walter Radcliffe, of Warleigh, co. Devon.—At Islington, Herrman Lang, esq. of Serjeant's inn, fifth son of Charles Von Lang, M.D. of Bryanston pl. and Newman st. to Rebecca-Henrietta, elder dau. of the late John Ward, esq. of Compton terr. Islington.
 4. At St. Martin-in-the-fields, the Rev. Charles Braddy, M.A. of St. John's, Camb. Lecturer of St. Magnus, and Assistant Master in the City of London School, to Sarah, relict of George Francis Davenport, esq. of Oxford, and of Adelaide, South Australia.
 5. At Hever, Kent, the Rev. W. W. Battye, Rector of that place, to Harriet-Dorothea, only dau. of E. W. M. Waldo, esq. of Hever castle, and Stonewall park.—At Paddington, Mr. Octave Delapierre, Secretary to the Belgian Legation, and Consul of his Majesty the King of the Belgians, to Charlotte, widow of Capt. Jasper Trower, Bengal Artillery.
 6. At Forton, Lieut. W. H. Feneick, R.N. commanding H.M. brig Rolla, to Jane Donaldson Tinklar, second dau. of the late Capt. R. S. Tinklar, R.M.
 7. At Walton-on-the-Hill, Lancashire, Capt. Richard Jones Edgerley, 29th Bombay Native Inf. to Mary-Louisa-Matilda, only dau. of Maj. Gidley, Bombay Army.—At St. Marylebone, George Stoney Swinny, esq. 15th (King's) Hussars, only son of the late Rev. G. S. Swinny, of Ballyredmond house, Carlow, to Maria, second dau. of the late J. Green Wilkinson, esq.
 8. At Wonston, the Rev. Thomas Pyne, A.M. Incumbent of Hook, Surrey, to Rosanne-Mary, only dau. of the late R. D. Pritchard, esq. Capt. in the Royal Navy.—At St. Ebbe's Church, Charles Gunning Parker, esq. surgeon, Shrivensham, Berks, to Anne, dau. of the late Mr. Alderman Fisher, Littlegate, Oxford.—At St. George's Hanover sq. Thos. Lovell, esq. to Miss Martha Scott. Also, Mr. John

Scott, to Isabella, third dau. of Thos. Lovell, esq. all of Theddingworth, co. Leic.—At Liverpool, the Rev. Thomas *Whaley*, Incumbent of Holy Trinity Church, Guernsey, to Georgiana-Lucy, eldest dau. of George James Duncan, esq. of Liverpool.—At Whitburn, Lieut.-Col. William Freke *Williams*, K.H. to Emily, third dau. of the late Wm. Harrison, esq. of Whitburn, Durham.

9. At Plympton St. Mary's, Devon, John George *Stewart*, esq. 5th Fusiliers, to Mary-Frederica, dau. of the Rev. J. Smythe, A.M. of Ridgeway, Devon.—At Humberstone, Leic. Wm. Ward *Tailby*, esq. to Mary, second dau. of William Taylor, esq.—At St. John's Notting hill, the Rev. Charles James *Scratchley*, of Earchisland, Heref. to Amelia, eldest dau. of the late James Cracknall, esq.—At St. George's Hanover sq. John Dodd *Neal*, esq. to Elizabeth, relict of Major Grenville, 2d (Queen's) Royal.

10. At St. George's Hanover sq. Richard Clifford *Jeffares*, esq. to Maria, widow of Dr. Duke, of Silverstone, Northamptonshire, and eldest dau. of J. Colman, esq. of Swaffham, Norfolk.—At Southsea, Albert *Gahagan*, esq. 10th Madras Nat. Inf. eldest son of the late Thomas Gahagan, esq. Madras Civil Service, to Clara-Frances, dau. of Capt. Pritchard, R.N. of Southsea.—At Colne, Capt. Duncan *Campbell*, 90th Light Inf. youngest son of the late John Campbell, esq. of South hall, Argyleshire, to Ellen-Barcroft, second dau. of Edw. Parker, esq. of Alkincoats.—At Didsbury, Richard *Huntley*, esq. of King's Langley, Herts, to Arabella, second dau. of the late John Caparn, esq. of Winthorpe, Notts.—At St. James's Piccadilly, Robert *Caparn*, esq. of Winthorpe grange, to Frances, eldest dau. of Mr. Crampert, of Jermyn st.—At Allhallows London wall, Gent *Wigg*, esq. eldest son of George Wigg, esq. of Acle, Norfolk, to Margaretta-Adela, eldest dau. of Thomas Strickland, esq. of Plaistow, Essex.—At Jersey, Capt. James *Rudge*, son of the Rev. Dr. Rudge, Rector of Hawkechurch, to Annabella, youngest dau. of the late Gen. Graves.—At Christ's Church St. John's wood, Edward Picton *Philips*, esq. of Haverfordwest, to Eliza-Susannah-Prichard, eldest dau. of the late William Morgan, esq. solicitor, of Bridgend.—At St. Michael's Chester square, John *Cuxson*, esq. youngest son of the late John Cuxson, esq. Shiffall, Salop, to Julia Lady Blake, relict of Sir Valentine Blake, Bart.—Fred. Durant *Deare*, esq. second son of the late Lieut.-Col. G. R. Deare, 8th Hussars, to Helen, youngest dau. of James Uphill, esq. of Bromyard, Heref.—At Cheltenham, the Rev. James *Hughes*, only son of James Hughes, esq. of Glan Rheidol, Cardiganshire, to Ella-Tomasina, second dau. of Frederic Ross, esq.—At Stoke, Henry *Dacey*, esq. Assistant Master Attendant of H.M. Dockyard, Portsmouth, to Fanny-Elizabeth-Crowley, dau. of the late George Banks, esq. F.L.S. of Devonport.—At Camberwell, James Fraser *Hore*, esq. of Lincoln's inn, barrister-at-law, eldest son of James Hore, esq. of Dulwich, to Olivia, eldest dau. of Philip Gowan, esq. of Dulwich.

11. At the Consulate, Ostend, Enrico Cicopieri *St. Clair*, esq. to Louisa, youngest dau. of the late Richard Tyrwhitt, esq. of Nantyr hall, Denbighshire.

12. At Clapham, Alfred *Earnshaw*, esq. of Clapham rise, eldest surviving son of the late William Earnshaw, esq. Solicitor to Her Majesty's Customs, to Mary, only dau. of Mr. John C. Foudrinier, solicitor, College st. Dowgate, and granddau. of the late Charles Foudrinier, esq. of Lower Tooting.

15. At Camus-juxta Mourne, the Rev. Wm.

Alexander, Chaplain to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and Rector of Termonamungan, eldest son of the Rev. Robt. Alexander, Prebendary of Aghadoey, to Cecil-Frances, second dau. of John Humphreys, esq. of Milltown house, Tyrone.—At St. Peter's Eaton sq. Lieut.-Col. Brook *Taylor*, 85th Light Inf. to Henrietta, only dau. of Sir John Boyd, Bart. late of Danson, Kent.—At Putney, Evan *Hare*, gent. of Putney, only surviving son of John Hare, gent. of Hampton, and nephew of Evan Morris, esq. of Putney, and of the Inner Temple, to Charlotte, youngest surviving dau. of the late Thomas Chapman, esq. of Wandsworth.—At All Souls, Charles-Lloyd, fourth son of Vice-Admiral *Haesher*, of Cavendish sq. and Ashford lodge, Hants, to Emma-Jane, eldest dau. of John W. Digby, esq.—John L. *Haigh*, esq. solicitor, Selby, to Jane, eldest dau. of the late Capt. John Platt, R.N. of Hatfield, near Doncaster.—At Edgware, Edward *Wise*, esq. of Woodchester house, Glouc. to Elizabeth-Mary, eldest dau. of the late John Woolbright, esq. of Elstree.—At Paddington, Philip John *Budworth*, of Greensted hall, Essex, and of Charles st. St. James's, to Blanche, youngest dau. of the late Capt. Trimmer, R.N. of Connaught sq.—At Ecton, Northamptonsh. Bartholomew *Tunard*, esq. late Capt. 27th Regt. to Harriet-Jane, youngest dau. of the late Hon. and Rev. R. B. Stopford, Rector of Barton Segrave.—At Aberdeen, Patrick *Keith*, esq. banker in Stonehaven, to Margaret, elder dau. of David Blaikie, esq. merchant in Aberdeen.—At Speldhurst, Kent, T. B. *Vacher*, esq. of Brompton, to Mary, dau. of Charles Roberts, esq. of of Tunbridge wells, late of Stanmore.

16. At Falmouth, John M'Dowell *Shene*, esq. Comm. R.N. Inspecting Commander of the Coast Guard at Falmouth, to Harriet-Anna, eldest dau. of Major-Gen. Wood, C.B. K.H. Col. of the 3d West India Regt.—At Jersey, John *Wills*, esq. son of the late John Wills, esq. of Donhead St. Andrew's, Wilts, to Harriott-Catherine, dau. of the late George Gibson, esq. of Blandford sq.—At Exeter, the Rev. G. W. Cox, eldest son of the late Capt. G. H. Cox, of the Bengal Army, to Emily-Maria, second dau. of Major William Stirling, late of the Bombay Army.—At Sculcoates, Hull, Chas. Napoleon *Hopkinson*, esq. of Dunnington house, second son of James Hopkinson, esq. of Fulford, to Annie-Elizabeth, only dau. of John Wind Coates, esq. of Pasture house, and Stokesley, Yorksh.—At St. Margaret's Westminster, Charles St. Clare *Bedford*, esq. of Eastbourne terr. Hyde park, to Mary-Margaret, second dau. of Geo. Giles Vincent, esq. of Dean's yard.—At Dublin, the Hon. and Rev. Edward *Talbot*, son of Lord Talbot de Malahide, to Catherine-Eleanor, dau. of the late Francis Hoey, esq. of Dunganstown castle, Wicklow.

17. At Cheltenham, William *Kebbell*, esq. M.D. of Brighton, to Emily-Somerville Clarke, youngest dau. of the late Samuel Chilvers, esq. of New Burlington st.—At Cheltenham, Robert Edmond *Waters*, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Emily-Esther-Anne, eldest dau. of the late Jonathan Peel, esq. of Culham, Oxfordshire.—At Hastings, Eldred Havers *Bedingsfeld*, esq. late of Catsfield house, Sussex, to Harriet-Anne, dau. of the late Col. Davis, E.I. Co's. Service.—At Rugby, the Very Rev. James *Gregory*, Dean of Kildare, and Incumbent of St. Bridget, Dublin, to Octavia-Lettitia, youngest dau. of the late Sir George Fetherston, Bart. of Ardagh house, Longford.—At Brighton, Frederick James *Hall*, esq. of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, to Maria-Mary, younger dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Langley,

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—At St. Giles's, Fred.-Fuhrmann, youngest son of Mr. Serjeant *Clarke*, to Lucy-Annette, second dau. of Francis Boott, esq. M.D.—At Upper Deal, George *Myers*, esq. to Jane-Emma, fifth dau. of the late Thomas Backhouse, esq. of Caldbeck, Cumberland.—At Greenwich, the Rev. Bernard *Gilpin*, Vicar of St. John's, Stanwick, Yorkshire, to Jane, eldest dau. of the late William Renwick, esq. Lieut. R.N.—At Barrow, Dudley-Rose, son of John Robert *Hodgson*, esq. of Charsfield hall, and grandson of the late Rev. John Hodgson, of Scole, Norfolk, to Mary-Ann, dau. of the late Stephen Tim Shillito, esq. of Barrow hall.—At Bishopsbourne, Dudley, Lord *North*, eldest son of the Earl of Guildford, to Charlotte-Maria, third dau. of the Hon. and Rev. Wm. Eden and Lady Grey de Ruthyn.—At St. Pancras, Frederic Howe *Hale*, esq. of the British Consular Service, China, youngest son of the Rev. T. Hale, D.D. to Jane, dau. of Charles Yardley, esq. Camden road, St. Pancras.—At St. George's Hanover-sq. Richard *Wellesley*, esq. to Mary-Dulcibella, third dau. of Charles Drummond, esq.—At Paddington, the Rev. James Henry *Pickering*, Vicar of Overton, Yorkshire, to Marianne, second dau. of Thomas March, esq.—At St. Stephen's St. John's wood, the Rev. Edward Hamilton *Nelson*, Incumbent of St. Stephen's, to Antonina-Eliza, dau. of M. B. Peacock, esq. of Highgate.—At Ightham, Kent, Capt. Robert *Leard*, h.p. R. Art. to Lewis-Marianne, eldest dau. of Fridesaux John Selby, esq. of Twizell house, Northumb. and the Motte, Ightham, and widow of Charles John Bigge, esq. of Linden, Northumberland.

18. At St. George's Hanover sq. Edwin *Fitz Ham*, esq. of the Oaks, Cornwall, to Amelia-Eliza, eldest dau. of Capt. Sison, R.N. of Yarrow bank, Jersey.—At Littleham, South Devon, Robert-Azack, son of George *White*, esq. solicitor, Grantlam, to Mary, younger dau. of Rear-Adm. Fairfax Moresby, C.B.

19. At Westleigh, North Devon, the Rev. J. Haydon *Cardew*, of Belton, Leic. to Teresa, youngest dau. of the late Rev. John Torr, formerly Vicar of Westleigh.—At the Hague, Francis *Waney*, esq. late of Arborfield, Berkshire, to Catharine, dau. of the late M. Towgood, esq. of St. Neot's, Hunts.—At St. Luke's Chelsea, Horace-George, youngest son of George *Dance*, esq. to Charlotte-Sarah, youngest dau. of the late François Cramer, esq.

22. At Alverstoke, the Rev. Edmund *Dunford*, Rector of Monxton, Hants, to Mary, youngest dau. of the late John James, esq. of Tunbridge wells.—At St. Mark's Kennington, the Rev. Thomas *Willshire*, B.A. Curate of Riddings, Derb. to Sarah-Harriet, eldest dau. of John Hudson, esq. of North Brixton.—At Winchester, Arthur *Mellersh*, esq. Comm. R.N. to Henrietta-Frances, dau. of the late Rev. Thos. Butler, Vicar of East Worldham, Hants.—At Stoughton, Sussex, Percy *Standish*, esq. of Farley hill, Berks, and Scaleby castle, Cumberland, to Caroline-Macnamara, second dau. of the late Samuel Matthew Cloystoun, esq.

23. At Wandsbeck, near Hamburg, William *Christopherson*, esq. of Lee, Blackheath, to Jane, fifth dau. of the late John Green, esq. of Eltham.—At Long Newnton, Wilts, the Rev. Henry Herbert *Wyatt*, to Elizabeth, fourth dau. of the late Alfred Wyatt, esq. of Wargrave, Berks.

24. At Swansea, Griffith *Llewellyn*, esq. of Baglan hall, Glam. to Madelina-Georgina, eldest dau. of Pascoe St. Leger Grenfell, esq. of Maesteg house.—At Westend, South Stoneham, Hants, Capt. Chas. *Louth*, Bengal Cav. grandson of Bishop Louth, to Susan-Eliza, youngest dau. of late Major Groves, 28th Regt.—At

Blackburn, Lanc. the Rev. Edward *Parker*, M.A. Incumbent of Trinity Church, second surviving son of Edw. Parker, esq. of Alkincoates, to Catherine, second dau. of the late James Neville, esq. of Beardwood.—At Rochdale, the Rev. Brough *Maltby*, B.A. only son of Charles L. Maltby, esq. of Southwell, Notts, to Isabella, youngest dau. of James Chadwick, esq.—At Binsted, near Arundel, Thomas *Burrell*, esq. of Fareham, Hants, to Mary-Jane, youngest dau. of the late Henry Upton, esq.—At St. Pancras, Sydenham-Henry, eldest son of the Rev. S. H. *Peppin*, Vicar of Branscombe, Devon, to Emma-Louisa, only dau. of Charles Pain, esq. of Haverstock hill.—At St. George's Hanover sq. Henry Thos. *Castle*, M.D. of Leeds, to Eliza-Jane-Hutton Heron, Park st. Grosvenor sq.—At Backwell, Henry Austin *Goldfinch*, esq. only surviving son of the late Major Goldfinch, of the Priory, Chewton Mendip, to Jeannette, third dau. of Francis Wride, esq. of the Rectory, Backwell.—At the Countess of Clanricarde's, Dominick st. Dublin, Edward *MacEoy*, esq. of Tobertinane, co. Meath, and 6th Dragoon Guards, to Elizabeth-Frances-Theresa, dau. and heiress of Andrew Browne, esq. of Mount Hazel, co. Galway.—At Camberwell, the Rev. W. G. *Martin*, B.A. Chaplain to the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum, to Mary, eldest dau. of Joseph Beardmore, esq. of Deptford.—At Muskhams, W. Davenport *Davenport*, esq. of Bramhall, Cheshire, and late a Major in the Cameronians, to Diana-Elizabeth, dau. of John Handley, esq. of Muskhams grange, Notts.

26. At Aston, Henry Jasper *Willett*, esq. nephew of Henry Goodrick Willett, esq. of the Lightwoods, Staff. and of Wigston Parva hall, Leic. to Mary, only child of H. H. Cracklow, esq. of the Manor house, Nechells, near Birmingham.

28. At Southampton, James, third son of James *Laing*, esq. South Shields, and grandson of the late Sir Cuthbert Heron, Bart. to Charlotte-Eliza, second dau. of W. B. Page, esq. Southampton.—At Southampton, W. B. *Page*, Jun. esq. to Catherine-Gordon, dau. of the late Major George Drew, of Salisbury.

29. At Chelsea, the Rev. Duncan *Campbell*, Rector of Penridge, Dorset, to Charlotte-Savage, only child of the late Lieut.-Col. Adam Gordon Campbell, Knight of Windsor, and relict of W. P. Foley, esq. 16th Regt.—At Portsea, Thomas William *Miller*, esq. C.E. of Southsea, to Sarah, dau. of the late Henry Cradock, Comm. R.N.—At Winterton, in Norfolk, William Burnley *Hume*, second son of Joseph Hume, esq. M.P. to Eliza G. Nelson, dau. of Rev. John Nelson, Rector of Winterton.—At Clifton, the Rev. Robert *Harkness*, nephew of the Ven. Archdeacon Law, Rector of Weston-super-Mare, and grandson of the late Bishop of Bath and Wells, to Mrs. Toswell, of Clifton.—At Dublin, the Earl of *Courtown*, to Dora, youngest dau. of the late Chief Justice Pennefather.

30. At Knowl hill, Berks, Capt. Henry *Creed*, late Bombay Art. to Cecilia Aurelia de Bourbel, granddau. of the late Parr Bulkeley, esq. and niece of J. J. Bulkeley, esq. of Linden hill, Berks.—At the Catholic Chapel, Reading, Michael *Blount*, esq. of Mapledurham house, to Lucy-Catherine, fourth dau. of the late James Wheble, esq.—At Hampstead, Robert William *Wynne*, esq. only son of Robt. Wynne, esq. of Bronywendon, Denbighshire, to Eugenie-Maria, eldest dau. of Eyre Evans, Crowe, esq. of Hampstead.—At St. Mary's Bryanston sq. William, eldest son of W. G. *Gowin*, esq. of Brompton and Catton, Norf. to Jane-Laura, only child of Sir Jasper Atkinson.

OBITUARY.

THE MARCHIONESS CORNWALLIS.

Dec. 5. At her residence in Park Crescent, in her 74th year, the Most Noble Louisa Marchioness Cornwallis.

Louisa Marchioness Cornwallis was born at Gordon Castle, in the county of Bamff, on the 19th Oct. 1774, the fourth daughter of Alexander 4th Duke of Gordon, K.P. by Jane, second daughter of Sir William Maxwell, of Monreith, co. Wigton, Bart. She was sister to the late Duke of Gordon; and his other sisters were the late Duchess of Richmond and Lennox, Lady Madelina Palmer, the present Duchess dowager of Bedford, and the late Duchess of Manchester. Lady Louisa Gordon was married on the 17th April, 1797, at the Duke of Gordon's house in Piccadilly, to Charles Lord Viscount Brome, who in 1805 succeeded his father as second Marquess Cornwallis. He died without male issue on the 9th Aug. 1823. Her ladyship has left five daughters: the Countess of St. Germans, Lady Braybrooke, the Lady Mary Ross, and the Ladies Louisa and Elizabeth Cornwallis.

Endowed with a strong, intelligent, and inquiring mind, and great energy of character, in the pursuit of science, the study of natural history, or the more trifling occupations of the needle and works of fancy, this lady equally succeeded, and has left numberless proofs of her ingenuity and untiring industry. Taking the lead in society, from her rank and station, she was universally looked up to, whilst she was affable and courteous to all: the friend of innocent cheerfulness, and the ready promoter of whatever was for the general good. They who had the happiness of knowing her when at Culford (near Bury St. Edmund's), need not be reminded of her domestic virtues, and her incessant activity and anxiety for the welfare of all around her; visiting the poor, superintending personally her village school, in which she took an intense interest, watching incessantly to administer to the relief and comfort of her neighbours, and thinking only by what means she best might do them good. After leaving Culford, the scene of her usefulness was changed, but its efficiency was not lessened; and she was never forgetful of her former friends, always evincing a lively interest in their welfare, and, with the different members of her family, contributing largely to the bazaars in aid of the hospital. These qualities are remembered by many still remaining, who experienced the blessing of such a friend and bene-

factor, and have raised a lasting monument in their hearts and affections."—*Bury Post*.

The remains of this much beloved lady were deposited in the family vault at Culford Church, by the side of her late husband, on Thursday, Dec. 12. The funeral, by her ladyship's express desire, was strictly private, being attended only by the five daughters of the deceased, their husbands, and ten of her grand-children. The procession was formed at the Hall Farm at Culford, and moved on foot to the church, the corpse being borne by twelve men. The service was performed by the Rev. James Anderson, preacher at Lincoln's Inn; the Rev. F. Cheere, Curate of Ingham, and the Rev. W. Pridden, Rector of West Stow, being also in attendance. Many of the old servants and inhabitants of the surrounding villages who had experienced the fostering care of her ladyship and the family, were present, and several persons from Bury. An impressive sermon on the sad event was preached at Culford Church on the following Sunday, by the Rev. Edward Hogg, Rector of Fornham St. Martin's, upon the 3rd chap. of Ecclesiastes, v. 15.

LORD NUGENT.

Nov. 26. At his seat, Lillies, Bucks, aged 61, the Right Hon. George Nugent-Grenville, Baron Grenville of Carlawtown, co. Westmeath, G.C.M.G., M.P. for Aylesbury, and D.C.L.; uncle to the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos.

Lord Nugent was born on the 30th Dec. 1788, the younger son of George first Marquess of Buckingham, by Lady Mary Elizabeth Nugent, only daughter and heir of Robert Earl Nugent. His mother was created a Baroness of the kingdom of Ireland in 1800, with remainder to her second son; and he consequently succeeded to the peerage on her death on the 16th March, 1813.

His Lordship was educated at Brasenose college, Oxford, where he received the honorary degree of D.C.L. in 1810.

At the general election of 1812 he was returned to Parliament, without opposition, as one of the members for Aylesbury. In 1818, in consequence of his brother, the Marquess of Buckingham, having joined the ministry, he was in some danger of losing his seat; but, standing on his own interest, was returned at the head of the poll. He sustained another contest successfully in

1831, and continued one of the members for Aylesbury until the dissolution in 1832.

On the 22nd Nov. 1830, he was appointed one of the Lords of the Treasury; from which position he was removed in August, 1832, when he was sent to the Ionian Islands as Lord High Commissioner, which office he retained for three years, returning to England with the customary decoration of a Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George. In 1837 he again offered himself for Aylesbury, but was defeated; and in 1839 once more contested that borough, but was again unsuccessful. In 1843, in conjunction with Mr. George Thompson, the present M.P. for the Tower Hamlets, he addressed himself to the constituency of Southampton, and sustained another defeat; but, on re-appearing before the electors of Aylesbury, at the general election in 1847, his lordship was elected in the room of Captain Baillie Hamilton, to represent his early friends. In his politics Lord Nugent was always an extreme Whig, or Whig-Radical. He was one of those who interested themselves zealously in defence of Queen Caroline, and he also visited Spain as a partisan of the Spanish patriots.

Lord Nugent was a "noble author" of considerable merit and perseverance. His works were—

Portugal, a Poem, in two Parts. 1812. 4to.

Oxford and Locke. 1829.

This essay relates to the expulsion of Locke from the university of Oxford, and defends that university from the aspersions of Dugald Stewart.

Memorials of John Hampden. 1832. 2 vols. 8vo. This work was reviewed in the *Quarterly*, by the late Mr. Southey; and the critique provoked a rejoinder from Lord Nugent in a letter to Mr. Murray; to which Southey, after a time, replied in another letter "touching Lord Nugent."

Lands Classical and Sacred. 1843. 2 vols. 2vo. and 1846. 2 vols. 18mo.

Legends of Lillies. By the Lord and Lady thereof.

In private life Lord Nugent was accessible and affectionate. He was especially fond of the company of literary men, and his conversation was full of anecdote derived both from books and the world.

Lord Nugent married, Sept. 6, 1813, Anne-Lucy, second daughter of Major-Gen. the Hon. Vere Poulett, and niece to John 4th Earl Poulett. Her Ladyship died without issue in 1848; and the barony of Nugent has consequently become extinct.

RT. HON. SIR W. H. FREMANTLE.

Oct. 19. At his residence, Holly Grove, Windsor Park, in his 84th year, the Right Hon. Sir William Henry Fremantle, G.C.H. Deputy Ranger of Windsor Park.

He was born on the 28th Dec. 1766, the fourth and youngest son of John Fremantle, esq. of Aston Abbot's, in the county of Buckingham, by Frances, daughter and coheir of John Edwards, esq. of Bristol; and was brother to the late Vice-Adm. Sir Thomas F. Fremantle, G.C.B. the father of the present Right Hon. Sir Thomas Francis Fremantle, Bart.

He entered the army early in life, and attained the rank of Captain of infantry. His first appointment was that of aide-de-camp to the Marquess of Buckingham when Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1782; his Grace the Duke of Wellington being an aide-de-camp to his Excellency at the same time. The Lord Lieutenant subsequently appointed him his private secretary, and he officiated in that capacity until the Marquess of Buckingham retired from the Viceroyalty of Ireland. In 1789 he was appointed Secretary for Ireland resident in that country, which office he held until 1800, when it was abolished. Mr. Fremantle at a later period held the office of Deputy Teller of the Exchequer under the Marquess of Buckingham. In the year 1806, on the formation of the so-called "Talents" administration, under Lords Grenville and Grey, Mr. Fremantle was nominated to the responsible office of Joint Secretary to the Treasury, and obtained a seat in the House of Commons as one of the members for Harwich. On the resignation of Lord Grenville he quitted office. He was not returned to Parliament in 1807, but in 1812 he became one of the members for Buckingham, and he retained that seat until May, 1827, when he resigned it to his nephew, Sir Thomas F. Fremantle, Bart. During this period Mr. Fremantle occupied a prominent position in the House of Commons, taking part in all the principal debates of the period, and exhibiting very superior talents for public business. He acted with the party connected with Lord Grenville, of which the late Mr. Horner, the late Duke of Buckingham (then Lord Temple), and Mr. Charles Wynn, were the leading members, and generally voted with the opposition of that day. He cordially supported the claims of the Roman Catholics to admission to Parliament, and the enjoyment of other privileges.

In the year 1822 Mr. Fremantle, with several of his political friends, joined the administration of Lord Liverpool. He was nominated a member of the Privy Council, and filled the office of one of the

Commissioners of the India Board, his friend Mr. Charles Wynn being the President. This office he continued to hold until June, 1826, when Mr. Fremantle was selected by his Majesty King George IV., to whom he had long been personally known, to fill the office of Treasurer of the Household, in which capacity he attended very diligently to the details of the royal household, and was much employed by his Majesty. He attended on Don Miguel, on the Queen of Wurtemberg, and the Queen of Portugal, during their respective visits to this country. The King was pleased to confer upon him the honour of knighthood, Oct. 31, 1827, with the Grand Cross of the Guelphic order of Hanover.

On the accession of his Majesty King William IV. Sir William Fremantle was re-appointed Treasurer of the Household, and his Majesty was pleased also to nominate him Deputy-Ranger of Windsor Great Park, the King having signified his intention to retain the rangership in his own person. These offices brought Sir William in daily communication with the court, and he enjoyed, until the termination of that short but eventful reign, the full confidence of the King. At the death of William IV. Sir William retired from the household, but retained his position of Deputy-Ranger of Windsor Park under the rangership of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and devoted much of his time to the improvement of the park. This office Sir William continued to hold until his death, and was able, though at the advanced age of 83, to take a deep interest in all the details of the establishment. He expired after an illness of twenty-three hours.

Sir W. H. Fremantle married, Sept. 21, 1797, Selina-Mary, only daughter of Sir John Elwill, Bart. and widow of Felton Lionel Hervey, esq. (grandson of the first Earl of Bristol,) by whom she was mother of Colonel Sir Felton Bathurst-Hervey, and Sir Frederick Anne Hervey, Barts. the latter being the father of the present Sir Frederick Hutchinson Hervey-Bathurst, Bart. Lady Fremantle died on the 22nd November, 1841.

SIR W. W. BECHER, BART.

Oct. . . . At Ballygiblin, his seat near Mallow, aged 70, Sir William Wrixon Becher, Bart.

He was born on the 31st July, 1780, the eldest son of William Wrixon, esq. of Cecilstown, co. Cork, by Mary, daughter of John Townsend Becher, esq. of Annisgrove. He assumed in early life the additional surname, and the arms, of Becher, in obedience to the testamentary injunction

tion of his maternal uncle, Henry Becher, esq. of Creagh, co. Cork, an assumption confirmed by royal sign-manual in 1831, when he was raised to the dignity of a Baronet by King William IV.

On the 18th Dec. 1819, he married the celebrated actress Miss O'Neill, and by that estimable lady, who is still living, he had issue three sons: 1. Sir Henry Wrixon Becher, the present Baronet, born in 1826; 2. John, Lieutenant in the 27th regiment; 3. William; and two daughters, Mary-Sarah and Elizabeth.

SIR DONALD CAMPBELL, BART.

Oct. 18. At the government-house, Charlotte Town, aged 50, his Excellency Sir Donald Campbell, Bart. of Dunstaffnage, co. Argyle, Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward Island, Hereditary Captain of the Royal Castle of Dunstaffnage, and a Deputy-Lieutenant of Argyllshire.

He was descended from Alexander, younger son of Colin first Earl of Argyll; and was the son of Angus Campbell, esq. by the daughter and heir of John Bald, esq. He succeeded to the representation of the family on the death of his uncle Niel Campbell, esq. in 1829.

He was created a Baronet by patent dated March 11, 1836; and was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward's Island in Oct. 1847.

He married June 21, 1825, Caroline-Eliza, second daughter of Sir William Plomer, Knt. Alderman of London, by whom he has left issue Sir Angus Campbell, born in 1827, who is an officer in the Royal Navy, three other sons, and one daughter.

VICE-ADM. SIR C. RICHARDSON, K.C.B.

Nov. 10. At Painsthorpe, Yorkshire, aged 83, Sir Charles Richardson, K.C.B., Vice-Admiral of the White.

This distinguished officer entered the navy 23rd Nov. 1787, as Captain's servant, on board the *Vestal* 28, Capt. R. J. Strachan, and accompanied the embassy to China. After removing with Sir Richard to the *Phoenix* 36, he was present 19th Nov. 1791, while cruising off the Malabar coast, in an obstinate engagement with *La Resolue* of 46 guns, whose colours were not struck until she had sustained a loss of 25 men killed and 40 wounded.

While on the East India station, Mr. Richardson was for several months employed in the boats in co-operating, up different rivers, with the army under Sir Robt. Abercromby in its operations against Tippoo Saib. On his return to England in 1793, he joined the *Alexander* 74, Capt.

West, attached to the Channel fleet; and in 1794, in the Royal George 100, flag-ship of Sir Alex. Hood, fought in Lord Howe's actions of 29th May and 1st June. On the 4th Aug. following he was made Lieutenant into the Circe 28, Capt. Peter Halkett. Of this frigate he was First Lieutenant during the great mutiny at the Nore, where his exertions in preventing the crew from acquiring the ascendancy gained him the thanks of the Admiralty.

The Circe formed one of Lord Duncan's repeaters in the action off Camperdown, 11th Oct. 1797, when Lieut. Richardson achieved an important exploit. Fearing lest the Dutch Admiral, De Winter, after his own ship had been dismasted and silenced, should effect his escape on board some other, he volunteered to go in an open boat and take him out. Succeeding in his object, he had the honour of presenting him in person to the British Commander-in-Chief; who, in consequence, received him on promotion in Jan. 1798, on board his flag-ship, the Venerable 74; and made him, on the 6th March following, his signal-Lieutenant in the Kent 74.

In the following year, being sent with the expedition in Holland, Lieut. Richardson commanded a division of seamen attached to the army under Sir Ralph Abercromby from the period of the debarkation near the Helder until the surrender of the Dutch squadron under Adm. Storey. He was then ordered home in charge of a Dutch 58 gun-ship. Some time after he had rejoined the Kent, he sailed with Sir Ralph Abercromby for Egypt, where he assisted in landing the troops, and fought in the battle of 8th March, 1801. In the course of the same month he removed to the Penelope 36, Capt. Hon. Henry Blackwood; and on 12th July, 1802, having previously conveyed Sir Alex. John Ball to Malta, he was nominated Acting Commander of the Alligator 28, *armée-en-flûte*. While in that ship, to which he was confirmed 9th Oct. 1802, Capt. Richardson directed the movements of the flotilla employed at the reduction of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, in 1803, and was highly spoken of in the public despatches for his exertions at the taking of Surinam, in the spring of 1804. On the 6th July in that year he was in consequence invested by Sir Samuel Hood with the command of the Centaur 74, the ship bearing his broad pendant, an act which the Admiralty confirmed 27th Sept. ensuing.

He returned to England in March, 1805, and was subsequently appointed 11th Jan. 1806, to the Cæsar 80, in which he went in pursuit (under the flag of Sir Richard Strachan) of a squadron which had escaped

from Brest; was employed off Rochefort, and proceeded to the Mediterranean in quest of another French squadron, under Rear-Adm. Allemand. He assisted in the same ship, under Rear-Adm. Stopford, at the destruction of three French frigates, beneath the batteries of Sable d'Olonne, and of the enemy's squadron in Aix Roads, in Feb. and April, 1809; and in the following July sailed (again under Sir R. Strachan) with the expedition to the Scheldt. On the town of Cambray offering to surrender, Capt. Richardson, who was the senior naval officer at the time on shore, arranged with Lieut.-Gen. Fraser the terms upon which the proposal was accepted. During the investment of Flushing he landed at the head of a brigade of seamen, and commanded a battery of six 24-pounders with much effect. His services throughout the operations were so important, and his zeal and bravery so very conspicuous, that he elicited the public praise of the Earl of Chatham, the military Commander-in-Chief, and the high approbation of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Eyre Coote, who conducted the siege, and of Major-Gen. M'Leod, commanding officer of the Royal Artillery. On the 31st April, 1810, he was appointed to the Semiramis, in which, on the 25th Aug. 1811, at the mouth of the Gironde, he drove on shore Le Pluvier national brig of 16 guns, and afterwards made a large number of prizes, and among them the Grand Jean Bart, privateer, of 14 guns. He continued in the same frigate, employed in the Channel, off Lisbon, and at the Cape of Good Hope, until August 1814. On the 29th July, 1819, he was appointed to the Leander 60, bearing the flag of the Hon. Sir H. Blackwood, on the East India station; from which, on the 29th July, 1821, he removed to the Topaze. Whilst that ship was at Canton, a serious affray arose between her men and the Chinese, who severely wounded fourteen of her crew, while employed filling water at Lintin. Two of the Chinese were killed by the fire from the ship, and before the dispute could be adjusted, it became so serious that all commercial intercourse was suspended, the British factory was obliged to embark without passes, and the Hon. Company's ship to leave the Tigris. In 1822 he was again appointed to the Leander, from which he was invalided on the 14th Oct. in the same year. On 4th June, 1815, Captain Richardson was nominated a C.B.; and on 29th June, 1841, a K.C.B. He became a Rear-Admiral 10th Jan. 1837; and a Vice-Admiral 17th Dec. 1847.—O'Byrne's *Royal Naval Biography*.

REAR-ADM. SIR JOHN W. P. MARSHALL.

Sept. 30. At Pandyffryn, near Conway, the residence of General Sir Charles Smith, in consequence of a fall from a gig, aged 65, Rear-Admiral Sir John William Phillips Marshall, of Pen-y-Garden, Denbighshire, Knt. and C.B., K.C.H., K.S.G., and K.S.S.

Sir John Marshall entered the navy in Feb. 1800 as first-class volunteer on board the *Aurora* 28, Capt. Thomas G. Caulfield, and in the course of the next year he attained the rank of midshipman. He served on the Lisbon and Mediterranean stations, and afterwards in the Channel and Baltic in the *Latona* 38, and in the East Indies in the *Grampus* 50 and *Russell* 74. In Oct. 1806 he was nominated by Sir Edw. Pellew to be acting-Lieutenant of his flag-ship the *Culloden* 74, in which on the 27th of the ensuing month he contributed to the capture and destruction of a Dutch frigate, seven brigs of war, and about twenty armed and other vessels in Batavia roads. In the spring of 1807 he returned to the *Russell*, and invalided in Feb. 1809.

In Oct. 1809 he was appointed to the *Aboukir* 74, attached to the Walcheren expedition. He served under the flag of Rear-Adm. Sir T. B. Martin in the North Sea and Baltic, and in charge of a gun-boat at the defence of Riga; and in Oct. 1812 was promoted to the command of the *Procris* sloop on the East India station. Taking his passage in the *Java* 46, he had the misfortune to be captured on the 23d Dec. 1812 by the American ship *Constitution* of 55 guns.

On the 11th Nov. 1813 he was invested with the command of the *Shamrock* brig, employed on the Elbe; and materially assisted in the operations of Sir Arthur Farquhar's attack on Gluckstadt. On the 9th Jan. 1814, four days after the surrender of that town, he entered the harbour, and took possession of the Danish flotilla found in it, consisting of one brig and seven gun-boats. He was next despatched to Kiel, in order to establish the claims of the British squadron to the enemy's vessels, naval stores, &c. taken in the Elbe; and he assisted in the blockade of Hamburg and Haarbùrg. The importance of his services was acknowledged by his promotion to post rank June 7, 1814. On the 24th Dec. he received permission to accept the Swedish order of the Sword and the 4th class of the Russia order of St. George; and on the 4th June, 1815, he was nominated a Companion of the Bath.

In Jan. 1826 he was appointed Superintendent of Lazarettos at Milford; and about Jan. 1827 he was removed to the

Quarantine establishment at Standgate Creek. In Jan. 1832 he was nominated a Knight Commander of Hanover, and was dubbed a knight bachelor by King William the Fourth.

On the 18th Aug. 1841 he was appointed to the *Isis* 44, fitting for the Cape of Good Hope; from whence he returned home, and was paid off, at the commencement of 1845, when he received a letter of thanks for his general attention to the interests of commerce, particularly at the island of Ichaboe.

Sir John Marshall married first in 1814 the daughter of John Orris, esq. who died in 1825; and secondly in 1828 Augusta-Eliza, youngest daughter of John Wynne, esq. of Garthmeilio, co. Denbigh, and grand-daughter of the Rev. Dr. Samuel Parr, of Hatton, co. Warwick, and Prebendary of St. Paul's. His eldest daughter, Frances-Orris, is married to Martin Hadsley Gosselin, esq. only son of Adm. T. Le M. Gosselin; and the third, Louisa-Phillips, to Capt. George Black, of the Royal Canadian Rifles.

LIEUT.-GEN. MIDDLEMORE.

Nov. 18. At Tunbridge-wells, Lieutenant-General Middlemore, C.B. Colonel of the 48th Regiment.

He entered the army in 1794 as an Ensign in the 86th Regiment. He served under Lord Hood as commandant of a company of the 86th Regiment then acting as marines on board her Majesty's ship *Brunswick*, and afterwards on the same duty under Lord Duncan in the North Sea. In 1799 he embarked for the East Indies, where he was present at the final capture of Seringapatam and the destruction of the power of Tippoo Saib. He afterwards served in Bombay and Ceylon, and in 1801 embarked from India for Egypt under Sir D. Baird; crossing the Great Desert from Cosier to the Nile and Alexandria. After the conquest of Egypt he recrossed the Desert to India, where he served on Sir David Baird's staff at Madras, in the Mahratta war, &c. and returned with Sir David to Europe in 1804. At Gibraltar, in 1804, he was appointed Major in the 48th Regiment; he served in that garrison till 1809, and then accompanied his regiment to Spain. At the battle of Talavera the command of the regiment devolved upon him, after the commanding officer, Colonel Donelan, was wounded. This procured him the rank of Lieut.-Colonel, and the medal for that battle, and in 1815 he was nominated a Companion of the Bath. Having returned home from ill-health after his long service in so many different climates, in 1813 he was appointed an

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Assistant-Quartermaster-General attached to head quarters on the staff of the Severn district; and in 1814, an Inspecting Field Officer at Nottingham. He attained the rank of Colonel in 1819.

After having been for some time on the half-pay of the 12th Garrison Battalion he was promoted to Major-General in 1830, after which he served on the West India staff, until in 1835 he was appointed Governor of St. Helena. He was still in that island at the time of the removal of the remains of the Emperor Napoleon in 1840. In 1841 he attained the rank of Lieut.-General.

In 1843 he obtained the Colonelcy of the 76th Regiment, but was the same year removed to that of the 48th.

His son, Robert Frederick Middlemore, who was his Aide-de-camp at St. Helena, is now one of the Captains of the 91st.

MAJOR-GENERAL SLESSOR.

Oct. 11. At Sidmouth, aged 73, Major-General John Slessor.

He entered the army in 1794 as Lieutenant of the Irish Artillery, and became Captain-Lieutenant in 1795. In 1798 he served in Ireland during the rebellion, and was engaged at Antrim, and subsequently against the French force commanded by General Humbert, on which last occasion he was wounded in the head. In 1805 he was appointed to a company in the 35th Foot, and in 1806 he accompanied his regiment to Sicily, and was engaged in several expeditions in Calabria, as well as in the battle of Scylla. The next year he served in the second expedition to Egypt, and was wounded in the leg in the retreat from Rosetta to Alexandria. He next served with Sir John Oswald's expedition against the Greek Islands, and was afterwards employed in constant desultory services in the Mediterranean. He also served with the English corps attached to the Austrian army, under Count Nugent, and for this service received a gold medal from the Emperor of Austria. In 1808 he became brevet Major, and in 1813 Major in the 35th. He served in the Waterloo campaign, and received a brevet of Lieut.-Colonel, dated on the memorable 4th June. He was placed on half-pay of the 35th Regt. June 25, 1817. He attained the rank of Colonel in 1837, and that of Major-General in 1846.

COLONEL HOLMAN CONSTANCE.

Oct. 4. At Edinburgh, Colonel Holman Constance.

This officer entered the service in 1808, and the next year accompanied the expedition to Walcheren. He subsequently served with the 50th regiment in the

Peninsula, and was present at the repulse of the French troops at Bejer, the affair in Roncesvalles Pass, battle of Nivelle, attack on Cambo, crossing the Nive, action at St. Pierre d'Arubé, near Bayonne (where he was twice severely wounded), action at Sauveterre, passage of Gave d'Oleron and Gave d'Pau, battle of Orthes, affair at Tarbes, action at Aire (again wounded), and the battle of Toulouse. He received the war medal with four clasps for his services in the Peninsula.

He was appointed Lieut.-Colonel of the 10th Foot July 10, 1837, and was promoted to the rank of Colonel Nov. 23, 1841.

SIR WILLIAM WHYMPER, M.D.

Nov. 26. At Dover, after a few days' illness, aged 65, Sir William Whympcr, M.D. late of the Coldstream Guards.

He was educated at the University of Edinburgh for the medical profession, and in 1805 joined the Coldstream Guards as an Assistant-Surgeon. In 1808 he accompanied the 1st battalion in that capacity to the Peninsula. He served in the campaigns of 1809 and 1810 in Portugal; in 1811, at Barossa; in 1813, 1814, and 1815, in Spain, Portugal, Flanders, and France; and from 1815 to 1818 with the army of Occupation. He was present at the battles of Oporto, Talavera (where he was taken prisoner), Busaco, Vittoria, the passage of the Bidassoa, the siege of St. Sebastian, battle of the Nive, and lastly at Waterloo: and received the war medal with five clasps. In 1825 Dr. Whympcr became Surgeon-Major of the Coldstream Guards, and in 1832 he was knighted by the late King. He retired on half-pay in 1836.

SAMUEL DICKSON, Esq. M.P.

Oct. 28. At his house in Limerick, aged 73, Samuel Dickson, esq. M.P. for the co. Limerick, and a justice of the peace for the county and city.

He was the third son of Samuel Darcy Dickson, esq. of Ballynaguile, by his second wife Mary, daughter of John Norris, esq. of Limerick. He served as High Sheriff of the county in 1829. In 1830 he contested the city of Limerick with the present Lord Mounteagle, who was elected by 796 votes, Mr. Dickson polling 485. At the first election after the Reform Act he was also one of several candidates, but polled only 177 votes.

He succeeded to the representation of the county on the vacancy occasioned by the removal of Mr. Smith O'Brien in 184 . . . He supported the Whig party, and in all the relations of private life was justly admired and esteemed.

Mr. Dickson was unmarried. He has been succeeded in his seat in Parliament by his nephew Captain Dickson of Croom Castle.

ALEXANDER RAPHAEL, Esq. M.P.

Nov. 17. At his seat, Surbiton Place, Surrey, aged 74, Alexander Raphael, esq. of Great Stanhope-street, Mayfair, M.P. for St. Alban's.

Mr. Raphael was a citizen of London, of very great wealth, by descent an Armenian Jew, but in religion a Roman Catholic. He is said to have presented to the ministers of the church of Rome, within the last few years, sums amounting to 100,000*l.* chiefly for building purposes. He possessed property in Sussex, Surrey, and other English counties, and was the builder of the new town of Surbiton, on the South-Western Railway.

Having espoused extreme Radical opinions, he was excessively anxious to occupy a seat in Parliament, and his first attempt was made, previously to the passing of the Reform Act, upon the borough of Evesham, at the general election of 1830. On this occasion, Sir Charles Cockerell (one of the former members) was returned by 231 votes and Lord A. Kennedy by 148; Mr. Raphael polling only 110. Meanwhile, he signalled himself as a public man by filling some of the principal offices in the corporation of Kingston-upon-Thames: and in 1832 he announced his intention to become a candidate for the Eastern division of Surrey. This attempt, however, was relinquished; and we are not aware that he stood any contest at the general election of 1832. In 1834 he served the office of Sheriff of London and Middlesex. In Jan. 1835 he was a candidate for Pontefract, but was defeated by Lord Pollington the Conservative candidate, who was returned with Mr. Gully one of the former Whig members: the numbers being—

John Gully, esq.	509
Lord Pollington	498
Alexander Raphael, esq.	478

In the summer of the same year he made another and more memorable attempt to effect the object of his ambition. Colonel Bruen and Thomas Kavanagh, esq. the Conservative members returned for the county of Carlow, had been unseated on petition, chiefly at the expense of the late Nicholas Aylward Vigors, esq. This gentleman, who had recently stood two contested elections for the town of Carlow (and the latter unsuccessfully,) consulted Mr. O'Connell, then the great electioneer of Ireland, for support under his arduous responsibilities. O'Connell,

being acquainted at once with the wealth and the ambition of Mr. Raphael, induced him to embark in this very hazardous speculation, and on the 1st June 1835, the agreement was made in the following terms:—

“9, Clarges-street, June 1.

“My dear Sir,—You having acceded to the terms proposed to you for the election of the county of Carlow—viz. you are to pay before nomination 1,000*l.*—say 1,000*l.* and a like sum after being returned—the first to be paid absolutely and entirely for being nominated, the second to be paid only in the event of your having been returned, I hereby undertake to guarantee and save you harmless from any and every other expense whatsoever, whether of agents, carriages, counsel, petition against the return, or of any other description, and I make this guarantee in the fullest sense of the honourable engagement that you should not possibly be required to pay one shilling more in any event, or upon any contingency whatsoever.—I am, my dear Sir, your very faithful,
DANIEL O'CONNELL.

“A. Raphael, esq.”

Mr. Raphael paid down his first 1,000*l.* On the 20th of the same month he was returned member for the county Carlow together with Mr. Vigors, and on the meeting of Parliament which immediately ensued he took his seat accordingly.

On the 3d of July, a petition was presented against the return; and O'Connell immediately became pressing for the second 1,000*l.* This Mr. Raphael after some hesitation paid; when O'Connell took the earliest opportunity to inform him that he considered it useless to prolong the struggle, because the inquiry had been referred to “a Tory committee.” Mr. Raphael, thinking O'Connell's agreement binding with respect to the “petition against the return,” and unable to reconcile his mind to the idea of retreat, while there was still an apparent majority of fifty-six in his favour, determined to continue the contest for a few days, and in consequence became saddled with expenses considerably exceeding a third 1,000*l.* The scrutiny continued until the 17th of August, when the petitioners having struck off 105 votes, and thus converted the majority of 56 into a minority of 49, declared their case for the present closed. At this stage, various legal difficulties determined Mr. Raphael to resign, having paid excessively dear for his few days' presence in Parliament, from which he now retired under circumstances of much mortification and annoyance. A very angry public corre-

spondence ensued, in which Mr. Raphael published all Mr. O'Connell's letters which were written during the negotiation, and in return was very handsomely abused by the indignant democrat. O'Connell stated in his own defence that he had merely acted as the agent of Mr. Vigors, that the first 1,000*l.* was less than the fair moiety of the legal and unavoidable expenses incurred in a county contest, accompanied by a five days' poll; and that the second 1,000*l.* had been wholly expended in defending the petition.

Whilst the public sensation in this affair had scarcely subsided, the name of Mr. Raphael was proposed for election at the Royal Society on the 26th Nov. 1835. His certificate was signed by the Earl of Munster, Lord Brougham, Sir Gore Ouseley, Sir Alexander Johnstone, and Mr. Louis Hayes Pettit. Mr. Raphael was black-balled; but, as he was an excellent scholar, his rejection was attributed rather to political than any more serious personal objection. He was already a member of the Royal Asiatic Society; and of Brookes's Club, at which his nomination had been moved by Earl Cowper and seconded by Lord Viscount Althorp.

At length, at the last general election of 1847, Mr. Raphael obtained a seat in Parliament for the borough of St. Alban's, after a contested poll, by which the candidates were placed as follows: Alexander Raphael, esq. 295; George W. J. Repton, esq. (one of the former members) 276; John Willis, esq. 230; and the Hon. Fred. Keppell Craven 126. During last session he opposed the Jewish claims, and it was remarked that he was the only Roman Catholic member that did so, except Mr. Moore, of Mayo.

CHARLES SMITH FORSTER, ESQ.

Nov. 17. At Walsall, in his 66th year; Charles Smith Forster, esq. of Lyswayes Hall, near Lichfield, Deputy-Lieutenant and Magistrate for Staffordshire.

Mr. Forster was the eldest son of the late Charles Forster, esq. of Walsall, who was son of William Forster of Birts Morton, Worcestershire, by Margaret Smith, a descendant of Captain John Smith, to whom a coat of arms (Vert, a chevron gules between three Turk's heads proper,) was granted in 1603 by the Duke of Transylvania (in whose service he then was) for valour in the field; and which coat was allowed by the Earl Marshal of England, as appears by a record in the College of Arms.

Mr. Forster and his family had for nearly a century been the proprietors of a well-known banking establishment at Walsall. By his sound judgment, high integrity,

and great sagacity in financial affairs, both national and private, he became a high authority on those subjects; and the almost prophetic clearness with which he foresaw the commercial panic of 1825, and the means he adopted to meet the coming storm, greatly alleviated its calamitous effects in his own immediate neighbourhood. He was occasionally referred to by Sir Robert Peel (who had a high opinion of his practical good sense) on monetary affairs, and he was a warm supporter of that great statesman in his views of the still "vexata questio" of the currency. If Mr. Huskisson, or any other minister, wished for an impartial and sound opinion relative to the state of the midland district, or to any particular interest connected with it, it was usual to consult Mr. Forster through the medium of the county member, and his full and candid replies had always due weight with the government.

After having given valuable if not essential aid in procuring the enfranchisement of the borough of Walsall, his station and his qualifications for public life obviously pointed him out as a fit person for its first representation. The "Political Union" had then irresistible sway over that populous district; Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Dudley, all in turn succumbed to its despotic influence. It was at Walsall, under Mr. Forster's efforts, that it met its first and only defeat. In June, 1832, Mr. De Bosco Attwood, son of the member for Birmingham (the leader of the "Union"), became a candidate; the election was not till December, and the interval included the longest and one of the most arduous struggles ever known in the history of contested elections. It was not so much the contest of Conservative and Radical, as of order and anarchy. Military, both cavalry and infantry, were stationed in temporary barracks in the town by the special order of Lord Melbourne, then Home Secretary, long before and even during the election. The contest ended in a large majority for Mr. Forster.

In Parliament he was always heard with attention, especially on subjects relating to commerce, finance, the suffrage, and the internal administration of the country, to which he chiefly devoted himself; but by his extensive reading, and his felicitous power of memory, he was often able on other topics to detect inaccurate quotations of facts or dates, for the benefit of his friends, or the discomfiture of his opponents. On one occasion he quite destroyed the effect of a tirade by Mr. Cobbett against the Yeomanry force by showing a misquotation by that gentleman, Mr. Forster at once referring to the book and

the page in the library of the House. He acquired very soon the reputation of great aptitude for business, and great industry. Lord Althorp so highly appreciated these qualities as to make him an offer indirectly, through a mutual friend, of the place of one of the Lords of the Treasury. His colleagues in office would have been Earl Grey (first Lord), Mr. Vernon Smith, Mr. Baring, and the Hon. G. Ponsonby, and the position was of all others the most agreeable to his predilections, and most suitable to his turn of mind; but with great self-control he declined it, stating in a letter to a relative, "I thought my political character might suffer; having been so short a time in Parliament, and not having rendered any service to any party, it would appear to the world that I was ready for the first place that offered, and my opponents would say that I had sold myself."

At the general election on the accession of her present Majesty, Mr. Forster was defeated by a strong combination of the democratic party, and did not again enter the lists, though often urged to do so, and with apparent certainty of success; and so well did he stand with opposite parties that at the last election for Walsall, the Hon. E. R. Littleton, the present member, most handsomely offered to withdraw his pretensions if Mr. Forster would come forward. A still stronger inducement to return to Parliamentary life was proposed to him on the death of Lord Talbot, and the consequent elevation of Lord Ingestre to the peerage, when a powerful and influential body of the constituency invited him to become a candidate for the southern division of the county of Stafford, assuring him that men opposed to each other in politics would unite in giving him their support. After much deliberation he declined the honour, and contented himself with proposing Lord Lewisham in an effective speech at his nomination.

As Chairman of the Board of Directors of the South Staffordshire Railway, Mr. Forster had "borne the burden and heat of the day" in that weighty affair from its commencement until the completion of the line, and on his deathbed he dictated with great clearness and precision instructions respecting important financial operations connected with it.

As a magistrate he took an active and often laborious part in the investigation and economy of the county expenditure, as well as in the more routine duties of the office.

In society he overflowed with apt and almost inexhaustible anecdote, whilst his unstudied simplicity of character and manner diffused a charm over his conversa-

tion: but it was as a Christian and in the home circle that his character appeared most estimable. He was ever ready both by liberal contributions and by taking a prominent part in public religious assemblies, in which he was always an acceptable speaker, to prove the sincerity of his profession and evidence his faith by his works; and though a sincere and zealous member of the Church of England, he did not refuse his aid to any well-directed effort for the amelioration of the human family.

Mr. Forster's death occurred upon the scene of his most arduous labours. He left his home, Lyswayes Hall, on the morning of Wednesday, Nov. 13, in unusually good health and spirits, was seized with sudden illness whilst conversing at the Bank, and expired on Sunday the 17th in tranquil and even cheerful resignation and peace.

Mr. Forster has left an only son, Charles Forster, married in 1840 to Frances, daughter of the late John Surtees, of Northumberland, and of La Collinais, Britany, and cousin of the Earl of Eldon; and one daughter, Ellen-Catharine, married in 1849 to Captain Dyott, of Freeford, Staffordshire.

GEORGE JAMES PENNINGTON, Esq.

Nov. 14. In his 53d year, George James Pennington, Esq. barrister-at-law, of Cumberland-street, Portman-square, late Auditor of the Civil List.

Mr. Pennington was the only son of the late Dr. Charles Pennington, of Nottingham, and a nephew of the late Mr. Pennington, of London, who practised for many years as an apothecary and surgeon, amassing a large property, great part of which we believe he devised in favour of the deceased. Mr. G. J. Pennington was educated at Eton, and from thence passed to King's College, Cambridge, where he distinguished himself as a Greek scholar. He chose the law as his profession, and was called to the bar at the Inner Temple on the 21st Nov. 1823. He was for some time a Commissioner of Bankrupts. He was afterwards appointed one of the Judges in the Ionian Islands, where he resided some years. Shortly following his return to this country, he was appointed, about the year 1835, to the important and lucrative office of Auditor of the Civil List; which he resigned only a few days before his death. On the 8th of August last he was seized with an attack of paralysis, which left him both mentally and physically in a state of great prostration. After he recovered in some measure, he went to the Isle of Wight and Brighton. About a fortnight before his death, he was

advised by his medical friend to return to the Treasury, as he was desirous of so doing; and he was there for some days. On Thursday (one week before his decease) a clerk brought him in more papers than he could get over, and he was so overpowered at the sight of them that he went down to Sir Charles Trevelyan and resigned. Under feelings of mental excitement and despondency after taking this step, he committed suicide, which he effected by discharging a pistol through his head, in one of the plantations of Hyde Park.

At the coroner's inquest, his friend Sir Frederic Thesiger gave testimony that Mr. Pennington was of a particularly calm and well-disciplined mind, and was the last man who would commit suicide if he were in his right senses. A marriage was about to take place in his family, which was postponed in consequence of his attack of paralysis.

Mr. Horatio Waddington, Under Secretary for the Home Department, also spoke of the firmness of mind and cheerful disposition which characterised Mr. Pennington when in a state of health.

Mr. Pennington married the eldest daughter of the late Thomas Jekyl Rawson, esq. formerly of Ashbourne, Derbyshire; by whom he has left two sons and three daughters.

MRS. BELL MARTIN.

Oct. 30. At the Union-place hotel, New York, Mrs. Bell Martin.

The lady, whose remarkable and disastrous fate we now record, was Mary-Lætitia, only daughter and heiress of the late Thomas Barnewall Martin, esq. of Ballinahinch Castle, M.P. for co. Galway (who died in 1847), by Julia Kirwan, of the family of Kirwan of Dalgin Park. She was married to Mr. Arthur Gonne Bell, who took the name of Martin, on his marriage, by Act of Parliament.

The vicissitudes of life have seldom produced a sadder or more rapid reverse than that by which the fortunes of this excellent lady were darkened and overthrown. Born to an inheritance which extended over a territory exceeding the domain of many a German prince, her name was known throughout the United Kingdom as that of "the Irish heiress." Five years ago her expectancy was considered to be equivalent, over and above all incumbrances and liabilities, to a yearly income of 5,000*l.* Before two years of the interval had elapsed she found herself at the head of her patrimonial estates without a shilling that she could call her own. The failure of the potato crop, the famine and pestilence which followed, and the

claims of money-lenders, swept every inch of property from under her feet. Her projects for the improvement of the wild district over which she had reigned as a sort of native sovereign were at an end, and she went forth from the roof of her fathers a wanderer, without a home, and, as it would appear, almost without a friend. The vast property known as the Connemara estates, to which the deceased lady succeeded, was one among the first brought into the Incumbered Estates Court, and has been for some months past advertised for sale by private contract.

Never was hard fate less deserved; for her untiring and active benevolence had been devoted from her childhood to the comfort and relief of those who suffered, and her powerful and original mind was incessantly employed in devising means of moral and physical amelioration in the condition of the tenantry on her father's estates. She gave up her whole time to such pursuits, avoiding the haunts of fashion and those amusements which might be considered suitable to her age and place, that she might perform the various duties of physician, almoner, schoolmistress, and agricultural instructor. Her almost daily habit was to visit the poor and sick in the remote recesses of that wild region, sometimes on foot—more frequently in her little boat, well provided with medicaments and food, which she impelled by her own arm through the lakes which stretch along the foot of the mountains.

Mrs. Martin was an authoress of no mean pretensions. She contributed largely to the *Encyclopédie des Gens du Monde*, and other French periodicals; and wrote some good novels: one of which was "St. Etienne, a tale of the Vendean war;" and another, "Julia Howard," was recently published at New York, as the work of Mrs. Martin Bell.

She died at New York ten days after her arrival in America, having suffered much from fever and inflammation, the consequence of premature confinement a month previously, when on her passage on board a sailing vessel. Whatever alleviation, however, her sufferings were capable of receiving from the unremitting devotion of her husband, and the attention of the the warm-hearted and hospitable people amongst whom her last hours were cast, she received.

ROBERT ABRAHAM, ESQ. F.S.A.

Dec. 11. In York terrace, Regent's Park, aged 77, Robert Abraham, esq. F.S.A. architect.

Mr. Abraham was the son of a builder, and entered the profession above sixty

years ago as a pupil in the office of Mr. Bowen, a surveyor. At that time (as lately stated by the chairman of the Architects' Benevolent Institution), there were not more than twelve architects in London; and, with the exception of works carried on by Government, which were executed under the direction of appointed architects, nearly all matters connected with building in London were effected and carried out by the builders themselves without professional control. These were the days when those interminable and monotonous lines of dark brick barrack-looking houses arose, built in conformity with "the 14th of George the Third, commonly called the Building Act," covering the Bedford estate around Russell and Bedford squares, and the outskirts of the suburban parishes of St. Pancras and Marybone. The bricklayer worked in exchange with the carpenter, and the plasterer in exchange with the mason. It was a system of barter, and the surveyor was employed to measure and adjust the accounts between the parties. Few were more actively engaged in this branch of business than Mr. Abraham in his earlier years. It was a bad school for architectural taste; but at a time when the nation was almost overwhelmed in war and cared little about such taste, it was, with the exception of the offices of the Government architects, such as Soane's, Wyatt's, Smirke's, &c. the best school to be had.

At the conclusion of the war, when greater opportunity was afforded for the exercise of architectural knowledge, and when an impetus to architecture was given by Nash in his valuable projected plans for the improvement of London, Mr. Abraham, by his industry, experience, and talent, had placed himself in a high position, and was well able to take advantage of one of those fortunate occasions which it is said occur to every man once in his life, and to catch the tide which bears on to honour and prosperity. It gave him the introduction to some of the chief Roman Catholic families in England, and much valuable private connection. From this time he carried on an extensive practice in architecture, and among his works may be mentioned the County Fire Office; Mr. Carbonell's premises in Regent-street; the Conservatories and Garden Buildings for the late Earl of Shrewsbury, at Alton Towers; the works at Arundel Castle, Workshop, Farnham, and Norfolk House, for the Duke of Norfolk; the Synagogue, near the Haymarket; the Westminster Bridewell; the Houses on the Brewers' Estate, in Oxford-street; and numerous works for private indi-

viduals. If in these works we do not perceive the hand of the artist architect, giving individual character, and impressing his own feelings on each line and detail, we see in all the exercise of much judgment, a great appropriation and fitness of purpose, and an economic use of material with great solidity of construction.

From the knowledge which his early practice gave him of builders' accounts and value of work, he was also extensively engaged in references and arbitrations. Living at that transition period between "measure and value" and "contract," these cases of disputed accounts were then more numerous, and caused more elaborate investigation, even for minor buildings, than now occur for buildings of the greatest magnitude. The opinion of Mr. Abraham, in such cases, was highly valued, and his co-operation sought for, while his good temper and cheerfulness of disposition tended materially to soothe, and often to overcome, apparently implacable resentments between hostile parties.

Mr. Abraham never held any public appointment, though he contested the appointment for the district surveyorship of St. Pancras, when Mr. Baker was elected by a small majority.

Mr. Abraham was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries Feb. 16, 1837.

He brought up in his office many pupils and students for architectural fame, and there were, and perhaps are now, few offices in which they could better learn the general practice of the profession. In the year 1842 a valuable gold snuff-box, appropriately inscribed, was presented to him by his pupils then practising in London.—*The Builder.*

MR. WILLIAM STURGEON.

Dec. 8. At Prestwich, near Manchester, aged 67, Mr. William Sturgeon, lecturer on electricity and magnetism.

Mr. Sturgeon's career presents a remarkable illustration of the pursuit of knowledge under difficulties. Born of humble parents, at Whittington, near Lancaster, in 1783, he was apprenticed early in life to a shoemaker; subsequently he entered the Westmerland Militia, and after two years' service volunteered into the Royal Artillery, in which corps he served his country about twenty years. It was during his connection with the artillery that his attention was awakened and his curiosity quickened by the phenomena of a terrific thunder storm, and he determined to become better acquainted with the wonderful agent that had so strongly excited his awe and admiration. The few books he was able to obtain

afforded him little information, and even the perusal of these showed him that, in education, he was deficient in the elements essential to a physical investigator. With an energy and perseverance that characterised him through life, he resolved to overcome those difficulties. He began at once the study of mathematics, of which he obtained an excellent knowledge; he then cultivated the Latin and Greek languages to a sufficient extent to enable him to understand the meaning and origin of scientific terms, and coin for himself such as he needed. French, German, and Italian he studied with much assiduity, that he might read the researches of the great continental philosophers. These languages he read with considerable facility. Thus prepared, he entered on the study of natural philosophy, of which he obtained a sound knowledge; nevertheless, the phenomena of electricity and magnetism had ever the greatest charm for him.

It is difficult to conceive a more unfavourable social position for the formation of a scientific character than that of a private soldier,—the constant and wearying routine of duty, the want of privacy, the difficulty at the time of which we write of obtaining a fit supply of books, and the incessant temptations offered by companionship and a soldier's habits; and yet, surrounded by such difficulties, exposed to such temptations, and in such a position, did Mr. Sturgeon master the numerous branches of knowledge, the possession of which gave to his researches and their exposition a clearness and precision that has scarcely ever been surpassed. Simple-minded and clear himself, imbued with an ardent love of truth, he had an utter abhorrence of scientific quackery, and never failed to express his contempt for those who substituted a pretended knowledge for its reality. He was exceedingly happy in devising experiments and contriving the necessary apparatus, and quick in perceiving the relations of the facts which he deduced.

Mr. Sturgeon's earliest essays on electro-magnetism appeared in the *Philosophical Magazine* in 1823 and 1824. In 1825 he received from the Society of Arts their silver medal and the sum of thirty guineas, for a set of improved electro-magnetic apparatus, which is described by him in the *Transactions* of the Society for that year. He continued to make communications to the *Philosophical Magazine*, until in 1836 he commenced a distinct publication of "*The Annals of Electricity, Magnetism, and Chemistry*," which he continued to conduct through ten octavo volumes. Some still more recent researches have been published in the *Manchester*

Memoirs, the *Transactions* of the Highland Agricultural Society, and the *Memoirs* of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society. In May 1845 a paper of his "On a peculiar source of deterioration of the powers of magnetic bars," was read before the Royal Society. All his memoirs have been recently collected in a quarto volume printed at Manchester. He was also the author of two distinct elementary treatises, one on Electricity, the other on Galvanism; besides some smaller works, the last of which is entitled, "Practical Instructions for the protection of persons and property from the effects of Lightning."

Soon after he left the army, Mr. Sturgeon was appointed professor of natural philosophy in the military academy at Addiscombe, where he continued to lecture until he came down to Manchester to superintend the Victoria Gallery of Practical Science. The pressure of the times very soon necessitated the discontinuance of this institution, and Mr. Sturgeon was then unhappily deprived of any means of existence but the very precarious one arising from occasional courses of lectures. After struggling with difficulties which would have weighed many men down, he was at length, by the intercession of his friends, placed by Lord John Russell on the civil list for a pension of £60 per annum, but of which he has lived to enjoy only one year and one quarter's allowance.

As a lecturer, Mr. Sturgeon was distinguished by a plain but manly and vigorous style; he never aimed at effect, but, thoroughly master of his subject, delivered himself with such clearness and perspicuity, that it was impossible to mistake his meaning. He was a frank manly fellow, and to his great scientific attainments united a cordiality, and warm friendliness of character, that endeared him to all who knew him well.

His health had for some time past been such as to produce considerable uneasiness to his friends. Having never entirely recovered from a severe bronchitic attack, from which he suffered when residing at Greenhays, he removed to Prestwich, in the hope that a purer air might relieve his breathing. On Thursday Nov. 28th, he came down to Manchester, when he caught a severe cold, and it soon became apparent that he was labouring under intense bronchitis, and though he was attended assiduously and anxiously by his friends Messrs. Leigh and Burrow, his powers rapidly gave way, and he sunk on Sunday morning Dec. 8th. His body was interred in Prestwich churchyard, the funeral obsequies being attended by the Ven. the Archdeacon of Manchester, Professor Eaton Hodgkinson, F.R.S. Messrs. Joule,

F.R.S. Binney, Just, Leigh, Burrow, Holme, and Dancer.

A public subscription has been set on foot for the benefit of his widow and daughter.—*Abridged from the Manchester Examiner.*

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Nov. 4. Thomas Cartledge, esq. secretary for lunatics.

Nov. 8. At Paddington, aged 76, Sarah-Ann, widow of Edmund Cotterill, esq.

Nov. 9. At Greenwich, aged 100 years and 10 months, Ann, widow of Thomas Lancey, esq.

Nov. 13. In Porteus-road, Sarah, relict of Samuel Ferrar, esq.

Nov. 14. In London, aged 72, John Wright Sweeting, esq. His remains were interred at Honiton.

At St. John's-wood, aged 36, Mr. David Moore, brother of the Rev. D. Moore, of Camberwell.

In Bernard-st. Russell-sq. aged 67, Hugh Hamilton, esq.

Nov. 15. In King William-st. City, aged 21, Ralph Wilcoxon, eldest son of the late Ralph Wilcoxon, esq. Dulwich common.

In Belgrave-sq. in her 50th year, Elizabeth, wife of the Right Hon. Sir Charles Edward Grey, Governor of Jamaica. She was the second dau. of the Rev. Sir Samuel Clarke Jervoise, Bart. by Elizabeth, second dau. of the Rev. Nich. Griffinhoofe, Rector of Woodham Mortimer, Essex; and was married in 1821.

Nov. 17. In Welbeck-st. aged 53, Commander John Garrett, R.N. second son of the late John Garrett, esq. of Ellington, Thanet, and brother to Lieut.-Col. Garrett, K.H. of the 46th Regt. He entered the Navy 1810, was present as a midshipman at the battle of Algiers, was made Lieut. 1822, was acting Commander of the Falcon 10 in 1831, and was promoted to the rank of Commander in 1833.

At Turnham-green, aged 77, Mary, relict of William Alexander Fordyce Hay, esq. Surgeon-Major of 3rd Foot Guards.

In Camden-town, Major St. George Lister, late of 6th Dragoon Guards. He attained the rank of Major in 1813, and was placed on half-pay in 1821.

At Blackheath, Ann-Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. Joseph Charles Helm, M.A.

Nov. 18. In Great Marlborough-st. William Henry Rawlinson, esq. late of the Audit Office.

In Upper Wimpole-st. aged 39, Thomas Green, esq. late of Ipswich, and a magistrate for Suffolk.

In Lower Belgrave-pl. aged 90, Mrs. Lambert.

In Connaught-terrace, aged 76, Jacob Cowles, esq. formerly of the East India Company's service.

Nov. 19. In Holloway, Ann, relict of Peter Earnshaw, esq.

Nov. 20. At the residence of her son, in Lower Grosvenor-pl. aged 69, Mrs. Maria Haig, relict of Capt. James Haig, of Bedford.

Thomas Denby, esq. of Cloudesley-terr. Islington, and Frederick's-pl. Old Jewry.

Aged 72, Sarah, wife of Henry Fradelle, esq. of Foley-place.

Aged 67, John Markham Davison, esq. Master R.N. of New Nelson-st. Commercial-road East.

In Cambridge-terr. Hyde-park, aged 80, Mrs. M'Mahon.

In Ebury-st. aged 77, Eliza, relict of William Fearnside, esq.

At Laurel-house, Putney, aged 81, Mary, wife of William Tinkler, esq.

In Kensington-garden-terrace, aged 69, John Royds, esq.

Nov. 21. At Greenwich, aged 81, Mrs. Maria Rosina Battier.

Aged 59, Elizabeth, wife of John Farey, esq. of Guildford-st.

Jane, wife of William Benning, esq. of Fleet-st. bookseller.

Nov. 22. In Chester-sq. Gertrude-Ann, wife of Thomas Claude Hamilton, esq. and second dau. of the late Joshua A. Uthoff, of Bath.

In Clapham Park-terrace, aged 69, Miss Nightingale, late of Brighton, and formerly of Bryan-house, Blackheath.

In Upper Gower-st. aged 70, Frances, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Tatlock, esq. of East-hill, Wandsworth.

In Hertford-st. May Fair, William Bertram Evans, esq. M. P. for Leominster in the Parliament of 1831, eldest and only surviving son of John Evans, esq.

In Bush-lane, aged 63, Lewis L. P. Mortimer, esq.

In Upper Berkeley-st. aged 79, Dr. John Taylor, late surgeon in the army.

In Montpellier sq. Miss Frances Kennett.

Nov. 23. Aged 26, George Jacobs, of Cockspur-st. and Regent-st. third son of the late Abraham Richard Jacobs, esq.

Aged 45, Lucy, wife of Joseph Dowson, esq. of Dulwich-hill-house.

In Upper Phillimore-place, Kensington, aged 87, Thomas Vade, esq.

In Sussex-place, Hyde Park-gardens, Agnes, wife of Richard Foster, esq.

Nov. 24. Aged 78, Catharine, widow of Mr. J. Heward, youngest sister of the late Dr. West, of Blackheath.

Nov. 25. In Camberwell New-road, aged 88, William Willett, esq.

In Baker-street, Portman-sq. the Hon. Juliana - Stratford - Marianne, relict of Henry Eyre, esq. of Botleigh Grange, Hants, and dau. of George 13th Viscount Hereford. She was married in 1820, and left a widow in 1830.

Nov. 26. At Kennington-green, aged 77, William Browne, esq. of Lloyd's.

Nov. 27. In Pentonville, aged 53, Capt. John Biddle, late Comm. of the East India ship Marquess of Hastings.

Aged 87, Mary - Judith, wife of Mr. Peter Le Souef, formerly of Old Broad st. and eldest dau. of the late John Daniel Lucadou, esq. of Hackney.

Aged 64, Mary, wife of Thos. Stringer, esq. of Peckham.

In St. George's-place, Hyde Park-corner, Louisa, relict of Walter Price, esq.

In Regent-street, City-road, aged 79, James Broderick, veterinary surgeon, formerly Capt. and Adjutant of the 1st Royal Lancashire Militia.

Nov. 28. Aged 19, Henry, youngest son of D. F. Bourdin, esq. of Bryanston-st.

In Tredegar-sq. aged 55, William Rush-ton, esq. late landing surveyor of H. M. Customs in the port of London, eldest son of Mark Rushton, esq. Hook Norton.

In Regent-st. aged 77. Alexander Tur-quand, esq.

At Clapham, aged 12, Rowland-Faw-cett, youngest son of the Hon. James Thomison, Lieut.-Gov. of the North-Western Provinces of India.

In the Lansdowne-road, Wandsworth-road, aged 57, Henry Ansell, esq. Inspector General of the Waterguard Department in her Majesty's Customs.

At Brompton, Frances, the wife of P. H. Devignes, esq. of Lewisham.

Nov. 29. At Notting-hill, Ann-Eliza, second dau. of the late Gerrase Wheeler, esq. of Finchley.

In John-st. Mrs. Carr, widow of Thos. Carr, esq. of John-street, Bedford-row. and Hampton, Middlesex.

At Peckham, Surrey, aged 23, Mary-Helen, wife of Fred. William Denny, esq.

Nov. 30. At Pall Mall, aged 65, William Balhetchet, esq. R.N. formerly Secretary to the late Adm. the Hon. Sir Alexander Cochrane, G.C.B. and other distinguished flag officers.

Aged 75, Sarah, relict of Thomas Herbert, esq. of Faringdon.

In Clarendon-pl. Maida-vale, J. D. Barnes, esq.

In Wilton-crescent, aged 86, Elizabeth, widow of Benj. Blackden, esq. of Bledlow, Bucks, and eldest dau. of the late Sir Thomas Cayley, Bart. of Brompton hall.

Comm. William Henry Dickson, Secretary of the Royal Naval Benevolent Society, and the Founder of the Royal Naval

School. He was son of the late Adm. Dickson; he entered the navy 1801; became acting Lieut. in the Centaur 74 in 1805; Commander 1815; and having served fifteen years on full pay, was placed on half pay in 1816.

Dec. 1. Aged 73, Lieut. Halls, R.M. who had filled the situation of barrick-master of the Tower of London for many years, son of Mr. Halls, of Newport, I.W.

Dec. 2. In Russell-sq. Thomas Porrett Hayes, esq. of the firm of Messrs. Budd and Hayes, Bedford-row.

Dec. 3. At the residence of his brother, Upper Clapton, aged 29, John, youngest son of the late Thomas Edwards, esq. of Hoddesdon, Herts, surviving his twin brother six months.

In Hyde Park-sq. Georgina-Elizabeth, wife of James Bird, esq. M.D. late Physician General, Bombay.

Elizabeth, wife of John Fish, esq. of Sloane-terrace.

In Eton-villas, Haverstock-hill, aged 77, Ann, relict of the Rev. T. B. Hodgson, of Isham, Northamptonshire.

Dec. 5. In Howland-st. aged 68, Lieut.-Col. Wm. Charles Lewis Bird, formerly of the 2d Bengal Native infantry.

At Kensington, Henry Turnley, esq.

In Clapham-rise, aged 75, Ann, widow of John Bubb, esq.

Aged 77, Matthew Harrison, esq. of Cambridge-terrace, Hyde Park.

Aged 51, Mr. Joseph Cowell, of Great Russell-st. Bloomsbury, many years a director of the Sacred Harmonic Society.

Dec. 6. In Paternoster-row, aged 51, John Goss, esq. surgeon.

In Western-villas, Bloomfield-road, Eliza, wife of Robert Dupré Alexander, esq.

At Greenwich Hospital, aged 72, Thomas Freeman Jessep, esq.

At his brother's residence, Park-hill, Clapham, Edmund Charles Frankham, esq. for the last five years house surgeon to the York County Hospital.

Dec. 7. At Greenwich, aged 79, William Baker, esq.

Aged 20, Anne, third dau. of George A. Crawley, esq. of Fitzroy Farm.

Dec. 8. At Noel House, Kensington, Annie-Maria, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Richardson Auldjo, esq.

In New Park-road, Brixton-hill, Eliza, wife of William Swinscow, esq.

Aged 80, Edward Halse, esq. Crescent, Jewin-st. Cripplegate.

Dec. 9. At the house of her son-in-law Capt. Dawson, R.E. Lee-grove, Blackheath, aged 84, Frances, relict of John Blackwell, esq. of Oldcastle, Bridgend.

Aged 84, Edmund Gouldsmith, esq. of Highbury-terrace.

In Percy-st. Ellis, wife of Robert Campbell, esq. of Keswick.

Dec. 10. At Kennington, Andrew Ewbank, esq. late of the Custom-house.

In Hoxton Old Town, aged 67, George Thomas Heath, M.D.

Anne, wife of Henry George Horn, esq. of Heathcote-st.

At Putney, Miss Ballantine.

At Cadogan-pl. aged 63, Eliza, wife of Charles Pearson, esq. formerly of Greenwich, and younger dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Justly Hill, of the Royal Art.

Dec. 11. Aged 64, Henry Pigeon, esq. of Clapham-common, and Borough.

Aged 63, Mary, wife of Job Hunter, esq. Compton-terrace, Islington.

Dec. 12. At Camden New Town, aged 68, Robert Calvert, M.D. Deputy Inspector of Military Hospitals.

Beds.—*Dec. 2.* At Bedford, aged 64, Joseph Browne, esq.

Berks.—*Nov. 19.* At Cannon-hill, near Maidenhead, aged 83, Elizabeth, widow of James Law, esq. of Portland-pl. London, and dau. of the late William Hornby, esq. Governor of Bombay, and of the Hook, Hants.

Bucks.—*Nov. 3.* Aged 57, Thomas Bartlett, esq. alderman of Buckingham, and one of the borough magistrates.

Nov. 21. Aged 95, Penelope, widow of Philip Box, esq. of Buckingham.

CAMBRIDGESH.—*Oct. 8.* At Chester-ton, aged 24, Harriet Ann, second dau. of the late Joseph Pitches, esq.

Oct. 25. At Cambridge, aged 28, Frederick-Wright, eighth son of the late Rev. Thomas Seabrook, Vicar of Wickham-brook.

Dec. 4. At Cambridge, Susannah, wife of W. J. Bolton, esq. of Caius College.

Aged 64, Elizabeth, wife of Ebenezer Foster, esq. of Anstey Hall.

CHESHIRE.—*Nov. 14.* At Churton Lodge, near Chester, aged 84, Mrs. Royle, widow of Thomas Royle, esq. of Chester, and mother of Mrs. Calley, of Hamilton-terrace, St. John's Wood.

Dec. 5. At Duckinfield, aged 41, Charles Seymour, esq. M.D. youngest son of the late John Seymour, esq. of York.

At Stockport, aged 66, Edward Reddish, esq. solicitor.

CORNWALL.—*Nov. 19.* At Wadebridge, aged 72, Sarah, widow of J. Avery, esq. surgeon.

Nov. 24. At Truro, John Baynard, esq. one of the oldest merchants there.

Dec. 1. At Comprigney, near Truro, aged 85, Mary, widow of J. Holland, esq.

Dec. 3. At Madron, Penzance, aged 46, John Michell, esq. solicitor, many years resident in Ilfracombe.

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CUMBERLAND.—*Nov. 11.* At Egremont, aged 35, Robert Foulkes, esq. of the firm of Edward Lloyd and Co. Liverpool.

DERBYSH.—*Dec. 11.* At Barrow Hall, aged 84, the Right Hon. Lady Scarsdale. Her Ladyship's maiden name was Felicia-Anne des Wattines, of a Flemish family. She became the second wife of Nathaniel second Lord Scarsdale about the year 1800, and was left his widow in 1837, having had issue two sons and two daughters,—the late Hon. and Rev. Alfred Curzon, the Hon. Francis James Curzon, barrister-at-law, the Hon. Mrs. Beaumont, and the Hon. Mrs. Holden. Her funeral was celebrated at the Roman Catholic church at Derby.

DEVON.—*Nov. 16.* Aged 87, Mrs. Araminta Vosper, of High-st. Exeter.

Nov. 20. At Great Torrington, Thomas Snell, esq.

Nov. 21. At Stoke Damerel, aged 83, William Pode, esq.

Nov. 24. At Exeter, aged 81, Peter Boyd, esq.

Nov. 30. At Devonport, Lady John Hay, wife of Commodore Lord John Hay, Superintendent of the Dockyard. She was Mary-Anne, eldest dau. of the late Donald Cameron, esq. of Lochiel, by the Hon. Anne Abercromby: was married in 1846, but had no issue. Her ladyship was the President of the Female Orphan Asylum at Stoke, and a supporter of various charitable institutions.

Lately. Miss Dolling, dau. of the late Captain Dolling, R. N. found drowned in the sea at Bovisond, at the entrance of Plymouth Sound. She had been bathing a little dog, and it is supposed that she slipped from a rock.

Dec. 2. At Bideford, Emma Venetia, youngest dau. of Capt. Digby Roberts, Madras Army.

Dec. 5. At Kingsbridge, aged 85, Roger Ilbert Prideaux, esq.

Dec. 6. At Dunsford, aged 33, T. N. Froom, esq. surgeon.

Dec. 7. At the residence of her brother, W. Hooper, esq. Exeter, aged 63, Miss Mary Hooper.

At Bideford, aged 91, Mrs. Ching.

Dec. 10. At Tiverton, aged 79, Jane, relict of the Rev. Bartholomew Davey, Vicar of Bampton, and R. of Calverleigh.

At Plymouth, in the house of her sister Mrs. Nelson, Elizabeth, widow of Col. Milling, dau. of the late Daniel Carrott, esq. of Uskeane, co. Tipperary, and sister of Rear-Admiral Carrott.

At Exeter, aged 102, Mrs. Elizabeth Louis, sister of the late Vice-Adm. Sir Thomas Louis, Bart. The deceased lady more than half a century ago conducted a ladies' boarding school in Exeter, and

educated many of the scions of influential Devonshire families, the great majority of whom (since mothers and grandmothers) she has most probably outlived.

Dorset.—*Nov. 14.* At Dorchester, aged 43, Francis Jackson, esq. of Clare Hall, Cambridge. B.A. 1829, M.A. 1832, M.L. 1835.

Nov. 15. At Portland, Mary Harwood, only dau. of the late James Yeo, esq. of Hampton Court Palace, and sister of the late Com. Sir Jas. Lucas Yeo, K.C.B.

Nov. 25. At Beawall, Wareham, aged 66, George Garland, esq.

Dec. 3. At Weymouth, aged 49, Wm. Deliverance Barker, esq. M.D. He formerly practised in Devizes.

Durham.—*Dec. 7.* At Ashburn hall, aged 55, Thomas Mounsey, esq. formerly merchant, of Sunderland; a member of the Society of Friends.

Dec. 10. At Norham, aged 30, Rosalie-Emily, wife of the Rev. Cuthbert Carr, and second dau. of the Rev. Dr. Gilly, Canon of Durham.

Essex.—*Oct. 26.* Aged 13, Reginald, only son of the Rev. M. Seaman, D.D. Greenstead Rectory, Colchester.

Nov. 13. At Althamstone rectory, Ann-Harriet, youngest dau. of the late General the Hon. James Murray, C.B. of Beauport, Sussex, and cousin to Lord Elibank.

Nov. 17. At Castle Hedingham, aged 57, Richard Dodson Chereley, esq. of St. Osyth, eldest son of the late Richard Dodson Chereley, formerly of Messing Lodge, and late of Liverpool.

Nov. 18. At the Vicarage, Nazing, Mary Anne, wife of the late Rev. Francis Thackeray, M.A., Broxbourne.

Nov. 23. At Kelvedon, aged 69, Miss Joanna Arraloon.

Nov. 25. Aged 52, Frances, wife of John Hall, esq. of Coggeshall.

Nov. 26. At Black Notley Place, aged 17, Sophia-Edwards, youngest dau. of Lieut. Tomlinson, R.N.

Nov. 27. Aged 84, Elizabeth, wife of George Nottige, esq. of Castle Hedingham.

Dec. 1. At Walthamstow, aged 82, Mary, wife of the Rev. E. Cogan.

Gloucester.—*Sept. 18.* At the house of her son-in-law, Rev. S. Lloyd, Stanley Hall, near Stroud, aged 61, Charlotte-Ann, second dau. of Gen. Edward Fyers, and widow of Vice-Adm. James Young. Her body was buried in Horsley church, Gloucestershire, to the erection of which she and all her family contributed largely. She had issue four sons: 1. James, Capt. half-pay 84th Foot; 2. William-Francis, Lieut. R.N.; 3. Henry, Capt. 24th Foot, half-pay unattached; 4. Edward, Lieut. R.N. died 11th Oct. 1842; and eight

daughters: 1. Sabine-Ann, married Capt. Jervis Tucker, R.N.; 2. Charlotte, married, first, J. F. Elton, esq., and secondly, James Kerr, esq. of Dublin Castle; 3. Sophia, married Capt. J. B. Sullivan, R.N.; 4. Eliza, married Rev. S. Lloyd, late Vicar of Horsley; 5. Louisa, married Rev. Dr. Jerrard; 6. Elizabeth, died single 1844; 7. Frances, married Rev. W. K. Sweetland; 8. Harriet, married Rev. G. Comyns.

Nov. 19. At Cheltenham, aged 67, Lieut.-Col. Thomas Cox Kirby. He was a Waterloo officer, was placed on half pay in 1827, and attained the rank of Lieut.-Colonel in 1837.

Nov. 21. At Bristol, aged 86, James Fripp, esq.

Nov. 22. At Cheltenham, aged 61, Eliza-Selina, relict of Benjamin Hayward Browne, of Belle Vue, co. Glouc. Physician to the Forces, and dau. of the late Eyles Irwin, H.E.I.C.S. and of Steve Russell, co. Fermanagh.

Nov. 25. At Clifton, Ann, relict of Isaac Burgess, esq.

Lately. At Tewkesbury, aged 47, Mr. Thos. Shakspeare Hart, the eighth in descent from Shakspeare's elder sister Joan.

Dec. 1. At Horfield Barracks, Bristol, aged 46, Capt. John Frith, 72nd Foot.

Dec. 3. At Hanham House, aged 62, Martha, relict of Thomas Palmer, esq. late of Keynsham.

At Clifton, Andrew Allen, esq.

Dec. 6. At Cheltenham, aged 57, Frances, wife of Samuel Davies, esq. M.D. late of the Bengal Medical Service.

At Colesburne, aged 61, Henry Elwes, esq.

Dec. 11. At the Parsonage, Cirencester, the residence of the Rev. W. F. Powell, aged 53, Hugh Jacobs, B.A. of Queen's college, Oxford, fifth son of Mr. W. H. Jacobs, of Heasley, Isle of Wight.

HANTS.—*Nov. 12.* At Southampton, aged 86, Mary Anne, relict of the Rev. Edward Barnard, Rector of Alverstoke.

Nov. 15. At Whippingham, aged 66, Benjamin Mew, esq. of Newport. His funeral was attended by a numerous body of his townsmen, and a subscription is opened for a monument to his memory, which will probably be erected in St. Thomas's Church, to the restoration of which he was a liberal contributor.

Nov. 19. At Southsea, aged 63, Elizabeth, widow of W. Edward Tallents, esq. of Newark.

Nov. 20. At Winchester, aged 49, B. Long, esq. B.M. and Organist to the College of Winchester.

Nov. 25. At Farringdon, near Alton, aged 54, Richard Langmore, esq. formerly of Hackney.

Nov. 30. At Ryde, the wife of Edward Barlow, esq.

Dec. 1. At Shanklin, Isle of Wight, aged 74, Aaron Manby, esq. C.E.

Dec. 4. At Southampton, aged 85, William Henry Gater esq.

Dec. 5. At Portsmouth, aged 86, Mr. Thomas Sandon, for nearly sixty years well known on the London and Portsmouth road, as Express Boy, Post Boy, and Stage Coachman. When the mail coach was established throughout England by Colonel Palmer, Sandon drove the first of them into Portsmouth, in 1784-85; and but recently, when the rail superseded the turnpike-road, Sandon drove the last mail coach out of the garrison. He had travelled in his vocation eleven hundred thousand miles.

Dec. 6. At Breamore, aged 87, Mrs. Ann Davidge.

Dec. 7. At Garloy's, Stockbridge, aged 60, John Hibberd Brewer, esq.

HERTS.—*Nov. 13.* At Watford, aged 60, Thomas George Fonnereau, esq.

Nov. 14. At Great Amwell, aged 71, Mary-Ann, relict of Edw. Whitelock, esq.

Nov. 18. Aged 67, Edward Jones, esq. of Birchanger, and of the firm of Jones and Yarell, Bury-st. St. James's.

Nov. 26. Aged 68, Sarah, wife of George Smith, esq. of Barham House, Elstree, and Mercers' Hall.

Dec. 11. At St. Alban's, aged 78, Joseph Biddle, esq.

HUNTS.—*Dec. 6.* At Buckden, aged 75, James Marsh Weldon, esq.

KENT.—*Nov. 15.* At Dover, aged 36, James Gravener, esq. last surviving child of G. W. Gravener, esq. solicitor, Dover.

Nov. 28. At Ridsen, Hawkhurst, aged 73, George French, esq.

Nov. 29. At Canterbury, aged 25, Henry Davie, Rifle Brigade, eldest son of Sir H. Ferguson Davie, Bart.

Dec. 1. At Chatham, Patrick Brodie, esq. late Assistant Surgeon 13th Foot.

At Elford, Hawkhurst, aged 73, Joseph Hartnell, esq.

Dec. 5. At Chart Sutton, aged 67, William Roberts James, esq. of Ely-place.

At Rochester, aged 80, David Baxter Lewis, esq. town clerk of that city.

Dec. 12. At Tonbridge, Mary, widow of Edw. Burgess, esq. of Waltham Abbey.

LANCASHIRE.—*Oct. 16.* T. J. Knowlys, esq. of Heysham Tower, near Lancaster, a county magistrate, much respected among all classes of the community. He had been engaged in bringing out a new patent paint, and had expended large sums of money in manufactories and mines of the material of which it was made. Severe losses by this and other matters, and the embarrassed state of his affairs generally,

induced a state of mind, in which he committed suicide.

Nov. 26. At Brindle, aged 46, Catherine, wife of the Rev. C. E. Kendal, Rector.

Nov. 28. At Westwood House, aged 67, Elizabeth, widow of Charles Walmesley, esq. She was the daughter of John Jeffereys, esq. of the Inner Temple, and grand-dau. of John Jeffereys, esq. Town Clerk of Bath; was married in 1804, and left a widow in 1833, having had issue the present Mr. Walmesley, of Westwood House, and a very numerous family.

Nov. 29. At Liverpool, aged 77, John Garnett, esq.

Lately. Suddenly, at Manchester, aged 60, Charles Howard Sidebotham, esq. formerly a cotton spinner at Ashton-under-Lyne, but latterly an agriculturist, living upon his own estate at Ashley, in Cheshire.

Dec. 4. In Liverpool, aged 56, Georgina, relict of Stephen Shute, esq. and youngest dau. of the late Rev. George Bent, of Sandford.

Dec. 7. At the vicarage, Rochdale, Harriet, wife of J. E. N. Molesworth, D.D., and sister of W. A. Mackinnon, esq. M.P. for Lymington. She was married first to George Watts, esq.

Dec. 11. At Manchester, aged 85, Dorothy, widow of Edward Cheshyre, esq.

LEICESTERSH.—*Nov. 26.* Aged 46, Thomas Castledine, gent. of Mountsorrel. He has left his extensive property, freehold and personal, to a maiden aunt, more than eighty years of age, residing at Lutterworth.

Dec. 7. Aged 76, Mrs. Ann Burgess, of the Newark, Leicester, relict of John Burgess, esq. of Wigston Grange.

LINCOLN.—*Nov. 29.* At Elsham, aged 40, the Lady Mary-Noel, wife of Thomas George Corbett, esq. and aunt to the Duke of St. Alban's. She was married in 1836.

MIDDLESEX.—*Nov. 17.* At Enfield, aged 72, Thomas May, LL.D.

Nov. 23. At Chiswick, aged 82, Miss Nancy Cock.

Nov. 24. At Chiswick, aged 78, Elizabeth, relict of Mr. William Cock, market-gardener.

Nov. 26. At Twickenham, Sarah, relict of Alderman Joshua Jonathan Smith.

Nov. 29. At Enfield, aged 70, William English, esq. late of the firm of Hunter and English, engineers.

Nov. 30. At Enfield, Anabel, wife of Edgar Sheppard, esq.

MONMOUTHSH.—*Nov. 29.* At Newport, aged 35, Theodosia-Carolina-Torreus, wife of Frederick Justice, esq.

NORFOLK.—*Nov. 13.* At the rectory, Barnham Broom, aged 30, Mary Wilhelmina Frederica, wife of the Rev. Edward

Gurdon, and daughter of Mr. Serjeant Frere, Master of Downing College.

Nov. 18. At North Creak, aged 63, William Dewing, esq.

Nov. 29. At Little Ellingham rectory, aged 56, Caroline, dau. of the late Dover Colby, esq. of Yarmouth.

Dec. 9. At Norwich, aged 67, Barbara, relict of James Hales, esq.

NORTHAMPTONSH.—*Nov. 10.* At the Manor-house, Stow, Mr. John Potterton, many years an opulent farmer at that place.

At Grendon, aged 69, Hugh Higgins, gentleman.

Nov. 25. Aged 24, Sarah Anne, wife of Capt. James Rickett, of Cotterstock, near Oundle, and only child of John Richardson, of King's-Cliffe, esq.

Nov. 30. At Kettering, aged 46, Jane-Anstey, wife of W. S. Wyman, esq. surg.

Dec. 1. At Northampton, T. J. Barwell, esq. of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, youngest son of E.H. Barwell, esq.

Dec. 4. At Crick, aged 80, Miss Watts.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—*Nov. 21.* Aged 97, Mrs. Wilson, of Tweed House, Berwick upon Tweed.

Lately. William Bell, esq. of High Shield, near Hexham. He has left as his executor, and heir to a property estimated at 100,000*l.* William Bell Walton, a poor miner, living near Aldstone. The heir is a decent respectable man, with a large family, and has been for some years a consistent and influential member of the Wesleyan Methodist Society at Nenthead.

OXFORD.—*Dec. 7.* At Neithrop House, Banbury, aged 67, Miss Jane Milward.

SALOP.—*Lately.* At West Felton Hall, Robert Lathrop Murray, esq. late Capt. in the Royals.

SOMERSET.—*Nov. 16.* At Ilminster, Dorothea-Jane, eldest dau. of the late Rev. George Cookson, Rector of Writhlington and Vicar of Powerstock.

Nov. 17. At Bath, Capt. Charles Duncane, R.N. of Braxted Lodge, Essex. He entered the navy 1803, had command of a gun-boat in the expedition to Walcheren, was made acting Lieut. of the Parthian brig 1809, Commander 1815, and in 1824-5 officiated as Inspecting Commander of the Coast-Guard. He married, in 1823, Frances, 2nd dau. of the Rev. C. Prideaux Brune, of Prideaux Place, Cornwall.

Nov. 24. At Ringwell House, Ditcheat, aged 78, Richard Leir, esq.

At Bruton, aged 75, Edward Dyne, esq.

Nov. 25. At Taunton St. James, aged 67, Edward Lumley Wilson, esq. brother of the late Gen. Sir Robert Wilson.

Nov. 28. At Bath, Mrs. P. Durell, third dau. of the late Col. Durell.

Dec. 12. At Tuell, near Taunton, aged 88, Phillis, widow of Capt. Schalch, R.A.

SURREY.—*Nov. 14.* At Bury St. Edmund's, aged 33, Eleanor-Leathes, wife of the Rev. J. W. Donaldson, D.D. and dau. of the late Sir John C. Mortlock.

Dec. 7. At Lowestoft, aged 13, Banks Hollingworth, eldest surviving son of the Ven. Archdeacon Hollingworth.

SURREY.—*Nov. 23.* At Richmond, aged 66, Eliza, widow of Captain Joseph Lane Manby.

Nov. 30. At the house of her brother, Henry Vincent, esq. Ripley, Anne, second dau. of the late Robert Vincent, esq. of South Mimms.

Dec. 1. At Englefield Green, aged 61, Robert Roscoe, esq. fourth son of the late William Roscoe, esq. of Liverpool. He formerly followed the law, in partnership with Mr. Edgar Taylor. He completed Mr. Fitchett's epic of Alfred, and wrote some devotional poems of considerable merit.

Dec. 2. At Surbiton, aged 58, Rosetta, relict of Wm. Mitchell, esq. of Clapham.

Dec. 3. At Wimbledon, aged 36, Charlotte-Danvers, wife of the Rev. N. C. Strickland.

Dec. 4. At Streatham, aged 60, Miss Sarah Shillito.

SUSSEX.—*Oct. 2.* At Brighton, aged 75, Julia, relict of Henry Blaney Martin, esq.

Nov. 17. At Hastings, aged 23, Mary-Rebecca-Madeline, wife of the Rev. Geo. Bridges Lewis.

Nov. 18. At Hastings, aged 77, James Marsh, esq. formerly an alderman and magistrate of Norwich.

Nov. 21. At Hastings, aged 34, Smith Hobson, esq. surgeon.

Nov. 25. At Brighton, aged 81, Mary, relict of John Saunders, esq. of Wanstead.

Nov. 26. At St. Leonard's-on-the-Sea, Frances-Catherine, youngest dau. of the Rev. John Wetherall, of Rushton, Npsh.

Nov. 27. At St. Leonard's, aged 44, William Carr Baldry, esq. of Streatham Common, formerly of New Bond-st.

Nov. 30. At St. Leonard's, Capt. Matthew Robert Grey, son of the late Ralph William Grey, esq. of Buckworth House, Northumberland.

Dec. 1. At Brighton, Julia, wife of T. M. Bridge, esq. of the Lodge, Ealing.

Dec. 7. At St. Leonard's, aged 76, Mrs. Wm. Sharp, of Hyde Park Gardens.

Dec. 11. At Loughton, aged 34, Sarah-Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. C. D. Charlton, Vicar of that parish.

WARWICKSH.—*Oct. 20.* At Rugby, aged 16, Samuel, fifth son of the late John Syngé, esq. of Glanmore Castle, co. Wicklow.

Nov. 16. At Rugby, aged 14, Emily-

Barbara, eldest child of the late Rev. John Hughes, M.A. Vicar of Wombourne.

Dec. 6. Hannah-Maria, wife of G. S. Kirk, esq. of Leamington, and eldest sister of the Rev. J. Sikes, of the Chantry House, Newark.

Dec. 7. Sarah, wife of William Welch Lea, esq. of Beaudesert.

Dec. 9. At Monks' Kirby, aged 80, Mrs. Sophia Fielding Ferrall.

At Leamington, aged 58, Mr. Wm. Smith, late of the Lansdowne Hotel, and many years proprietor of the Original Baths, founded by his grandfather, Wm. Abbotts, A.D. 1784.

WILTS.—*Nov. 16.* At the Prospect, Trowbridge, aged 63, John Stancomb, esq. magistrate for the county.

Nov. 28. At Durrington Manor-house, aged 80, Mrs. Sarah Fowle.

Nov. 29. Aged 79, Miriam, relict of Andrew Baden, esq. of Longstreet.

WORCESTERSH.—*Nov. 11.* At Broadway, aged 78, W. F. Smith, esq.

Nov. 29. At Alston, aged 78, Jeffery Salvin, esq. late Capt. in the 4th Reg.

Dec. 1. At Worcester, Charlotte Beswick, sister of the late James Beswick, esq. solicitor, of Birmingham.

Dec. 3. At the Worcester Infirmary, aged 17, Mr. Alexander Waddington, senior pupil of that establishment, and son of Alex. Waddington, esq. of Usk, Monmouthshire.

Dec. 10. At Worcester, aged 66, Jane, wife of the Rev. Edward Winnington Ingram, Canon of Worcester.

YORKSH.—*Nov. 14.* In Kilburn, aged 61, Mary, relict of John Bramwell, esq. of Selside, Westmerland, and sister of Alderman Thompson, M.P.

Nov. 18. At Beverley, aged 35, William Brigham, jun. esq.

Nov. 29. At the residence of Francis Robert Sowerby, esq. Halifax, aged 47, William Milner, esq.

At Warlaby Lodge, aged 29, Richard William Heslington, esq.

Dec. 4. At Wadworth Hall, Doncaster, aged 59, Judith, wife of Robert John Coulman, esq.

Dec. 7. At Bolton Royd, near Bradford, aged 53, Mary, widow of John Garnett Horsfall, esq.

Dec. 9. At Redcar, Charlotte-Catherine, relict of John Sanders Walton, esq. of Northallerton.

Dec. 11. At Sheffield, aged 49, Thos. Pierson, esq. solicitor, of the firm of Messrs. Wilson, Younge, and Pierson.

WALES.—*Nov. 24.* At Cardiff, aged 70, Mary Ann, wife of W. C. Dempsey, esq. formerly of Bristol.

Nov. 25. Aged 38, Eleanor, wife of John George Edmund Lockett, esq. of Pen y Bryn Hall, Llangollen.

Aged 82, Hugh Jones, esq. of Hengwrt-ucha, Merionethshire, and Plashen, Carnarvonshire.

Lately. At Garnant, Carmarthenshire, aged 77, Richard Perkins, esq. late of Penmain, near Newport, Monmouthshire.

Drowned in the harbour of Holyhead, Mr. Saunders, late Secretary to the Limerick and Waterford Railway. It is a remarkable and melancholy coincidence that the first wife and six children of Mr. Saunders were drowned off the Cape, on passage from the Mauritius to England about thirteen years ago, on the occasion of which most distressing catastrophe Mrs. Saunders's two sisters, brother-in-law, and her mother, were also victims. One daughter, who had previously accompanied her father in a vessel to London from the Mauritius (where Mr. Saunders had a large sugar estate), is the only survivor by his first marriage.

Dec. 6. Aged 37, Robert Lloyd Thomas, esq. of Tenby.

Dec. 7. At Crockherbtown, Cardiff, a few days after giving birth to a daughter, aged 29, Fanny Partridge, wife of Matthew Warren, esq. leaving a young family.

SCOTLAND.—*Oct. 5.* At Glenelicht, near Blairgowrie, Annie, second dau. of Major-Gen. Sir William Chalmers, K.C.B.

Nov. 9. At Abercainy, William Moray Stirling, esq. of Abercainy and Ardoch.

Nov. 22. At Strowan, Miss Jean Graham, dau. of the late William Graham, esq. of Airth.

Nov. 24. At Glasgow, James C. Drysdale, esq. eldest son of the late Major James Drysdale, of Jerviston, Lanarksh.

Nov. 27. Near Penicuik, aged 80, Catherine Fraser, said to be the legitimate grand-daughter of the celebrated Simon Fraser, Lord Lovat, by his son, Daniel Fraser. She had lived all her life in very humble circumstances, and was latterly dependent on the benevolence of those who, in her, respected the descendant of one of the oldest ennobled families in Scotland. She was a widow, and has left a son, a labourer.

Lately. Dr. Adam Warden, F.R.C.S.E. aurist in ordinary to her Majesty, inventor of an elegant instrument called the "prismatic auriscope."

Nov. 30. At Edinburgh, Miss Jane Dickson, dau. of the late Dr. William Dickson, Bishop of Down and Connor.

Dec. 2. Peter Nimmo, esq. Deputy Clerk of Session, Edinburgh.

Dec. 3. At Balmacara House, Lochalsh, aged 48, J. W. Lillingston, esq.

At Glasgow (where he was engaged on the business of the Caledonian Railway Company), aged 39, Thomas Thornbor-

row Fawcett, esq. of Hatcham Lodge, New-cross, Surrey.

Dec. 4. At Leith, suddenly, Mr. Robert Gilfillan, the author of several beautiful songs in the Scottish dialect, and some pieces of poetry of considerable merit; and editor of Tait's Magazine.

IRELAND.—*Aug. 22.* At Dublin, Richard Farrell, esq. one of the commissioners of the Insolvent Court.

Nov. 5. At the Priory, Templemore, aged 27, Lady Carden, wife of Sir John Craven Carden, Bart. She was the eldest dau. of Sir William Mordaunt Sturt Milner, of Nunappleton, York, and sister to Mr. Milner, M.P. for York. She was married in 1844, and has left three children. To the poor she is a severe loss, for her charity was unbounded and frequent. She had just returned from inspecting three schools which she built at her own expense; and meeting with her husband, and his brother, who had been shooting rabbits, she sat down on a rustic chair surrounded with shrubs and entered into conversation with them. They had placed their rifles, which were on full cock, against a tree, and one of them was blown down by the wind, causing it to discharge the ball, which entered under Lady Carden's left ear, and killed her on the spot.

Nov. 11. At Dublin, Emily, wife of John Harvey Lewis, esq. and only child of George Ball, esq. formerly of Richmond-hill, Surrey.

Nov. 19. At Birr, in his 63d year, Dr. P. Kennedy, Roman Catholic titular "Bishop of Killaloe" (1836). Dr. Kennedy had attended a synod at Thurles, and had taken an active part in opposing the condemnation of the Queen's Colleges. He was very earnest and successful in his exertions to discourage the "Young Ireland" movement during the excitement of 1848.

Nov. 24. At Fairview House, London-derry, aged 87, James Henry, esq.

Nov. 28. At Dublin, aged 30, Percy William Cornwallis Lipyeatt, esq. only son of Charles J. Percy Lipyeatt, esq. of the Priory, Dawlish.

Lately. At Miltown, co. Cork, aged 96, Richard Eagar, esq.

In Belfast, in the house of John Harrison, esq. Marianne, eldest dau. of the late Abraham Colles, M.D. wife of Major J. Harrison, of Monkstown, H.E.I.C.S.

JERSEY.—*Oct. 13.* At Jersey, Elizabeth, wife of John Perry, esq. formerly of Stroud, Surrey; and, *Nov. 2,* aged 26, Robert, youngest son of the above.

Nov. 12. At Mount Orgueil, Nicholas Robilliard, esq. Comm. R.N. He entered the Navy 1810, was made Lieut. 1818, and Commander 1839 in the Sea-flower

cutter, the command of which he retained until 1848 on the Home station. He married in 1825, Rebecca, dau. of Wm. Davies, esq. of Surrey-square, who is left his widow.

Nov. 21. At St. Helier's, Mrs. Fixott, mother of Dr. Fixott, late of Exeter.

EAST INDIES.—*Aug. 29.* At Calcutta, aged 32, Charles Richard Wollaston, formerly Lieut. in the 4th (King's Own) Inf. eldest son of the Rev. W. C. Wollaston, Rector of East Dereham.

Sept. 26. At Dum Dum, Lieut.-Col. Edw. H. Ludlowe, artillery, youngest son of Edmund Ludlowe, esq. Cuckfield.

Oct. 6. At Gornekpore, Major T. Mackintosh, 24th Bengal N. Inf.

Oct. 8. At Saharunpore, of fever, aged 47, John Joseph William Taunton, esq. of E.I. Civil Service.

Oct. 10. On his way from Kewraul to Calcutta, Capt. Martin Hunter Hailes, 10th Bengal Light Cavalry.

Oct. 13. At Umritsir, in the Punjab, aged 25, George Forbes M'Leod, esq. Civil Service, youngest son of Major-Gen. Duncan M'Leod, Bengal Eng.

Oct. 16. At Seetabuldee, aged 22, Ensign William Hanson Chippindall, eldest son of the late Septimus Chippindall, esq. surgeon, Madras Presidency.

Oct. 18. At Fort William, Lieut. O'Brien, H.M. 70th Foot.

Nov. 12. At Bombay, John S. D. Devitré, esq. of the Civil Service, youngest son of James D. Devitré, esq. recently of the same service and Presidency.

WEST INDIES.—*Sept. 1.* At Jamaica, a coloured woman, named Moss, at the extraordinary age of 150 years. Within a short time of her dissolution, she was in the enjoyment of all her faculties, and had not known a day's sickness during the last 40 years of her existence.

Lately. At Berbice, aged 42, Henry Field, esq. formerly of London.

Oct. —. At Spanish Town, Jamaica, Thomas Land, esq. solicitor, only son of the late Rev. Thomas Land, of Tiverton.

ABROAD.—*June 8.* On the coast of Africa, while in charge of a prize captured by Her Majesty's steamer Gladiator, bound to St. Helena, aged 19, Herbert Valentine Jones, eldest son of Commander Herbert John Jones, of Plymouth.

Sept. 2. At Guanajuato, Mexico, Sybele, wife of J. N. Shoolbred, esq. Chief Commissioner of the United Mexican Mining Company.

Sept. 20. At San Francisco, California, aged 36, Alfred, fourth son of the late Anthony Soulbey, esq. of Crouch-end, Middlesex.

Oct. 9. At St. Helena, on his way home from India, of concussion of the brain, occasioned by a fall from a horse, aged 27,

Mr. William Alexander Grint, only son of Capt. Grint, R.N.

Oct. 10. At Paris, aged 75, Mary-Anne, relict of the late Gen. Romer.

Oct. 11. At St. Petersburg, Samuel Loveday Barnard, esq.

Oct. 13. At Pau, France, Jane A. Wilson, widow of James Grahame, esq. of Edinburgh.

Oct. 16. At Kingstown, Upper Canada, Constant-Grace, wife of Lieut.-Col. Reynolds Palmer, R. Art. after a long and painful illness; and at Gibraltar, on the 19th, Cadwallader Edwardes Palmer, Ensign in H.M. 56th Reg. youngest son of the above.

Fell at Kalervi, during a charge, at the head of his brigade, Brig.-Gen. Eardley Wilmot, K.S.V. of the Austrian service, an old and distinguished Peninsular officer, late Major in Her Majesty's service.

At Goldingen, Courland, aged 66, John Lewis Balfour, esq. of Paddern, Courland.

Oct. 17. At Madeira, aged 16, Elizabeth-Cotgrave, dau. of the late John Forbes, esq. and granddau. of the late Sir Charles Forbes, Bart. of Newe and Edinglassie, Aberdeenshire.

Oct. 23. At Dresden, Hay-Haggart,

dau. of the late Rev. W. Grant, Orkney.

Oct. 26. At Sienna, of a short illness, aged 26, Henry Fitzmaurice Hallam, esq. M.A. only surviving son of the eminent historian of the middle ages. This melancholy event took place at Sienna, on the return of Mr. Hallam and his family from a short visit to Rome. Mr. Hallam lost his elder son under similar circumstances several years ago, as Tennyson's beautiful volume *In Memoriam* has recently recalled to public recollection.

Oct. 28. At Paris, Henry Leigh Philips, esq. youngest son of late Charles Philips, esq. of Ruxley Lodge, Esher.

Oct. 29. In Charleston, South Carolina, aged 47, William Berney, esq.

Oct. 31. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, Harriet, relict of W. C. Redwar, esq. of Dunbarton, Jamaica.

At Castellamare, near Naples, Miss Jane Tulloh, eldest dau. of the late T. Tulloh, esq. of Elliston, St. Bothwell's.

At sea, aged 34, John Ballard, esq. of the Royal mail steam-ship Thames, and Regent-sq. London.

Nov. 1. At Rome, Isabel, wife of George William Manley, esq. and dau. of J. Watts Russell, esq. of Ilam Hall, Staff.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered							Births Registered.
	Under 15.	15 to 60.	60 and upwards.	Age not specified.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
Nov. 30 .	410	289	162	—	861	453	408	1482
Dec. 7 .	472	313	218	1	1004	494	510	1558
„ 14 .	492	318	220	—	1090	543	547	1434
„ 21 .	570	336	259	1	1166	564	602	1477

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, DEC. 24.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
44 6	26 2	19 0	25 1	28 3	31 2

PRICE OF HOPS, DEC. 27.

Sussex Pockets, 2*l.* 10*s.* to 3*l.* 10*s.*—Kent Pockets, 3*l.* 12*s.* to 6*l.* 0*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, DEC. 27.

Hay, 2*l.* 8*s.* to 3*l.* 16*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 2*s.* to 1*l.* 9*s.*—Clover, 3*l.* 0*s.* to 4*l.* 2*s.*

SMITHFIELD, DEC. 27. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*lbs.*

Beef	2 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> to 3 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, DEC. 23.	
Mutton	3 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	Beasts.....	990 Calves 115
Veal	2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	Sheep and Lambs	9,110 Pigs 280
Pork	2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>		

COAL MARKET, DEC. 27.

Walls Ends, &c. 14*s.* 0*d.* to 15*s.* 9*d.* per ton. Other sorts, 12*s.* 0*d.* to 20*s.* 0*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 39*s.* 6*d.* Yellow Russia, 38*s.* 6*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From November 26, to December 25, 1850, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.	Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.		Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	
Nov.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Dec.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	42	45	42	29, 35	fr. cly. slgt. rn.	11	37	43	44	30, 07	foggy, fr. cly.
27	42	45	35	, 61	do. do. do. do.	12	50	49	41	29, 95	rain
28	33	41	35	30, 17	fair, cloudy	13	45	48	48	, 79	fr. cldy. rain
29	38	42	33	, 23	do. do.	14	48	51	42	, 59	cly. hy. r. wind
30	35	49	35	, 07	do. do.	15	43	55	51	28, 93	heavy rain
D. 1	35	38	37	, 19	do. do.	16	44	48	43	29, 21	fair, cloudy
2	45	48	42	, 22	do. do.	17	42	45	37	, 10	rain, do.
3	40	43	39	, 10	do. do.	18	36	39	40	, 15	fair, do. rain
4	48	51	48	, 16	rain, cloudy	19	36	39	36	, 26	do. do. do. cly.
5	50	54	45	, 24	do. do.	20	35	40	32	30, 10	do. do. foggy
6	38	45	47	, 35	foggy	21	31	39	41	, 25	cly. heavy rn.
7	45	45	40	, 33	fr. cldy. foggy	22	42	45	35	, 40	do. foggy
8	36	39	34	, 29	foggy	23	35	40	33	, 53	do. do.
9	33	39	34	, 20	do.	24	35	39	39	, 23	do. fair
10	33	37	33	, 14	do.	25	37	40	37	29, 98	rain

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Nov. & Dec.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills. £1000.
28 211	96½	97	97½	7½	95½	—	—	85 88 pm.	68 pm.	
29 —	96	96½	97½	7½	—	271	85 pm.	65 68 pm.		
30 212	96	96½	97½	7½	—	—	85 pm.	68 65 pm.		
2 212	96½	97½	98½	7½	—	271	—	68 65 pm.		
3 212½	96½	97½	98½	7½	96½	—	86 88 pm.	65 68 pm.		
4 212½	96½	97½	98½	7½	—	108 271	83 86 pm.	64 66 pm.		
5 213	96½	97½	98½	7½	—	271	—	67 pm.		
6 212	96½	97½	98½	7½	96 10½	—	83 pm.	64 67 pm.		
7 —	96½	97½	98½	7½	—	—	83 pm.	64 67 pm.		
9 212	97½	97½	98½	7½	—	—	83 pm.	67 64 pm.		
10 213½	97½	98½	99½	7½	96½	—	82 86 pm.	64 pm.		
11 212½	97½	98½	99½	7½	96½	—	85 pm.	64 pm.		
12 213½	97½	98½	99½	7½	—	—	82 85 pm.	64 67 pm.		
13 213½	97½	—	99½	7½	—	—	86 pm.	67 pm.		
14 213½	97½	—	99½	7½	—	—	84 86 pm.	64 67 pm.		
16 213½	97½	—	99½	7½	—	—	84 88 pm.	64 68 pm.		
17 213½	97½	—	99½	7½	—	—	85 pm.	68 64 pm.		
18 213½	97½	—	99	7½	—	—	84 pm.	64 67 pm.		
19 213½	97½	—	99½	7½	—	—	83 87 pm.	67 pm.		
20 213½	97½	—	99	7½	—	—	86 pm.	67 64 pm.		
21 214	97½	—	99	—	—	—	83 pm.	64 67 pm.		
23 213	97½	—	99½	—	—	—	83 pm.	64 67 pm.		
24 213½	97½	—	99½	7½	97½	—	83 85 pm.	64 67 pm.		
26 214	97½	—	99½	7½	—	—	85 86 pm.	67 64 pm.		
27 —	97½	—	98½	7½	—	—	78 pm.	60 64 pm.		

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Embellished with an unpublished Portrait of SAMUEL PEPPYS; Engravings of three pieces of COLLEGE PLATE AT CAMBRIDGE; and various illustrations of the ROMAN WALL.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. W. B. GURNEY sends us some further information respecting "JERUSALEM, MY HAPPY HOME!" He traces it beyond the Christian Psalmist, and seems to suppose that the venerable Christian poet must be mistaken as to the source from whence he derived it; but that does not quite follow from what he states. We gather from his letter that the hymn is assigned to David Dickson in the collection of Williams and Boden. "The Christian Psalmist," he states, "was published in 1825. I find the hymn verbatim as it appears in the Christian Psalmist in the Collection of Hymns published by the Rev. Edward Williams, D.D. and the Rev. James Boden, the one of Rotherham and the other of Sheffield, about 1800. I have the fifth edition, which was published in 1812, and in that it is stated to have been taken from the Eckington Collection; Eckington being within a few miles of Sheffield. This Collection of Williams and Boden was in general use in Sheffield and its neighbourhood from the time of its first appearance, and of course[?] must have been known to our venerable friend."

In answer to the question of J. C. BOURNE in our last Magazine, p. 2, we beg to remark that a song which contains the lines he quotes is printed in Beloe's *Anecdotes of Literature*, vol. ii. 13, and is there said to be extracted from "Cupid and Death; a masque, a private entertainment by T. S. 1659," one of the plays in the Garrick Collection. The whole of this beautiful song runs thus:—

Though little be the God of Love,

Yet his arrows mighty are,

And his victories above

What the valiant reach by war;

Nor are his limits with the sky.

O'er the milky way he'll fly,

And sometimes wound a deity.

Apollo once the Python slew,

But a keener arrow flew

From Daphne's eye, and made a wound,

For which the God no balsam found.

One smile of Venus, too, did more

On Mars than armies could before:

If a warm fit thus pull him down,

How will she shake him with a frown?

Thus Love can fiery spirits tame,

And, when he please, cold rocks inflame.

"A WELL-WISHER" is needlessly sensitive about THE PHONETIC SCHEME. He sanctions the claim made on its behalf to be regarded as a valuable "invention," but protests against Francis Harwell's assertion (*Magazine* for December last,) that certain of its defenders consider it to be "a marvellous discovery." Without pausing to inquire whether, in this case, the words "invention" and "discovery"

are not really synonymous, we shall merely remark, that we have no doubt that Francis Harwell is right. The scheme was put forth in 1837. Its proposer was totally ignorant at that time, and for several years afterwards, that any one had previously attempted to write according to sound, and his supporters thought his proposal so "marvellous" that they engraved his portrait and struck a medal in commemoration of his invention or discovery. We have no doubt that the Phonetic Society is composed of very worthy people, but, without wishing to give them any offence, we must consider their scheme, whether it be invention or discovery, or neither, to be impracticable.

A Correspondent desires to draw attention to the following passage by Sir Walter Scott, and to inquire whether it is known what answer PRINCE CHARLES EDWARD STEWART made to the proposal which is there mentioned? Is it known that he interfered at all in American affairs at that period?—"A few years later than the period last mentioned [1760] a person seems to have been desirous to obtain Charles's commission to form some interest for him among the North American colonists, who had then commenced their quarrels with the mother country. It was proposed by the adventurer alluded to to make a party for the Prince among the insurgents in a country which contained many highlanders."

Dec. 1850, p. 671.—The Rev. THOMAS COLLYER died Rector of *Gislegham*, never having resigned that benefice. The Rev. Robert Collyer was presented by the crown to *Gislegham* (also in Suffolk), which he resigned for other preferment. The Rev. ROBERT ROLFE (in the same page) is stated to be perhaps the only clergyman who ever held *five* livings at once, but Hempsall, as populous as the other four, is omitted to be named. To this vicarage he was instituted in 1819.

Jan. 1851, p. 18.—*For Wigan, read* Winwick, the latter advowson having been acquired in 1714 by John first Earl of Ashburnham, in marriage with Henrietta Maria, daughter and coheirress of William Richard George ninth Earl of Derby. "The rich living of Wigan" was never in the Ashburnham family.—See Gastrell's *Not. Cestr.* vol. ii. pp. 242, 260.

P. 22, line 9 from the bottom, *for* "John," *read* "Anthony."

P. 107.—Harriet, daughter of William Mackinnon, of Binfield, co. Berks, esq. and of his wife Louisa, daughter and coheirress of James Vernon, esq. was the wife of George Watts, esq. and *aunt* of Harriet, daughter of William Mackinnon, of Binfield, esq. who married the Rev. Dr. Molesworth, Vicar of Rochdale.

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THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE AND HISTORICAL REVIEW.

THE STORY OF NELL GWYN.

RELATED BY PETER CUNNINGHAM.

CHAP. II.

Pepys introduces us to Nelly—Character of Pepys—Nelly at the Duke's Theatre—Who was Duncan?—Nell's parts as Lady Wealthy, Enanthe, and Florimel—Charles Hart—Nell's lodgings in Drury Lane—Description of Drury Lane in the reign of Charles II.—The May-pole in the Strand—Nell and Lord Buckhurst—Position in society of Actors and Actresses—Character of Lord Buckhurst—Nelly at Epsom.

OUR earliest introduction to Nell Gwyn we owe to Pepys. This admirable man of business and lively writer (who makes us live in his own circle of amusements, by the truth and quaintness of his descriptions), was a constant play-goer. To see and to be seen, when the work of his office was over, were the leading objects of his thoughts. Few novelties escaped him, for he never allowed his love of money to interfere with the gratification of his wishes. His situation, as Clerk of the Acts, in the office of the Duke of York as Lord High Admiral, gave him a taste for the entertainments which his master enjoyed. He loved to be found wherever the King and his brother were to be found. He was fond of music, could prick down a few notes for himself, and when his portrait was

painted by Hales was drawn holding in his hand the music which he had composed for a favourite passage in the *Siege of Rhodes*.* He was known to many of the players and often asked them to his house to dinner, now and then not much to the satisfaction, as he tells us, of his wife. Mrs. Knepp of the King's House and Harris at the Duke's (to both of whom I have already introduced the reader) were two of his especial favourites. The gossip and scandal of the green-room of Drury Lane and Lincoln's Inn Fields were in this way known to him, and what he failed to obtain behind the scenes he would learn from the orange-women at both houses.

Nell was in her sixteenth and Mr. Pepys in his thirty-fourth year, when on Monday, the 3rd of April, 1666, they

* This hitherto unengraved portrait, which is prefixed to the present Magazine, was bought by me at the sale in 1848 of the pictures, &c. of the family of Pepys Cockerell. It was called in the catalogue "portrait of a Musician," but is unquestionably the picture referred to by Pepys in the following passages of his Diary:—

"1666, March 17. To Hales's, and paid him 14*l.* for the picture and 1*l.* 5*s.* for the frame. This day I began to sit, and he will make me, I think, a very fine picture. He promises it shall be as good as my wife's, and I sit to have it full of shadows, and do almost break my neck looking over my shoulder to make the posture for him to work by.

"March 30. To Hales's, and there sat till almost quite dark upon working my gowne, which I hired to be drawn in; an Indian gowne.

"April 11. To Hales's, where there was nothing found to be done more to my picture, but the musique, which now pleases me mightily, it being painted true."

See also *Athenæum* for 1848, and Lord Braybrooke's note in Pepys, vol. iii. p. 179.

would appear to have seen one another for the first time. They met at the Duke's Theatre in Lincoln's Inn Fields during the performance of *Mustapha*, a tragedy, by the Earl of Orrery, in which Betterton played the part of Solymán, Harris that of *Mustapha*, and Mrs. or Miss Davis that of the Queen of Hungary. Great care had been taken to produce this now long forgotten tragedy with the utmost magnificence. All the parts were newly clothed, and new scenes had been painted expressly for it. Yet we are told by Pepys that "all the pleasure of the play" was in the circumstance that the King and my Lady Castlemaine were there, and that he *sat next* to "pretty witty Nell at the King's House" and to the younger Marshall, another actress at the same theatre—a circumstance, he adds, with his usual quaint honesty of remark, "which pleased me mightily." Yet the play was a good one in Pepys's eyes. Nine months later he calls it "a most excellent play;" and when he saw it again, after an interval of more than two years, he describes it as one he liked the more he saw it, in short, "a most admirable poem and bravely acted."* His after entries therefore more than confirm the truth of his earlier impressions. The real pleasure of the play was that he sat by the side of "pretty witty Nell," whose foot has been described as the least of any woman's in England, and to Rebecca Marshall, whose handsome hand he has carefully noted in another entry in his Diary. The small feet peeping occasionally from beneath a petticoat, and the handsome hands raised now and then to check a vagrant curl, must have held the Clerk of the Acts in a continual state of torture.

There was a novelty that night which had doubtless drawn Nell and old Stephen Marshall's younger daughter to the pit of Lincoln's Inn Fields. Mrs. Betterton was playing the part of Roxolana in place of the elder Davenport, and Moll Davis had begun to attract the notice of some of the courtiers, and, as it was whispered, of the King himself. The old Roxolana had become the mistress of the twentieth and last earl of the noble family of

Vere; and Nell, while she reflected on what she may have thought to have been the good fortune of her fellow actress—might have had her envy appeased could she have foreseen that she should give birth to a son (the mother an orange-girl, the father the King of England), destined to obtain a dukedom in her own lifetime, and afterwards to marry the heiress of the very earl who had taken the old Roxolana from a rival stage—first to deceive and afterwards to desert her.

Nell was indebted there is reason to believe for her introduction to the stage, or at least to another condition in life, to a person whose name is variously written as Duncan and as Dungan. Oldys, who calls him Duncan, had heard that he was a merchant, and that he had taken a fancy to her from her smart wit, fine shape, and the smallness of her feet. The information of Oldys is confirmed by the satire of Etherege, who adds, much to the credit of Nelly, that she remembered in after years the friend of her youth, and that to her interest it was he owed his appointment in the Guards. To sift and exhibit the equal mixture of truth and error in these accounts would not repay the reader for the trouble I should occasion him. I have sifted them myself, and see reason to believe that Oldys was wrong in calling him a merchant; while I suspect that the Duncan commemorated by Etherege, in his satire upon Nelly, was the Dongan described by De Grammont as a gentleman of merit who succeeded Duras, afterwards Earl of Feversham, in the post of lieutenant in the Duke's Life Guards. That there was a lieutenant of this name in the Duke's Life Guards I have ascertained from official documents. He was a cadet of the House of Limerick, and his christian name was Robert. If there is truth in De Grammont's account he died in or before 1669. A Colonel Dongan was governor of New York in the reign of James II.

Such, then, is all that can be ascertained, after full inquiry, of this Duncan or Dongan by whom Nelly is said to have been lifted from her very humble condition in life, and such is the whole of the information I have

* Pepys, 4 Sept. 1667.

been able to obtain about "pretty witty Nell" from her birth to the winter of 1666, when we again hear of her through the indefatigable Pepys. How her life was passed during the fearful Plague year of 1665, or where she was during the great Fire of London in the following year, it is now useless to conjecture. The transition from the orange girl to the actress may easily be imagined without the intervention of any Mr. Dongan. The pert vivacity and ready wit she exhibited in after life, must have been easily called into being from the warmth of language the men of sort and quality employed in speaking to all classes of females. This very readiness was her recommendation to Killigrew, to say nothing of her beauty or the merry laugh, which is said in after life to have pervaded her face till her eyes were almost invisible. Moll Davis, at the Duke's House, had been a milkmaid near Charlton, in Wiltshire, and from equally humble origins others of the actresses had no doubt originally risen.

As we owe our first introduction to Nelly to the Clerk of the Acts, so to him are we indebted for the earliest notice yet discovered of her appearance on the stage. Her part was that of the principal female character in a comedy (*The English Monsieur*) by the Hon. James Howard, son of the Earl of Berkshire, the brother-in-law of Dryden, and brother of Philip, an officer in the King's Guards, and of Robert and Edward Howard, both writers for the stage. But these, as we shall see hereafter, were not the only connexions with the stage of the Berkshire Howards. There is not much story in the "*English Monsieur*," or much force of character, or any particular vivacity in the dialogue. It is, however, very easy to see that the situations must have told with the audience for whom it was intended, and that the part of Lady Wealthy was one particularly adapted to the genius of Nell Gwyn; one, in short, that was perhaps written for her. Lady Wealthy is a rich widow, with perfect knowledge of the importance of wealth and beauty, a good heart, and a fine full vein of humour, a woman in short that teazes, and at last reforms and marries, the lover she

is true to. The humour of the following dialogue will allow the reader to imagine much of the bye-play conducive to its success.

Lady Wealthy.—When will I marry you! When will I love ye, you should ask first.

Welbred.—Why! don't ye?

Lady W.—Why, do I? Did you ever hear me say I did?

Welbred.—I never heard you say you did not.

Lady W.—I'll say so now, then, if you long.

Welbred.—By no means. Say not a thing in haste you may repent at leisure.

Lady W.—Come, leave your fooling, or I'll swear it.

Welbred.—Don't, widow, for then you'll lie too.

Lady W.—Indeed it seems 'tis for my money you would have me.

Welbred.—For that, and something else you have.

Lady W.—Well, I'll lay a wager thou hast lost all thy money at play, for then you're always in a marrying humour. But, d'ye hear, gentleman, d'ye think to gain me with this careless way, or that I will marry one I don't think is in love with me?

Welbred.—Why, I am.

Lady W.—Then you would not be so merry. People in love are sad, and many times weep.

Welbred.—That will never do for thee, widow.

Lady W.—And why?

Welbred.—'T would argue me a child; and I am confident if thou didst not verily believe I were a man, I should ne'er be thy husband. . . . Weep for thee!—ha! ha! ha!—if e'er I do!—

Lady W.—Go, hang yourself.

Welbred.—Thank you, for your advice.

Lady W.—When, then, shall I see you again?

Welbred.—When I have a mind to't. Come, I'll lead you to your coach for once.

Lady W.—And I'll let you, for once.

Exeunt.

Pepys, who saw it at the King's House, on the 8th Dec. 1667, commends it highly. "To the King's House and there," his entry runs, "did see a good part of the *English Monsieur*, which is a mighty pretty play, very witty and pleasant. And the women do very well; but above all, little Nelly; that I am mightily pleased with the play, and much with the house, the women doing better than I expected; and very fair

women." Nor was his admiration abated when he saw it a few months afterwards, 7 April, 1668, at the same house.

Nell's success on the stage was such that she was soon called to represent prominent parts in the stock plays of the company to which she was attached. What these parts were is, I believe, with very few exceptions, altogether unknown. One part, however, has reached us—that of Enanthe, or Celia, in the Humourous Lieutenant of Beau-

mont and Fletcher, a play that was long a favourite with the public, and continued to be frequently acted, and always with applause, throughout the reign of Charles II. The wit and fine poetry of the part of Celia are known to the readers of our English drama, nor is it difficult to conceive how effectively language like the following must have come from the lips of Nell Gwyn. She is in poor attire amid a mob when she sees the King's son:—

Was it the prince they said? How my heart trembles!

[*Enter Demetrius, with a javelin in his hand.*]

'Tis he indeed: what a sweet noble fierceness

Dwells in his eyes! Young Meleager-like,

When he return'd from slaughter of the boar,

Crown'd with the loves and honours of the people,

With all the gallant youth of Greece, he looks now—

Who could deny him love?

On one occasion of its performance Pepys was present, and though he calls it a silly play, his reader smiles at his bad taste, while he is grateful for the information that when the play was over he had gone with his wife behind the scenes, through the introduction of Mrs. Knep, who "brought to us Nelly, a most pretty woman, who acted the great part of Celia to-day very fine, and did it pretty well. I kissed her, and so did my wife, and a mighty pretty soul she is." Nor was his chronicle concluded without a fresh expression of pleasure at what he had seen, summing up all as he does with the satisfactory words "specially kissing of Nell."* The remark of Walter Scott will occur to many, "it is just as well that Mrs. Pepys was present on this occasion."

Her skill increasing with her years, other poets sought to obtain the recommendations of her wit and beauty to the success of their writings. I have said that Dryden was one of the principal supporters of the King's House, to which Nelly was attached, and it was in one of Dryden's new plays that a principal character was set apart for the popular comedian. The new play was a tragi-comedy called "Secret Love, or, the Maiden Queen," and an additional interest was attached to its production, from the King having suggested the plot to its author, and calling

it "his play." Good actors were not wanting to secure its success. Mohun, Hart, and Burt, three of the best actors then on the stage, filled the three principal male characters, and Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. Knep, Mrs. Eleanor Gwyn, and Mrs. Corey, sustained the four principal female characters. The tragic scenes have little to recommend them; but the reputation of the piece was thought to have been redeemed by the excellence of the alloy of comedy, as Dryden calls it, in which it is generally agreed he was seldom happier. His dialogue wants that easy, brisk, pert character which Congreve, Vanbrugh, and Farquhar afterwards brought to such inimitable perfection, and of which Etherege alone affords a satisfactory example in the reign of Charles II.

The first afternoon of the new play was the 2nd February, 1666-7; the King and the Duke of York were both present, so too were both Mr. and Mrs. Pepys, who had heard the play mightily commended for the regularity of its story, and what Mr. Pepys is pleased to call "the strain and wit." The chief parts its author tells us were performed to a height of great excellence, both serious and comic; and it was well received, though the King objected to the management of the last scene of the play, where Celadon and Florimel (Hart and Nelly) are treating too

* Pepys, 23 Jan. 1666-7.

lightly of their marriage in presence of the Queen. But Pepys would not appear to have seen any defect of this kind. "The truth is," he says, "there is a comical part done by Nell, which is Florimel, that I never can hope ever to see the like done again by man or woman. . . . So great performance of a comical part was never I believe in the world before as Nell do this, both as a mad girl, then most and best of all when she comes in like a young gallant, and hath the motion and carriage of a spark the most that ever I saw any man have. It makes me, I confess, admire her." Nor did he change his opinion after he had been a third time to see it. He calls it after his second visit an "excellent play, and so done by Nell her merry

part as cannot be better done in nature."* While after his third visit he observes that it is *impossible* to have Florimel's part, which is the most comical that ever was made for woman, ever done better than it is by Nelly."†

The support of the performance rested, it must be owned, on Hart's character of Celadon and on Nelly's part of Florimel. Nell indeed had to sustain the heavier burden of the piece. She is seldom off the stage—all the loose rattle of dialogue belongs to her, nay more, she appears in the fifth act in male attire, dances a jig in the same act, often of itself sufficient to save a play, and ultimately speaks the epilogue in defence of the author :

I left my client yonder in a rant
Against the envious and the ignorant,
Who are, he says, his only enemies ;
But he contemns their malice, and defies
The sharpest of his censurers to say
Where there is one gross fault in all his play.
The language is so fitted to each part,
The plot according to the rules of art ;
And twenty other things he bid me tell you,
But I cry'd "E'en go do't yourself, for Nelly !"

There are incidents and allusions in the parts of Celadon and Florimel which must have carried a personal application to those who were, speaking technically, behind the scenes. Nelly, if not actually the mistress at this time of Charles Hart, was certainly looked upon by many as very little less. Their marriage in the play is more of a Fleet or May Fair mockery than a religious ceremony,—as if, to use Florimel's own language, they were married by the more agreeable names of mistress and gallant than those of husband and wife.

Florimel, it appears to me, must have been Nelly's *chef d'œuvre* in her art. I can hear her exclaiming with a prophetic feeling of its truth, "I am resolved to grow fat and look young till forty, and then slip out of the world with the first wrinkle and the reputation of five-and-twenty ;" while I can picture to myself, as my readers will easily do, Nelly in boy's clothes, dressed to the admiration of Etherege and Sedley, scanned from

head to foot with much surprise by Mr. Pepys and Sir William Penn, viewed with other feelings by Lord Buckhurst on one side of the house, and by the King himself on the other, while to the admiration of the author, and of the whole audience, she exclaims, with wonderful bye-play, "Yonder they are, and this way they must come. If clothes and a *bonne mien* will take 'em I shall do't—Save you, Monsieur Florimel! Faith, methinks you are a very janty fellow, *poudré et ajusté* as well as the best of 'em. I can manage the little comb—set my hat, shake my garniture, toss about my empty noddle, walk with a courant slur, and at every step peck down my head :—if I should be mistaken for some courtier, now, pray where's the difference?" This was what Beau Hewit or Beau Fielding were enacting every day in their lives, and Colley Cibber lived to be the last actor who either felt or could make others feel its truth and application.

Nelly was living at this time in the fashionable part of Drury Lane, the

* Pepys, 25 March, 1667.

† Pepys, 24 May, 1667.

Strand or Covent Garden end, for Drury Lane in the days of Charles II. was inhabited by a very different class of people from those who now inhabit it, or who have lived in it since the time Gay guarded us in poetry from "Drury's mazy courts and dark abodes," since Pope described it only too truly as peopled by drabs of the lowest character, and by authors "lulled by soft zephyrs" through the broken pane of a garret window. The upper end, towards St. Giles's Pound and Montague House, had its squalid quarters, like Lewknor's Lane and the Coal Yard, in which it will be remembered Nell Gwyn was born; but at the Strand end lived the Earl of Anglesey, long Lord Privy Seal, and the Earls of Clare and Craven, whose names are still perpetuated in Clare Market and Craven Yard. Drury Lane, when Nelly was living there, was a kind of Park Lane of the present day, made up of noblemen's mansions, small houses, inns, and stable-yards. Nor will the similitude be found defective, for the Piazza of Covent Garden was then to Drury Lane what Grosvenor Square is now to Park Lane. Squalid quarters have always been near neighbours to fashionable localities. When Nelly lodged in Drury Lane, Covent Garden had its Lewknor Lane, and Lincoln's Inn Fields its Whetstone's Park. Belgravia has now its Tothill Street, and Portman Square its contaminating neighbourhood of Calmel Buildings.

Nelly's lodgings were near the lodgings of Lacy the actor, at the top of Maypole Alley!

Where Drury Lane descends into the Strand, and over against the gate of Craven House. The look-out afforded a peep into a part of Wych Street, and while standing at the doorway you could see the far-famed Maypole in the Strand, at the bottom of the alley to which it had lent its name. This maypole, long a conspicuous ornament to the west-end of London, rose to a great height above the surrounding houses, and was surmounted by a crown and vane, with the King's arms richly gilded. It had been erected

immediately after the King's restoration. Great ceremonies attended its erection, twelve picked seamen superintending the tackle, and ancient people clapping their hands and exclaiming, "Golden days begin to appear!" Nelly must have remembered the erection of the maypole at the bottom of the lane in which she was born; but there is little save some gable-ends and old timber-fronts near her "lodging's door" to assist in carrying the mind back to the days of the maypole and the merry monarch whose restoration it was designed to commemorate.*

Among the many little domestic incidents perpetuated by Pepys, there are few to which I would sooner have been a witness than the picture he has left us of Nelly standing at her lodging's door in Drury Lane watching the milkmaids on May-day. The Clerk of the Acts, in his way from Seething Lane in the City, met, he tells us, "many milkmaids with garlands upon their pails, dancing, with a fiddle before them," and saw pretty Nelly standing at her lodging's door in Drury Lane in her smock sleeves and bodice looking upon one. "She seemed," he adds, "a mighty pretty creature." This was in 1667, while her recent triumphs on the stage were still fresh at court, and the obscurity of her birth was a common piece of information to the inhabitants of the lane she lived in. The picture which Pepys has left us presents a fitting subject for the pencils of Leslie or MacIise—a subject indeed which would shine in their hands. That absence of all false pride, that innate love of unaffected nature, and that fondness for the simple sports of the people which the incident exhibits, are characteristics of Nelly from the first moment to the last—following her naturally, and sitting gracefully upon her at her lodgings in Drury Lane, at her fine house in Pall Mall, and just as easily and becomingly in the gilded chambers and withdrawing-rooms of the palace of Whitehall; but I have no intention of finding a model heroine in a coal-yard, or any wish either to palliate or condemn too severely the frailties of

* See the woodcut at p. 30 of our Number for January.

the woman whose story I have attempted to relate.

It was within a very few months of the May-days scene I have just described that whispers confirmed and soon published in every coffee-house in London how little Miss Davis at the Duke's House had become the mistress of the King, and Nell Gwyn at the other theatre the mistress of Lord Buckhurst. Whoever is at all conversant with the manners and customs of London life in the reign of Charles II. will confirm me in the statement that two such announcements, even at the same time, would cause but little surprise, or indeed any other feeling than that of envy at their good luck. With the single exception of Mrs. Betterton, there was not I believe an actress at either theatre who had not been or was not then the mistress of some person about the court. Actors were looked upon as little better than shopmen or servants. When the Honourable Edward Howard was struck by Lacy of the King's House, a very general feeling prevailed that Howard should have run his sword through the menial body of the actor. Nor was this feeling altogether extinguished till the period of the Kembles. It was entirely owing to the exertions of the great Lord Mansfield, that Arthur Murphy, less than a century ago, was allowed to enter his name on the books of Lincoln's Inn. He had been previously refused by the Benchers of the Middle Temple, for no other reason than that he had been an actor, and was therefore unfitted to become a member of an Inn of Court. Selwyn, it is well known, excluded Brinsley Sheridan from Brooks's on three occasions because his father had been upon the stage.

Nor did actresses fare better than actors. If anything, indeed, they were still worse treated. They were looked upon as women of the worst character, possessed of no inclination or inducement to virtue. Few, indeed, were found to share the sentiment expressed by one of Shadwell's manliest characters, "I love the stage too well to keep any of their women, to make 'em proud

and insolent and despise that calling to take up a worse." The frailty of "playhouse flesh and blood" afforded a common topic for the poet in his prologue or his epilogue, and other writers than Lee might be found who complain of the practice of "keeping" as a grievance to the stage. Davenant, foreseeing their fate from an absence of any control, boarded his four principal actresses in his own house; but, with one exception (that of Mrs. Betterton before referred to), the precaution was altogether without effect. The King, Prince Rupert, the Earl of Oxford, Lord Buckhurst, Sir Charles Sedley, Sir Philip Howard, his brother Sir Robert Howard, were all successful in the arts of seduction or inducement. So bad indeed was the moral discipline of the times, that even Mrs. Knep, loose as were her notions of virtue, could see the necessity of parting with a pretty servant girl, as the tiring-room was no place for the preservation of her innocence.* The virtuous life of Mrs. Bracegirdle, and her spirited rebuke to the Earl of Burlington, stand out in noble relief from the conduct of her fellow actresses. The Earl had sent her a letter, and a present of a handsome set of china. The charming actress retained the letter, and informed the servant of the mistake. The letter, she said, was for her, but the china was for Lady Burlington. When the Earl returned home he found his Countess all happiness at the unexpected present from her husband.† Few, however, could resist such temptations. The example of the first Polly Peachum was followed by the second, for both Miss Fenton and Miss Warren were taken from the stage. Times, however, changed after Nelly had gone, and the Stuarts had ceased to reign, for ennobled actresses are now common enough in the English peerage. Other changes too took place. Mrs. Barry walked home in her clogs, and Mrs. Bracegirdle in her pattens; but Mrs. Oldfield went away in her chair,‡ and Lavinia Fenton rolled westward in her coroneted carriage as Duchess of Bolton.

It says little for the morality of

* Pepys, 7 April, 1668.

† Walpole, May 26, 1742.

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† Walpole to Mann, (Mann Letters,) iii. 254.

London in the reign of Charles II., but something for the taste of the humble orange-girl, that the lover who had attracted her, and with whom she was now living in the lovely neighbourhood of Epsom, was long looked up to as the best bred man of his age :

None ever had so strange an art
His passion to convey
Into a list'ning virgin's heart,
And steal her soul away.*

But Buckhurst had other qualities to recommend him than his youth (he was thirty at this time), his rank, his good heart, and his good breeding. He had already distinguished himself by his personal intrepidity in the war against the Dutch; had written the best song of its kind in the English language, and some of the severest and most refined satires we possess; was the friend of all the poets of eminence in his time, as he was afterwards the most munificent patron of men of genius that this country has yet seen. The most eminent masters in their several lines asked and abided by his judgment, and afterwards dedicated their works to him in grateful acknowledgment of his taste and favours. Butler owed to him that the court "tasted" his Hudibras; Wycherley that the town "liked" his Plain Dealer; and the Duke of Buckingham deferred to publish his Rehearsal till he was sure, as he expressed it, that my Lord Buckhurst would not "rehearse" upon

him again. Nor was this all. His table was one of the last that gave us an example of the old housekeeping of an English nobleman. A freedom reigned about it which made every one of the guests think himself at home, and an abundance which showed that the master's hospitality extended to many more than those who had the honour to sit at table with him.† Nor has he been less happy after death, or less fortunate with historians who may be thought to look impartially upon him. Pope wrote his epitaph and Prior his panegyric, while Walpole and Macaulay (two men with so little apparently in common,) have drawn his character with a warmth of approbation rather to have been expected from those who had shared his bounty or enjoyed his friendship, than from the colder judgments of historians looking calmly upon men who had long ceased to influence or affect society.

With such a man, and with Sedley's resistless wit to add fresh vigour to the conversation, it is easy to understand what Pepys had heard, that Lord Buckhurst and Nelly kept "merry house" at Epsom,—

All hearts fall a-leaping wherever she comes,
And beat night and day like my Lord Craven's
drums.‡

What this Epsom life was like shall be the subject of another Chapter.

[Nell Gwyn's signature (she could not sign her name), from her receipt for her pension in the possession of the author.]

* Song by Sir C. S. [Sir Carr Scroope or Sir Charles Sedley] in *Etherege's Man of Mode*, or *Sir Fopling Flutter*.

† Prior's Dedication of his Poems to Lord Buckhurst's son, Lionel first Duke of Dorset.

‡ Song by Lord Buckhurst.

PIO NONO AND THE CANON OF DURHAM.*

SINCE the Knight of La Mancha rode a tilt at the windmills, never was there enterprise which seemed more akin to the old Quixotic spirit than that undertaken by the simple-minded occupier of the golden canonry of Durham to convert the Pope! But after a transient smile at the simplicity and hopelessness of the undertaking, the almost heroic sincerity of its author constrains us to regard him with something like affectionate veneration. Mr. Carlyle himself would hardly object to inscribe Dr. Townsend's name on the roll of heroes.

The canon of Durham, who has thus won for himself a certain degree of cosmopolitan reputation, is a scholar and a gentleman. He, with good cause, boasts of a noble descent, claiming as an ancestor one of the seven bishops who withstood a tyrant and helped to save a realm. Theological heralds, if there happen to be such persons, will probably discern a blot upon the family escutcheon in the circumstance of Dr. Townsend's father having been opposed to the Church of which their episcopal ancestor was so staunch a pillar. But the late congregational minister at Ramsgate was a man to be loved notwithstanding; and if he took the liberty of choosing his own path he left to his son equal freedom, and acquiesced in the resolution which, in all things but mutual love and regard, divided father from child, and gave to the Established Church of England one among her most faithful ministers. The liberality of the old Independent has descended to his offspring, and the canon of Durham is fully as generous as his father. He sees good in Dr. Wiseman, and is not indisposed to profit by the wisdom which he recognises in Dr. Cumming. A Church of England dignitary who acknowledges brotherhood with a Roman Catholic on the one hand and a Presbyterian on the other is, in these days, a man of some boldness. It is only such a man who could have fallen upon the idea of turning the Pope to equally good purpose.

The late John Wilks, the too famous member for Sudbury, and the "bubble" hero of the year of fallen fortunes, did, we believe, make an attempt to convert Louis Philippe to the said John Wilks's peculiar way of thinking; but we will not do the Canon of Durham the injustice of supposing that he plagiarised from his late brother-in-law the idea of seeking an interview with greatness, and asking it to lend a willing ear to the importunity of a strange petitioner. Dr. Townsend obeyed the impulse of a purer motive. His gentle heart was touched at the aspect of Christendom: he saw it, not a paradise and a garden of peace, but a territory torn by earthquakes. It is a sight deeply to move the most careless of observers—to see the children of one common Lord kneeling at the footsteps of the throne beyond the skies, hailing its awful occupant as "our Father," and then starting to their feet only to contend with one another the more fiercely. "Surely," and truly, thought Dr. Townsend, "this ought not to be. It behoves us all to look to some remedy for evil so terrible. I will go to the fountain-head of the Church of Rome, and see if he who presides there will refuse to stay the feuds which distract the great family of Christians."

In this spirit Dr. Townsend set forth, after lengthened preparation, accompanied by "Mrs. T." to whose ability in speaking French and conversing in Italian justice is done so copiously and deliberately as to augur well for the conjugal aspect of the Canon's household gods. The good Doctor was himself excellently well provided with Latin, but it proved to him but an indifferent ally. He pronounced it according to the singularly barbarous method which Englishmen have anathematised since the days of Coryat, without allowing amendment to follow upon complaint, and it was only by having recourse to his tablets and his pencil when conversing with foreign priests that he could make them understand

* Journal of a Tour in Italy in 1850. With an Account of an Interview with the Pope at the Vatican. By the Rev. George Townsend, D.D. Canon of Durham, &c. 8vo. 1850.

his Latin, which was unintelligible to them when expressed by the voice. What Dr. Townsend's own opinions on this somewhat important matter may be it is difficult to conjecture. At one time he maintains that Latin is more correctly pronounced in England, and Greek less so, than on the continent. But when he puts down this record of his opinion in the "journal" his ears had been tortured by Gallic Latin, which is unmusical enough. In Italy he readily acknowledges that the old words ring most sweetly by the side of the fountain whence they first sprung.

Had the Canon been less of a hero, he would have been deterred from his enterprise when in the very act of girding up his loins for its accomplishment. His reverend brethren in the North murmured discouragement; some smiled doubtfully, and perhaps thought the Canon's friends ought to be concerning themselves touching his safety. Others were startled; some amused; a few frightened; the Bishop of London wished him well back again; the Archbishop of Canterbury, while praising the end, was too clear-sighted to hope for its achievement. The Doctor, in fact, left England in January 1850, with a strong idea, on the part of some of his friends, that, if he determined on seeing the Pope, there would speedily be a vacancy in a canonry of Durham. They evidently were given to think that going to Rome with such a project was but, in other words, to solicit martyrdom. Nothing daunted, and with little to help him save honest resolution, Doctor Townsend crossed the Channel on a mission which none dare despise.

For, what was his project? Simply this:—he proposed to submit to the sovereign pontiff a memorial, with a prayer attached, the whole to this effect, viz. that infidelity was assaulting the very life of Christianity, and that to render the triumph of the latter permanent against its common enemy there must necessarily be a bond of common union among Christians; that such bond did not now exist, but that it could be established would his Holiness but be pleased to summon a general council of the sovereigns and churches of Christendom, whose mis-

sion it should be, and whose glory it might become, to establish that great desideratum, and realise that hitherto obstinate problem, of unity.

We have not space to show, nor indeed is it necessary to point out what must be at once so obvious, that the project of the good Canon of Durham bore within it its own insuperable barriers against success. To ask Rome to reconsider her old decrees, or to consult with those who denounced them,—and all this for the avowed purpose of purchasing unity with hostile churches by renouncing the errors of her own, was evidently to ask what was unattainable. That it was asked, however, now belongs to ecclesiastical history, and, were it for no other reason, merits record in our pages.

Dr. Townsend and his lady reached Paris in due time. The former had not yet made his first step even towards accomplishing the great object of his heart. The heathen had many a shrine to pass before he reached the altar of the Olympian, and the Canon had many a dignitary to visit before he could reach the majesty enshrined behind the Cappella Sistina. To these very dignitaries he lacked letters of recommendation,—even the power of obtaining them. But fortune was as favourable to the Canon as to all other determined men. Through Lord Brougham, whom he chanced to meet in Paris, he procured an interview with Lord Normanby, the British Ambassador, who gave the reverend pilgrim an introductory missive to the Archbishop of Paris. The prelate was astonished at the enterprise which he was asked to further by affording an epistle which should ultimately lead the bearer to the Pope, but he good-humouredly gave what was required, without, we think, very much troubling himself about the end which Dr. Townsend had in view.

Thus furnished, Dr. Townsend set his face and his footsteps towards the city of many memories, and made record of what he witnessed by the way. The simplicity of the Doctor's character is manifested by this very record. He does not indeed go from Dan to Beersheba and say that all is barren, but what he does both see and say thereon is little worth the following. Rome occupied his "mind's eye,"

and the actual organ rested lightly upon all that intervened. It was however arrested for a moment in the Cathedral at Valence.

"On going through the church I observed near the altar and within the rails a large marble monument, with an inscription in large golden letters, in which recurred the name of Pio Nono. 'This then,' I thought, 'is the first time when I am presented with something relating to the Pope, with whom I am presuming to seek an interview. This marble monument, with its inscription, shall be to me an omen of the reception I shall experience, and of the probability of the useful or useless results of my mission.' I read the inscription. It was the memorial of the gratitude of the Canons of the Cathedral of Valence to Pio Nono. 'For what,' I exclaimed, 'for what reason is this gratitude?' I could with difficulty believe the evidences of my senses when I read that the gratitude of the Canons of Valence to Pio Nono was here commemorated because he had permitted the bowels of his predecessor, who had died at Valence, to rest there, while the body was conveyed for its burial to Rome."

This puzzled the good Canon of Durham most profoundly. He augured from it that he should find little sympathy in a Pope who accepted the homage offered in thanks for the possession of the *via prima* of a dead pontiff. Considering the nature of the deposit, we can understand the Canon's perplexity; and yet there is something sacred in all that once obeyed the impulses of existence, and for want of such relics oblivion rests on those who filled our last year's graves. True, the fitting sentiment can only be maintained by the fitting relic, and we confess for ourselves that we could look with less reverence on the urns holding the *omenta* of departed Popes, than we could upon that vase in the Vatican, the accidental breaking of which scattered the other day for ever the calcined dust of the imperial Augustus.

When the Canon arrived in Rome the Pope was still sojourning in Naples, and many a weary week passed in waiting for his return. At length the capitol again saw its sovereign master, and, after a world of preliminary proceedings, Dr. Townsend, with his lady, was summoned to the long-desired audience. It took place on the 25th

of April, 1850, and, as its detail is the very cream of the book, we leave to the author the privilege of narration:

"No Quaker could have received us with more simplicity than Pio Nono; no sovereign with more dignified courtesy; no Presbyterian with more plainness. . . The Pontiff was alone. The room was about the size of a well-proportioned London drawing-room. The floor was brick. It was uncarpeted, except a small carpet on the dais (?) on which the Pope was standing. . . He was dressed in the long, white, fine cloth Dominican robe, reaching from the throat to the foot; and he wore the Dominican cap upon his head. . . On approaching close to him he gave us his hand to kiss, and he motioned with an inclination of his head to Mrs. Townsend and myself to be seated on the ottoman near the dais. . . When the conversation upon indifferent subjects was over, the Pope (who had been conversing in Italian with Mrs. Townsend) inquired in what language he should converse with me. Mrs. Townsend answered that I wished to address him in Latin. He bowed. I then presented to him the letter of the Archbishop of Paris, and explained to him . . . that I was grieved to see the prevalence of modern infidelity resulting from the disunion of believers in the same revelation," &c.

Dr. Townsend, in short, besought his holiness to call a general council of the West, wherein England would give him the first place of order though not of jurisdiction, and the object of which should be a reconsidering of all the past controversies among Christians.

"He urged the difficulty of calling such a council, from the expense, the difference between the opponents and the adherents of the Church, and the variety of opinions even on the subject of the sacraments. The Church, he remarked, had already decided on the chief points; but that the several provincial councils which are now being summoned in various parts of the world, would possibly prepare the way for the more general council which I desired. . . . I appealed to him, as to the one chief person now on earth who had the power to commence the appeal to the nations. I so proceeded in that appeal that the tears came into his eyes, and he declared, with much animation, that he had prayed earnestly to the Omnipotent that he might be honoured as the healer of the wounds of the Church. I then placed in his hands the document which I had prepared, with the observation, that

I had therein written the request which I had presumed to submit to him. 'I am a Protestant,' I said, 'and have always been an enemy to your Church, but there will not be found in this document any expression which will be personally offensive.' The Pope looked surprised at my declaration. He took the memorial, and said he would read it with attention. I then informed him of the subject of the paper, telling him that it contained the expression of my persuasion that as the Church of Rome could not conquer the Church of England, nor the Church of England conquer the Church of Rome, the time had arrived when the common enemy, Infidelity, must be met by an effort on the part of all Christians to reconsider the past."

After some further conversation of less moment, and an acknowledgment on the part of the Pope that "there were in England many persons of good

will," the visitors took their leave, profiting nothing by their audience. At a subsequent interview with another Englishman, Pio Nono declared that "*la chiesa ha parlato*," that nothing could be done by Rome, and that England was herself turning towards the truth, believing that there is something, "*ce qualche cosa, qualche cosa*," even in the doctrine of purgatory. He said he could have charity for our Church, but that toleration for it was out of the question!

So ended the interview. Dr. Townsend still retains the conviction that the great question may yet be solved, and that the unity for which he longs will one day be fully realized. *One day!* may it be so: but, in the meantime—

Ubi cras istud, aut unde petendum?

D.

ORDER FOR NIGHT-GOWNS FOR QUEEN ELIZABETH AND THE EARL OF LEICESTER.

THE following transcript of an original document has been sent to us by a gentleman of such eminent and unquestionable knowledge and accuracy that we do not scruple to print it. It places the virgin Queen and the Earl of Leicester in a very odd juxtaposition. Some people may perhaps feel inclined to draw large conclusions from it. For ourselves, we do not think it warrants anything of the kind. If such conclusions had been thought justly to result from it by those by whom it was prepared—and they must have known much more of the matter than we can do—we may rest assured that this document never would have been penned. With this protest on our own behalf, we print it without hesitation, as ever friendly to the utmost latitude of inquiry. We shall have an opportunity shortly of treating the whole question of the degree of intimacy between Elizabeth and the powerful Earl.

WRIT OF PRIVY SEAL.

[From the Collection of the late Sir William Musgrave, Bart.]

"By the Quene.

"ELIZABETH.

"We woll and commaunde you that upon the sight hereof ye delyver or cause to be delyvered unto our servaunt Walter Fyshe twelve yards of purple vellat, frized on the back syde with white and russet sylke, *to make us a nyght gowne*; and also that ye delyver to Charles Smyth, page of our robes, fourtene yards of murrey damaske, to be employed in making of a *nyght gowne for the EARL OF LEICESTER*. And two hole peces of crymeson

silke chamlet stryped with golde, the one conteynyng xxx. yerds quarter dim. to make Fraunces Haward and Elizabeth Knolls of our Privie Chamber, eyther of them, a trayne gowne; whiche parcells remayne in your custody and chardge. And these our letters signed with oure hand shalbe your sufficient warraunt and dischardge for the deliverye thereof. Yeven under our signet at our Pallace of Westminster, the xxviiith daye of Marche, in the xiiijth yere of our rayne.

"To our trusty and welbeloved servant George Bredgman, Keper of our said Pallace of Westminster."

LAUDISM AND PUSEYISM. A PARALLEL.

TIME renews as well as destroys. Out of the ruins of things mown down by his unsparing scythe, there spring, from age to age, fresh products, which, under similar circumstances, are always similar in kind. Thus it happens that we are not unfrequently called upon to remark the appearance of events and combinations which, in their great features, are the same as incidents which occurred it may be centuries ago. Such parallels are no less instructive than they are singular. They arrest the attention of the most unobserving: they exhibit history in its great function of a teacher: they forewarn with respect to things present: they rectify our judgment of things past.

A parallel of this kind is now in progress around us. The present High Church movement, which is popularly known by the name of Puseyism, is precisely similar to that ecclesiastical movement which brought ruin upon the Church of England in the reign of Charles I. The likeness does not merely exist in principle, or in general features; it extends to details and practices even the most minute. In many of its leading incidents the modern clerical drama is a mere acting over again of similar scenes which were played out in old time with terrible effect. The actors have now, indeed, changed their parts. High Church and Low Church, like Whig and Tory in a later period of our history, occupy different positions on the stage. One of them was dominant in the reign of Charles I. and the other is in power in that of Queen Victoria. This is in some respects a wide and most important distinction. But it matters little in reference to the parallel. The same principles moving in the hearts of men always produce similar results. One great and public example of the closeness of the parallel in reference to facts, will exemplify the general character of the resemblance.

Three years ago—as will be in the recollection of every one—the kingdom was astonished and the Church scandalized by the almost unprecedented event of an opposition to the

confirmation of a bishop elect. On the 11th of January, 1848, a court was held in the church of Saint Mary-le-Bow, for the confirmation of Dr. Hampden in the bishopric of Hereford. Rumour had made known that this act of obedience to royal authority was to be opposed. A crowd, believed to be unprecedented, attended in consequence. A formal ceremony, which, during the memory of all men then living, had been gone through in silence, and in an all but empty church, was interrupted by the noise and bustle of an overwhelming and excited crowd. After reading the Litany the business proceeded. The old form of challenging objectors to appear was gone through. At the proclamation of the first Oyez, forth stepped a proctor and took up the proffered gauntlet. In the name of three clergymen he tendered himself as ready on their behalf to object to the confirmation then in progress. Behold then Church and State arrayed against each other. Now, you judges, what will you do? The law bids you perform a certain act. The Sovereign commands you to do it “on your faith and allegiance.” The practice of your courts has annexed to the performance of that act various forms, which, if they mean anything at all, indicate your intention, when an opportunity occurs, to convert the ministerial act into one which is judicial. The form claims for you a right to sit in judgment on the mandate of the Sovereign, to consider whether you will obey the law or not. The time has arrived. Determine now what you will do. Will you hold to the meaning of your form, or to your allegiance? It is a question not to be asked. The form is gone through as a mere form, worthless and meaningless, a mockery and a delusion. Obedience is rendered to the law and to the Sovereign. The commanded act is performed.

The incident was a striking and peculiar one, but it was not so entirely new as it was thought to be. In that very same church of St. Mary-le-Bow, on Friday, the 22nd August, 1628, the very same scene had occurred before. Dr. Richard Mountagu was then the

Dr. Hampden, and on that day the court assembled to confirm his election as Bishop of Chichester. The same clerical form of publishing bans for an episcopal marriage, already consented to by both the parties, and by the highest authority in Church and State, was gone through. Objectors were invoked, and to the astonishment of every one they appeared. William Humphreys, whose zeal against popery and tyranny was afterwards proved in another field, together with William Jones, a learned stationer of London, stood forth to shew cause why the royal mandate should not be obeyed. The court was all confusion. The elected Bishop stood pale and startled. The objectors handed in a paper of reasons. It was perused first by the judge, and then by the Bishop elect. The judge took counsel of a Doctor of the Arches. "What am I to do?" "You must obey the King. You have called for objectors, but you must not listen to them. If you do you forfeit your allegiance; you lose lands and goods, and are put out of the pale of the law." Such arguments were incontrovertible. The election of my Lord Bishop was confirmed, and the objections pronounced to be the mere "blat-tering of a tradesman!"—an indication of a state diseased. (Fuller's Church History, vol. iii. book xi. sec. 1, and Bleg. Brit. art. Mountagu.) Diseased indeed! The next morning, Buckingham, Mountague's patron, to whom he owed his bishopric, was murdered by the knife of Felton. The news reached Croydon on Sunday, the 24th, as the new Bishop, having just gone through the ceremony of his consecration, sat

then at dinner with the Archbishop of Canterbury.

We could easily produce other examples of exact agreement in the general outline of the great facts of the two periods,* but the subject is far too wide to be treated fully in our pages. We can but indicate its character and point it out to students. Any one who would enter upon it with a proper spirit would do good service both to the Church and to the history of our country. People whose hearts are now-a-days stirred to the highest pitch of excitement by recent innovations, have often been puzzled to account for what is represented to have been the unseemly violence of good men in the reign of Charles I. The clue to the mystery is to be found in this portion of the history of the period. In that day, as in our own, there existed an universal persuasion that, over and above an increased activity in Romish agents, there was to be found in the very bosom of our own Church a body of men disposed to tamper with the common enemy, to introduce his superstitions, to tolerate his delusions, to practise his mummeries, to explain away his doctrinal errors, and "step by step" to prepare their flocks for a restoration of the Roman dominion.

If the suspicion of a design so shameless has roused England in the present day, do we not at once perceive and feel how it must have stirred the hearts of our forefathers in the times of the Stuarts? There were many circumstances in those days which rendered such a state of things far more deeply influential than amongst ourselves. We have been compara-

* Even the—"not to speak it irreverently"—extremely simple scheme which lately led Canon Townsend to Rome, and which is commented upon in another part of our present Number, had then its counterpart. Camden speaks of a certain person (we will not mention his name, lest it should be thought that we compare the worthy Canon with him in any other particular), who, in the reign of James I., "*accingit se ad iter, Romanæ urbis, assisit quædam concilio generali concilio et sua religionis reformatione.*" Bishop Mytton "debarred him from his vagary into Italy to accommodate truth and peace, for the Italians would never be persuaded to retract an error." The Canon of that day—*for he too was a Canon*—"takes him up for it charitably," which the Canon of our day could never do, and inquired "*ita pater papam et cardines aliosque omnes, qui non possunt converteri?*" The Bishop replied, "*Nepos patris communis Deum amem, ad primum me convertere.*" The scheme of this would-be conciliator of Christendom was founded, according to Bishop Hacket (Life of Williams, p. 163), upon a mere shaking of hands. Christians were to be "involved all in the lump," in an "indisposed concord." He was a less fortunate peace-maker even than his revered

tively asleep as to religious matters for nearly a century. We have well nigh forgotten the advantages and the honours and the privileges, both spiritual and temporal, of our Protestantism. A laudable anxiety to extend to all persons the religious freedom which we have ourselves enjoyed has partially blinded our eyes. But it was not so with our ancestors in the reigns of James and Charles. Among them the traditions of the early days of Protestantism were comparatively recent. When this Rome-ward tendency commenced amongst them, but one reign divided them from the Marian persecution and the Smithfield fires; and that reign was one in which England had found her strength and her glory to consist in being the head, the helper, and the defender of Protestantism all over the world. Men who had signed the bond to defend with life and fortune their Protestant Queen against Popish conspiracies—men who had shouldered their pikes in the days of the Armada, and would have shed their blood if the interposition of Providence and the valour of English seamen had not rendered their exertions needless—these same men beheld the Jesuitical attempt to effect by the subtlety of pretended friends that object which, in earlier life, had been attempted by the conspiracy and by the force of arms of open enemies. What wonder if, under such circumstances, the indignant expression of the national will was uttered in tones of thunder!

Even this was not all. There was a something in the struggle of those days which gave it a still more fearful intensity, and made it ten thousand times more dangerous, than the corresponding parallel of our own day. In the reign of Charles I. the insidious innovators were in power. The heads and chief functionaries of the Church were the first to lead their flocks along the dangerous path; defences of their misdoings were "published by authority;" whoever wrote against them was cruelly persecuted; whoever wrote in their favour was rewarded. Aspiring theologians, whose conduct is ever a safe index to the direction of the wind of patronage, the hierarchy, the King himself, all seemed combined in pursuing a path which, whatever their intention, could only

end in the betrayal of the kingdom to Rome. Opposition to their course inevitably engendered a political as well as a religious feud, and a Protestant nation was driven into rebellion against man in the maintenance of its faith towards God.

But let us descend into some of the particulars.

The fundamental distinction between the Church of England and the Church of Rome is to be found in our sixth Article: "Holy Scripture containeth all things necessary to salvation; so that whatever is not read therein, nor may be proved thereby, is not to be required of any man that it should be believed as an article of faith." Romish movements generally begin in a tampering with this article. The Fathers and Tradition are necessarily called in to defend an ecclesiastical system which Scripture alone will not support. These human helpers of the presumed incompleteness or ambiguity of holy writ are allowed to have authority either as interpreters of Scripture or as depositaries of traditions. Changes in the character of the theology of a period exhibit themselves first in its theological controversies, and under the influence of this particular change such controversies are sure to become, to use the words of Hallam (Introd. to the Literature of Europe, iii. 50, edit. 1839), "less reasoning, less scriptural, less general and popular, but far more patristic, that is, appealing to the testimonies of the Fathers, and altogether more historical than before." Reason, exercising itself in the work of ascertaining the sense of Scripture and imbibing its precepts, is discountenanced. Authority, which means the dictum of a Father or the canon of a synod, is cried up. This change, or "retrocession" as Hallam justly terms it, first appeared in England near the close of the sixteenth century, not at Oxford, but that time at Cambridge, in the preaching of Barrett, who afterwards went over to the Church of Rome, and the condemnation of whose sermon produced Bancroft's Lambeth Articles. Carried forward by Andrews, the study of the Fathers and dependence upon their teaching gained ground during the reign of James, and at its close was exhibited in its full dimensions, and very nearly in its

full effects, in the writings of Laud, Mountagu, Heylyn, Pocklington, and many others. One proof will be sufficient. It is extracted from a sermon of the Rev. "Samuel Hoard, B.D. and Parson of Morton, in Essex," preached at Chelmsford, at the Metropolitan visitation of Archbishop Laud, on March 1, 1636.

"We yield (says this strange expounder of the doctrines of a Protestant Church) that there are apostolic traditions, ritual and dogmatical, which are nowhere mentioned or not enjoined in the Scriptures, but delivered by word of mouth from the Apostles to their followers; for some of which these are reputed, viz. the number of canonical books, the Apostles' creed, the baptism of infants, the fast of Lent, the Lord's day, and the great festivals of Easter and Whitsuntide. . . . Beside these, we confess that there are and have been many ancient ecclesiastic traditions also; from which, as their foundations, grew those noted practices of not fasting on the Lord's day; of saying their prayers not kneeling but standing during the whole festivity of Easter and Whitsuntide; . . . of praying to God, and adoring Christ, with their faces towards the east; of prostration before the altar; of signing the baptized with the cross; . . . of exorcising the parties to be baptized; of putting a white garment upon them; . . . of receiving the eucharist fasting; of mixing water with the wine for the communion; of sending it to such as were absent; of eating the consecrated bread in the church. . . . or carrying it home to their houses; . . . of crossing themselves when they went out or came in, when they arose or went to bed; when they sat down to meat, when they lighted candles, and when they had any business of moment to do. Now that ceremonies and rites of this nature are under the Church's power to ordain, we generally grant our adversaries."*

The effects of such teaching, whether in the reign of Charles or that of Victoria, are uniform, although they do not always develop themselves in the same order. Without endeavouring to preserve anything like chronological arrangement, we shall exhibit them as they occur.

Formal and ceremonial attention to the Communion Table, and to the

solemnities there practised, was one of the first features of the movement. Up to the reign of James I. the Communion Table generally stood, as provided for in one of the rubrics to the communion service, "in the body of the church," where the common prayer was usually read. The Common Prayer Book provided that it should stand "in the body of the church, or in the chancel," and seemed to make the "where morning and evening prayer are appointed to be said," the determining fact as to whether it should stand in the one place or the other. The new theologians deprived the Church of this option, and determined that it should thenceforth stand nowhere save in the chancel. The reason was that the altar had stood in that place before the Reformation. This innovation was insisted upon by authority and was effected; we ourselves are witnesses that it was so, for so it still remains—one of the works of Archbishop Laud that has survived to our times.

The principles in conformity with which the change was effected soon exhibited themselves in other ways. Once in the old situation of the altar, the table was directed to be placed "altar-wise," that is, with one of its longest sides against the wall, in such form that the minister might stand before it with his back to the congregation when he consecrated the communion elements;—this was another innovation. Another was, that the table was to be railed in, which of course gave it an air of peculiar sanctity. What wonder if it thenceforth ceased to be called a table, and came to be generally designated by the name of that which it really was intended to be—"an altar?" That name was originally rejected at the Reformation, remarks Bishop Hacket, "partly because we would be beholden to the Scripture for our terms, rather than to the wisest men in the world; partly to give in this evidence amongst others that we had renounced the sacrifice of the mass."†

The restoration of the word altar led almost of necessity to a national

* The Church's authority asserted, in a Sermon by Samuel Hoard, B.D. 4to. Lond. 1637. pp. 13—15.

† Hacket's *Life of Williams*, p. 106.

restoration of the thing signified. If it ceased to be a table it ought no longer to be of wood; so the vicar of Grantham in those days, as the repairs of the Round Church at Cambridge in our times, would have a fabric of stone to support the elements. Hence arose litigation, confusion, controversy, and especially controversy as to the nature of that sacrament, the due administration of which required either an altar or a table. If the former was necessary, it followed that the sacrament was a commemorative sacrifice, that is, a mass; if the latter, it was the Lord's supper, a breaking of bread and a drinking of wine in remembrance of the sacrifice upon the cross. This of course let in the question of a real presence in the sacramental elements. Laud maintained that "the true and real body of Christ is in that blessed sacrament."*

"When Christ gave it, he said, 'This is my body,' remarked Bishop Mountagu. Saint Paul, repeating the institution, saith, This is my body. It was ever deemed to be his body: it is affirmed still to be his body. Mad Papist, that impute to poor Protestants, an idol, a chimera of thy own brain, that the bread is but a figure and no more of Christ's body. Protestants say it not: they never said it . . . there is, there need be, no difference [that is, between Roman Catholic and Protestant] in the point of real presence."†

An altar once admitted, and a real presence established, it followed of course that the spot where there took place a transaction so awfully mysterious as the conversion of bread and wine into the divine essence should be regarded with peculiar reverence. Hence arose bendings and prostrations "toward" the altar, as Laud expressed it—"versus altare, towards his altar, as the greatest place of God's residence upon earth (I say the greatest, yea greater than the pulpit; for there 'tis *Hoc est corpus meum*, This is my body, but in the pulpit 'tis at most but *Hoc est*

verbum meum, This is my word; and a greater reverence (no doubt) is due to the body than to the word of our Lord), and so, in relation, answerably to the throne where his body is usually present, than to the seat whence his word useth to be proclaimed."‡ "If we do not only bend or bow our body to his blessed board or holy altar," remarks Dr. Pocklington, "but fall flat on our faces before his footstool so soon as ever we approach in sight thereof, what Patriarch, Apostle, or blessed Martyr, holy or learned Father, would condemn us for it? or rather would not be delighted to see their Lord so honoured?"§

Still more reverent were the inflections practised before the sacramental elements; duckings and bowings, like those at St. Barnabas and St. Michael. "Think it you fit," asks Heylyn, "the priest should take into his hands the holy mysteries without lowly reverence, or that it is an innovation to do so?"|| These superstitious gestures are thus described by a contemporary, "When they take the paten in hand, a low *inclinatio* before the bread; when they set it down, another; when they take up the chalice, a third; when they set it down, a fourth."¶

The same reasoning led to the notion of the presumed peculiar sanctity of chancels. It was thought that they should be inclosed, as may be seen in many of our new or recently repaired churches (in one in Gloucester for example); or if not inclosed that the laity should not be allowed to profane the new Holy of Holies, as we ourselves once knew two lay persons peremptorily ordered to withdraw their feet from the steps of the chancel in St. Michael's in Wells Street. "Is your chancel," it is inquired in the Visitation Articles of Bishop Mountagu in 1638, "divided from the nave or body of your church with a partition of stone, boards, wainscot, grates, or otherwise, wherein is there a decent strong door to open and shut (as occasion serveth), with lock and key, to

* Conference with Fisher, p. 299, edit. 1639.

† A Gag for the New Gospel, p. 253.

‡ Laud's Speech in Star Chamber, p. 78, appended to the 2nd vol. of his Remains.

§ Sunday no Sabbath, 4to. 1636, p. 46.

|| A Brief and Moderate Answer, 4to. 1637, p. 137.

¶ *Ladensium autokatakrisis*, p. 54.

keep out boys and girls or irreverent men and women?"

Where the chancel was properly inclosed according to these directions, the communicants "came up" at the time of celebration out of the church into the chancel, the chancel door was then closed, and not opened again until the service was concluded. (Prynne, *Cant. Doom*, 100.)

The "altar" itself necessarily acquired a peculiar dignity and sanctity, and was to be treated with special reverence. It was to be covered with some cloth of the kind which many a fair sempstress has lately taxed Miss Lambert's ingenuity to devise, and her own fingers to execute. "Have you a covering or carpet," inquired Bishop Mountagu, in the Visitation Articles from which we have just quoted, "of silk, satin, damask, or some more than ordinary stuff, to cover the table with at all times, and a fair clean and fine linen covering at time of administering the sacrament?" Patens, chalices, and all the other instruments used in the administration of the Communion with the furniture of the altar, were made the subjects of a kind of "consecration;" even the linen surplice was thought to have something of a sacredness, and as a party badge was directed to be worn in preaching as well as in all other ministerial services.

"Doth your minister and curate at all times," it is asked in the Visitation Articles of Bishop Wren in 1636, "*as well in preaching or reading the homilies, as in reading the prayers and litany, in administering the holy sacrament . . . and all other offices of the Church, duly observe the rites prescribed . . . and doth he in performing all and every of these wear the surplice duly, and never omit wearing the same.*" *

Galleries and high pews in churches were ordered to be removed, because "it is not fit the people should sit above God's table or be above the priest when he consecrateth." (Prynne's *Canterbury's Doom*, p. 90.) Chancels were to be "handsomely raised by three steps" (ibid.) and "all seats and pews to be built of an uniformity." (Mountagu's Articles, 1638.) Laud introduced into his chapel at Lambeth a *credentia* or credence table,

well enough known amongst us of late, but then considered "a mere popish utensil, never heard of in any Protestant Church, nor in the Church of England, since the Reformation." (Prynne's *Cant. Doom*, p. 63.) He had lights on his altar (ibid. p. 62), with censers for incense, and a large crucifix worked in tapestry was by his direction hung up over the altar in the King's Chapel during Passion Week. (Ibid. p. 67.) Laud's chaplains celebrated the sacrament in his chapel in copes. (Ibid. p. 64.)

A judaical altar, and judaical garments, rendered necessary a judaical priest, who should offer the commemorative sacrifice, and upon whose word spoken the miracle of the real presence should be effected. The interior grace and power proper to accomplish this wonderful work were of course held to be communicated at ordination, and only by the imposition of episcopal hands. This rendered peculiarly essential a due succession of episcopal ordainers, and unchurched all Christian bodies not presided over by bishops.

"They that say," remarks Pocklington in explanation of this doctrine, "there were no material churches built till 200 years after Christ, are more injurious to the Church, and unjust to themselves, and to all true members of the Catholic Church, than perhaps every one is aware. For if in all this time there were no material churches, then there could be no material chair wherein their bishops were enthronized, and if no chair then no real enthronization, then no personal succession from the apostles, whereby the right faith was derived from God the Father to his Son, whom he hath sent into the world out of his own bosom, nor from the Son to his apostles, nor from the apostles to succeeding bishops. . . . Miserable were we if he that now sitteth Archbishop of Canterbury could not derive his succession from St. Augustine, St. Augustine from St. Gregory, St. Gregory from St. Peter. . . . What a comfort is this to his Grace, and to all those that receive consecration from him, and to all those that they shall ordain, when they remember that his Grace can say, *ego sum hæres apostolorum*, I am the apostles' heir; the faith which they have by will bequeathed to the Church, that I hold." (*Altare Christianum*, pp. 33, 34.)

* Prynne's *Canterbury's Doom*, p. 97.

Among the jewels of priestly power that of absolution shines the brightest.

"It is confessed," says Bishop Mountagu, "that all priests, and none but priests, have power to forgive sins." (Gag, p. 83.)

Such a power logically drew after it many weighty consequences. Some of them are thus explained:—

"Since the priest can in the name of God forgive us our sins, good reason we should make our confession to him: surely God never gave the priest this power in vain. He expects we should make the best use of it we can. He requires we should use the means we can to obtain that blessing: now the only means to obtain this absolution is our confession to him." *

Bishop Mountagu lays down the doctrine of confession, in striking conformity with what is now held in our Church, as follows:—

"It is confessed that private confession unto a priest is of very ancient practice in the Church: of excellent use and practice being discreetly handled. We refuse it to none if men require it, if need be to have it. We urge it and persuade it in extremes. We require it in case of perplexity, for the quieting of men disturbed and their consciences . . . and likewise before the receiving of the Lord's Supper." †

This true corner-stone of priestly power once admitted, all the customary consequences came in like a flood. The priest, and everything belonging to him, became a subject of reverence, down even to the white linen covering of his black coat.

"I myself once heard a learned doctor's discourse concerning an old surplice. The question was made, What should be done with it when it grew old and unfit for wearing any longer? Might not the minister or churchwardens take it home and employ it to some domestical uses? The learned Rabbi answered, 'No, by no means; it must not be so profaned.' 'What then?' 'It must,' said he, 'make *abstersoria*, towels for the minister to wipe his hands on after he hath baptised a child.' And it was demanded further, What should be done with those towels when they were

become rags? His answer was, 'They must be burnt.' Most rationally spoken, and most Durand-like. But if a man had asked him once more, 'What must be done with the ashes?' I doubt not he would have concluded they must be buried under the altar, or reserved to make a lye to wash the holy vestments. There is no end of superstitious vanities if once we part from the truth." ‡

Penance followed of course upon the admission of the power of priestly absolution, and all priestly actions acquired in the estimation of believers a kind of inherent sanctity and power. It was the touch of the priest's wetted finger, signing a cross three times upon the forehead of a child, which conveyed baptismal regeneration; and the priest's use of the exorcising sign of the cross in that solemn service was held somewhat oddly by Bishop Mountagu to be a kind of warrant that other people might do the like.

"If to sign with the sign of the cross be superstitious in itself . . . then cannot the Church command it to be used on the forehead in baptism . . . If it be not superstitious absolutely . . . give us some reason why, *extra baptismum*, it should be superstitious. . . . What hindreth that I may sign myself with the sign of the cross in any part of my body at any time, at night when I go to bed, in the morning when I rise, at my going out, at my returning home? The ancient Church so used it out of baptism ordinarily; and so may we, for aught I know, without just scandal and superstition." (Gag, pp. 268, 269.) "What if upon divers extremities I have found ease and remedy by using that ejaculatory prayer of our Litany, *per crucem*, &c. 'By thy cross (and when I used it what, if to testify my faith, I made the sign of the cross?) and passion, good Lord deliver us.'" §

Prayers for the dead and belief in purgatory followed, the latter being defended upon the identical principles of Jesuitry maintained in Father Newman's Tract, No. 90, namely, that it was not a general belief in purgatory that was condemned by the Church of England, but merely the *Romish* doctrine upon the subject. The use of

* Ladensium autokatakrisis, p. 77; "from M. Sp. Sermon, page 16."

† Gag, pp. 83, 81.

‡ Superstitio Superstes; or, the Reliques of Superstition newly revived. By D. C. 4to. Lond. 1641, p. 20.

§ Appeal to Cæsar, p. 281.

images in churches was advocated in the same manner. The Church of England was said to allow what was called the *historical* use of images, but to condemn the *Romish* use of them. (Mountagu's Appeal, p. 250.) Invocation of saints was played with after the same fashion. The practice of the Church of Rome was opposed by minute and cavilling distinctions, but people were told that "it is most probable that there are angel keepers," and that for any man who believes in their existence to say "Holy Angel, pray for me!" "I see no reason," remarks Bishop Mountagu, for him "to be taxed with point of Popery or superstition, much less of absurdity or impiety."

No limits that we can afford would suffice to complete a delineation of all the peculiar characteristics of the Laud movement. There still remains to be mentioned the over-exaltation of the Virgin Mary—"the Mother of God," as divines of this school delight to term her; the leaning to the Romanist mode of observing Sunday, as exhibited in the Book of Sports; the attachment to the phrase, "Catholic church," meaning thereby all episcopal churches claiming succession from St. Peter; the dislike of the Reformers, and especially of "the loons and knaves," who, at the Reformation, pulled down images and other relics of superstition; the regret for the destruction of the monasteries: the praise of the monastic life, and the attempts at the formation of Protestant, or rather of imitation Romanist, nunneries and sisterhoods; the setting forth baptism as the only ordinary channel of saving grace: the denial of the validity of the orders of the foreign Protestant Churches, and the admission of the orders of the Church of Rome; the strict observance of saints' days and holy days; the fondness for the crucifix; the praying towards the east; the depreciation of the ordinance of preaching; these, and many other points, both of doctrine and practice, in accordance with the Church of Rome, might be exemplified from the writings of Laud and his disciples, or brought home to them upon the testimony of

their contemporaries, but want of space compels us to forbear.

Nor is it necessary that we should bring passages from the writings of our modern innovating divines, to show that the doctrines and practices we have adduced are similar to those of the school of Newman and Pusey. The information which every man of ordinary knowledge possesses respecting what has now been going on in our country for more than ten years past, is proof conclusive of the fact. We believe that in the main such similarity would not be denied by themselves. Whether that be so or not, the mere statement of the tenets of the elder school is sufficient to establish the parallel with the assertion of which we set out.

And now we must briefly glance at some few of the results. In both cases, not looking, in the modern example, beyond the present time, they have been alike. **FIRST**, there were in the reign of Charles I. as there have been in our day, numerous conversions to Rome, principally among the higher and the lettered classes. The principles of the innovators honestly carried out led directly to that Church; and, little as probably either Laud or the King at first intended a reconciliation with Rome, we cannot doubt that such a step would have been ultimately rendered necessary, if the King's financial necessities had not compelled him to submit to the Long Parliament.

The **SECOND** result of the increased favour shown to Romanism and Romanists has been, in both cases, the restoration by the Pope of episcopal jurisdiction in England. Dr. Watson, Bishop of Lincoln, the last survivor of the English Bishops who did not conform to the religious changes established by Queen Elizabeth, died in 1584. To supply, in some degree, the want of a bishop, Mr. George Blackwell, an English priest, who had resided for some years at Rome, was appointed arch-priest, with a general power of superintendence over the Romanist secular clergy. This mode of government lasted until 23d March, 1623, when, encouraged, as in our own day, by the signs of the

* Mountagu's Treatise of the Invocation of Saints, 4to. Lond. 1624, p. 99.

times and the wish of the English Roman Catholics for episcopal government, the Pope issued a bull or brief, whereby he appointed Dr. Bishop, Bishop of Chalcedon, to be his vicar in England and Scotland during his pleasure, with ordinary episcopal jurisdiction over the Catholics of those countries. Dr. Bishop died in April, 1624, and on the 4th February, 1625, Dr. Smith was appointed his successor in the nominal see of Chalcedon, and also in the English vicariate. In the May following the new bishop arrived in London, and for three years secretly exercised, under the title of "Ordinary of England," his episcopal functions. He lay *perdiu*, without any exhibition of his hierarchical pretensions. No pastorals were sent forth "out of the Flaminian Gate." The faithful were no doubt condescendingly admitted, as in our days, to the privilege of kissing his rings and jewels, and they went perhaps in secret to inspect his episcopal *trousseau*, but both must have been mean and meagre in comparison with the glittering tawdry toys which now dazzle the eyes of believers in St. George's Fields. After some time a rather unusual display was incautiously made in Lancashire, the Bishop appeared publicly in *pontificalibus*. Popular feeling was aroused. A Parliament was about to be called. Something must be done. In our days, under such circumstances, Lord John Russell writes a manly and indignant letter. In the time of Charles I. the King issued a proclamation, "full of sound and fury, signifying nothing."

"We certainly understand," the proclamation states, "that Richard Smith, an Englishman born, by profession a popish priest, now is . . . in this realm . . . and usurpeth to himself episcopal jurisdiction from the see of Rome, and exerciseth the

same within this kingdom. . . . We therefore, being justly provoked by the boldness of the said Smith, do hereby straitly command all our loving subjects . . . that forthwith they arrest and apprehend his body," &c. &c.

Here we hope the parallel comes to an end. Never was public document more deceptive than the proclamation of Charles I. It "had no further effect," writes Panzani; "no search was made. This disappointed many." (Memoirs, p. 128.) No such disappointment is likely to ensue now. The subsequent facts of the history of Charles I. exhibit with terrible distinctness the value which Englishmen then set upon their Protestantism, and the consequences which resulted from the prevalent belief that their Sovereign and the persons in authority under him were not to be trusted. If what we have adduced means anything at all, it proves incontestably that the people were right—that the King and the hierarchy were not sincere Protestants, and therefore could not be trusted with the defence and maintenance of a Protestant Church. They were the Tractarians or Puseyites of their day, and the indignation which we now justly feel against our modern Church-papists explains and vindicates the strong feeling and determination with which good men in the time of Charles I. rose up against their deceitful treacherous governors. It is ever to be regretted that at the close of the Revolution which ensued, the National Church was not established upon a basis which would have prevented the recurrence of such a parallel. At the restoration of Charles II. that work was unfortunately left for us to accomplish. We trust it will now be done—AND THOROUGHLY.

EXTRACTS FROM AN ORIGINAL DIARY, KEPT IN PEMBROKESHIRE, IN 1688 AND THE FOLLOWING YEAR.

PANIC TERROR EXCITED THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY ON THE DISBANDMENT OF KING JAMES'S IRISH TROOPS.

MR. URBAN,
THE following extracts from a diary kept by one of my ancestors, who lived at a farmhouse called Southern

Pitts, Lawrenny, near Pembroke, may be deemed interesting by some of your readers. With respect to the historical part, it is curious to observe how

"1689, June. On Thursday, the 6th instant, was Thomas Lewis and Stephen Protherowe at Narbeth, before the Commissioners, to take the office of assessors for a poll rate, that is given the King by

Act of Parliament, for an aid to maintain the present war; but they had then no warrant, but only heard the Act read over, which was but little light into the thing, the Act being so very large."

WALTER MAP, AND THE COURT GOSSIP OF THE TWELFTH CENTURY.*

THE name of Walter Map (or Mapes, as he has been more usually but incorrectly called,†) is one of no little celebrity in mediæval literature, a celebrity arising principally from the Latin poetry which has been attributed to his pen. This poetry consists of various pieces, chiefly satirical, some of which are characterised by great freedom and spirit, and by much skill of composition according to the rhyming and jingling fashion of their day. One piece in particular has been an especial favourite for these qualities; and its admirers,—somewhat missing the satirical intent of the original, have gone so far as to style its author "the Anacreon of his age." But even of this, and indeed of nearly all the poems in question, the authorship is doubtful: some of them most certainly are the productions of a later time. It will, however, be remembered that in the early days of the Camden Society Mr. Wright edited for that body a volume of "The Latin Poems commonly attributed to Walter Mapes," which has fully developed the nature of the poetry in question, and in the introduction to which the evidence of their authorship is very closely and ably discussed by the editor. That volume is one of the most interesting books the Camden Society has produced. The book now before us is

not less so: and of its authorship there is no question.

Besides these productions in Latin verse and prose, Walter Map is considered with some reason to be the author—that is, the actual poet or inventor, of a large portion of the cycle of the romances of the Round Table in their earliest known form, written in Norman-French.‡ The partiality which he shows for legendary romance in the work now before us furnishes one argument in favour of this conclusion.

Of Map's personal history the leading particulars that have reached us are as follow. He was a native of the borders of Wales, probably of Gloucestershire or Herefordshire; he studied in the University of Paris. In 1173 he officiated at Gloucester as one of the judges itinerant; and Giraldus Cambrensis states that he was frequently employed in that capacity. At an earlier period he had probably established a footing at court, as he was on familiar terms with Thomas Becket whilst the latter was the King's chancellor, that is, before 1162. In 1176 he was appointed a canon of St. Paul's, and with that dignity he also held the appointment of precentor of Lincoln. He was made archdeacon of Oxford in 1196, and was alive in 9 John, 1207-8 (Foss's Judges, i. 277); after which date nothing further of him has

* *Gualteri Mapes de Nugis Curialium distinctiones quinque*. Edited from the unique Manuscript in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, by Thomas Wright, esq. M.A. F.S.A. Printed for the Camden Society.

† He writes his own name Map in his present work, and it is so spelt in all the most authentic documents. Mr. Wright admits that such appears to have been the correct form of his name: but he has retained the form of Mapes as being that which "has obtained a very extensive degree of popularity." We do not find he is correct in terming it the "Latinized" form; his friend Giraldus speaks of him as "*vir ille celebri fama conspicuus et tam litterarum copia quam curialium quoque verborum facilia præclarus, Oxoniensis archidiaconus nomine Walterus et cognomine Mapus*." Probably Mr. Wright would have rejected the incorrect orthography had he been convinced of it before he commenced printing.

‡ See Wright's *Biographia Britannica Literaria*, Anglo-Norman Period.
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been recovered. On his literary character Mr. Wright makes the following remarks:—

"Walter Mapes was evidently a man not only of much learning and extensive reading, but of great taste for Latin literature. His mind appears to have been stored with legends and stories, and he was universally admired for his ready wit and humour. He speaks of himself as enjoying the reputation of a poet, but he gives us no clue to the character of the compositions by which he had entitled himself to this name. His Latin is very unequal; but we are perhaps not entirely competent to pronounce judgment in this respect, as the text in the unique manuscript of his prose Latin work which has come down to us is extremely corrupt. His style is in general not pure; he often becomes wearisome by his attempts at embellishment, and his writings are too much interspersed with puns and jests. His knowledge of the world was evidently extensive, and his observations on men and politics are judicious and acute. He sometimes rises above the prejudices of his age, as in his account of Arnold of Brescia, whilst at other times he is influenced by the weakest feelings of superstition, as in what he says of the miracles of Peter archbishop of Tarentaise and of the monk Gregory of Gloucester. Mapes is distinguished by the same love of the popular legends of his country which was so remarkable in his friend Giraldus Cambrensis."

We are surprised that Mr. Wright has not instituted some comparison between Walter Map and his contemporary John of Salisbury, or at least between their two works, which alike profess to consist *de nugis Carolorum*. The full title of John of Salisbury's work, which has long been made *publici juris* by the art of printing, and has passed through many editions, is "Polyeraticus; sive de Nugis Curialium et Vestigiis Philosophorum."

John of Salisbury was probably some years older than Walter Map; but both were present at the Lateran council held in the year 1179. John of Salisbury was at that time a bishop, having been consecrated to the see of Chartres in 1176 (the same year in which Walter became a canon), and he died in 1180.

The Polyeraticus is a more systematic and finished work than that of Walter Map, but in the general character of their contents they are not dissimilar. John of Salisbury discusses

almost every conceivable subject, whether in politics or religion, the business or the amusements of mankind; but he does this in an orderly arrangement of plan.

Walter Map follows him in various subjects, particularly the origin and manners of the religious orders, the vagaries of schismatics and heretics, &c. In the regions of romance he ranges beyond him. But Walter Map's book has not the merit of any determinate object. It was written by snatches, as he tells us himself, at different times and under different circumstances, during a course of years; and the fragments of so much desultory composition were at length gathered up into the five parcels or *fasciculi*, (for that is all the meaning of the word *distinctiones*;) without much care or attention. This is shown by two or three of his stories occurring twice: and the various seasons of his writing are betrayed by the occurrence in the latter part of the book of passages implying historical dates anterior to some which have appeared in its earlier pages.

The fourth Distinction opens with an Essay which had obtained considerable circulation in a separate form, and is still found in many manuscripts, — whilst of the *Nugæ* entire there is unfortunately but one copy, and that not a little obscure.

The essay to which we allude is a playful treatise against marriage, addressed to one of his friends at court, under the name of Rufinus, the writer calling himself Valerius, and its title was, *Dissuasio Valerii ad Rufinum philosophum de decenda uxore*. This piece was so popular that there were some, he says, who wished to steal from him the credit of its composition.

The early part of the first Distinction may also be regarded as a separate essay of a similar character to the essay on marriage. It is a satirical comparison of the court of a potentate to the infernal regions, as described by the classical authors. This subject is not finished without the interspersal of some mundane anecdotes, in which the names of Hugh bishop of Lincoln, the justiciary Glanville, king Henry II. and the contemporary king of Portugal, occur; these conclude at about p. 19, where Map, writing in the epistolary form, appears addressing

a friend who, amidst all the disturbances and delusions of the court, had requested him to engage in literary composition.* The subject indicated was so copious, that it could be exceeded by no other work, nor equalled by any other literary labours, no less than all "the sayings and doings which had not yet been committed to writing;" whatever he had heard that appeared particularly remarkable, which would please in the recital and tend to the formation of manners. In its execution he had determined to invent nothing new, and to insert no fiction; but to relate to the best of his abilities whatever he knew from his own experience, or believed upon report. Having referred to the example and success of his contemporary authors, Gilbert Foliot bishop of London, Bartholomew bishop of Exeter, and Baldwin bishop of Worcester (afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury), he then enters upon his task. The first subjects upon which he touches are some anecdotes of the Cluniac monks, the capture of Jerusalem by Saladin, of which the news had just reached the western countries of Europe, the origin of the various orders of monks and of the Templars and Hospitalers, accompanied by severe reflections on their growing corruptions, and by a long and very violent attack upon his especial enemies the Cistercians. Next we have interesting accounts of different sects of heretics which had sprung up in the twelfth century, and the first Distinction ends with the story of three remarkable hermits. The second Distinction begins with tales relating to pious monks and hermits and their supposed miracles, which are followed by some anecdotes of the manners of the Welsh, and subsequently by a curious collection of fairy legends. The five chapters of the third Distinction consist of a series of stories of a very romantic nature. The fourth Distinction opens with the epistle of Valerius to Rufinus, already

described; which is followed by another series of tales and legends, many of them of great interest from their connection with popular manners or with historical personages. The fifth Distinction contains a few historical traditions relating to Earl Godwin and Cnut the Dane, succeeded by a sketch of the history of the English court from the reign of William Rufus to that of Henry II. which occupies the larger portion of this division of the work. This sketch of the Anglo-Norman Kings is invaluable; and to some extracts from this portion of Walter Map's *Nugæ* we shall now confine ourselves. Our readers will probably not be displeased if we present them in a translated form, as they can now readily refer to the original if they wish so to do. The following is his sketch of Henry Beauclerk:

"Henry king of England, the maternal grandfather of that Henry who now reigns, a prudent man and lover of peace, after having encountered and beaten Louis le Gros king of France and his most splendid army, in battle near Gisors, returned victorious to tranquillise England, which had been conquered by his father William the Bastard, yet neither by him nor by his son and successor William Rufus had it been settled in peace; because the old possessors, by no means enduring their exclusion with patience, annoyed the new settlers, and occasioned the bitterest insurrection throughout the whole kingdom. But this Henry of whom we now speak, by arranging marriages here and there between them, and by whatever other means he could, allied both nations in a firm concord, and long reigned happily over England, Wales, Normandy, and Britany, to the honour of God, and to the great prosperity and consequent happiness of his subjects. It was he also who completed the monastery of Clugny from the foundations which Alfonso king of the Spaniards had laid at his own expense, but had raised scarcely to the surface, when through avarice he drew back from his purpose; and the structure, which was large and very beautiful, fell entirely down soon after its completion. But

* "Inter has præcipis poetari discordias," which Mr. Wright (preface, p. x.) translates "requested him to write a poem. . . . Mapes, in answer, proceeds to compile a work in prose." But notwithstanding his use of the word *poetari*, and of *poesim* and *poetam* within a few lines after, we do not perceive any question whether the work should be in verse or prose. Map represents himself as undertaking the task prescribed without any condition or substitution. Therefore we conclude that he used the words in question only in the sense of composition,—in prose, not in verse.

when the monks, with no little trepidation, reported this to the king, and blamed the workmen, the king excused them, saying it was done by the hand of the Lord, in order that his work might not rest on the foundation of another king who was the prey of avarice; so, sending the same workmen as before, he directed them to cast out from the ground whatever Alfonso had laid in it; after which he raised a work of wonderful grandeur, granting to the monks for ever an annual pension of 100*l.* sterling to preserve the work in repair. This monarch, whilst he kept the mean between parsimony and profusion, in such manner that he could not have approached nearer to the latter without blame, lived always in the enjoyment of the greatest abundance, and flourished in the prosperous condition of both persons and affairs throughout his whole kingdom. He had the ordinances of his house and household written forth, which he had himself established, in order that the house should always abound in every article of provision, and might observe the most determinate periods of staying and removing, which were arranged long in advance, and publicly made known. He assigned also to the barons, as each came to court, fixed liveries of household of the royal bounty, so that no one should lack, but each receive his allotted portion. And his court is said to have been free from care,* so far as this world allows, his palace without tumult or confusion, which is seldom the case: and if our fathers may be believed we may term theirs the Saturnian age under this our Jupiter. There assembled at his court, as they say, from all quarters, not only our own natives, but foreigners also came to the largest,† and found abundance of merchants and merchandise; for there was a kind of fair with the king wherever he moved his tents, in consequence of the certainty of his journeys and pre-announced sojourn. In the forenoon the mature in age or in wisdom were always summoned by proclamation to attend in court with the king to hear those who brought their matters for decision; after dinner and sleep such were admitted as furnished amusement; and the court of this king was a school of the virtues and of wisdom before mid-day, and after it of good-fellowship and sober enjoyment. But I cannot pass unnoticed some little pleasantries of this equally merry and kind—not so much sovereign or king as father of England, as I have none of greater moment to relate.

His chamberlain Payne fitz John was wont to take every night a quart of wine, purposely to provide for the royal thirst; and but once or twice, if ever, in the course of the year was it asked for, so that Payne and the pages, with perfect safety, usually drank it up early in the night. It happened that the king at daybreak asked for wine, and there was none. Payne arose, and when he called the pages, no wine was to be found. The king observes them hunting for it without success. So he calls to Payne, who was trembling and alarmed enough, and inquires, 'How is this? have not you always wine with you?' Payne, full of fear, replied, 'Yes, my Lord, every night we take a quart, and from your having discontinued to require or ask for it, we frequently drink it either at night or in the morning; and now, having confessed the truth, we sue for pardon of your mercy.' Then, said the king, 'Do you only take one quart a night?' 'No,' said Payne. 'That,' replied the king, 'is but little for both of us; hereafter take from the cellarmen two every night, one for you, and the other for me.' Thus the confession of the truth mitigated the king's anger, and relieved the well-founded alarm of Payne, whilst the royal good-humour and generosity were alike manifested in repaying him with pleasure and profit in lieu of reproof and anger. This king deserves a better style and a fuller discourse; but he is one of the moderns, and antiquity has not yet placed her stamp of authority upon him."

We pass on to his grandson, the chronicler's more immediate contemporary, Henry fitz-Empress:—

"This Henry when he began to reign was about twenty years of age, and he reigned for thirty-six years unconquered and undisturbed, except by the afflictions which his sons occasioned him, which he bore so impatiently that it is said their malice killed him. But he had inflicted upon the most pious Louis (Louis VII.) many vexations, besides the aforesaid injury (of depriving him of his wife), which, as it is thought, the Lord has severely remembered, both in his own person and in his sons. We have witnessed his reign from its commencement, and his subsequent career has been in many respects commendable. He was a man slightly exceeding the middle stature, blessed with soundness of limb and beauty of countenance, and one whom women eagerly ran to see.‡ This man was second to none in

* *curia sine cura*—a pun in the original.

† *renie* in the orig.

‡ Mr. Wright has printed this passage,—*et quem miles diligenter inspectum accurabant inspiciere*. We have translated it under the impression that the mistaken word is more probably *mulieres* than *miles*.

activity of body, unequal to nothing that others could do, unskilled in no accomplishment; versed in literature to every becoming and useful purpose, acquainted with every language used from the straits of Calais to the Jordan, but speaking only the Latin and French; judicious in enacting laws and in every reform of government; a subtle inventor of unwonted and recondite decisions in justice; affable, modest, and humble; patient of mobbing, of dust, and of mud; when teased by the importunity of petitioners, or worried by inquiries, bearing all in silence; yet always journeying with intolerable strictness of arrangement, and in this he was too unmerciful to his attendant household; highly skilled in dogs and birds, and exceedingly eager in the sports of the field; in watches and labour continuous. Whenever he dreamed of any luxurious pleasures he cursed his body, which neither labour nor abstinence could break or subdue. But we do not attribute his self-inflictions to inconstancy,* but to the fear of too great corpulence. We have heard it was from the teaching of his mother that he was wont to defer all the business of everybody, to detain for a long time every thing that fell into his hand, whilst he received the proceeds, and held expectants in the agony of hope, enforcing such practice by this cruel illustration, 'A saucy hawk when meat is frequently offered him, and then withdrawn or concealed, becomes more greedy, and consequently more obedient and faithful.' His mother taught him also that he should live mostly in his chamber, and seldom in presence; that he should bestow nothing on any one's recommendation, unless it was first seen and well ascertained, but in this way many things in the very worst manner. But we confidently attribute to that teaching all things in which he was disagreeable. There was however a common harlot that disgraced the commencement of his reign, and had such influence over him that he thought it no disgrace to adopt her son, named Geoffrey, whom, untruly and no less indiscreetly admitting to be his own, he promoted so far that at this present time he is archbishop of York. His mother's name was Ykenai. This man has contracted in himself so many of the aforesaid bad habits of his imputed father, and so few of his good ones, that the hostilities between him and his canons are continual, because he is full of vices and destitute of virtues."

Walter Map next diverges to some anecdotes of the king's mother and of the crusades, and then returns to the character of the king, somewhat repeating but amplifying what he had before stated:—

"The same king Henry was the secret author of many great and bounteous alms, not letting his left hand know what his right hand did. * * * * * He was distinguished by many good points of conduct, and obscured by some faults. It is a fault which, as I said before, he contracted from his mother's teaching, that he is dilatory† in the business of his own servants, whence it happens that many die before their suits are obtained, or they depart from him dispirited and empty, driven away by hunger. Another fault is, that when he makes any stay at a place, which rarely happens, he does not allow himself to be seen as good men would wish, but, shut up in the inner rooms, is accessible to those only who appear the least deserving of such access. A third fault is, that, impatient of rest, he does not hesitate to trouble almost half Christendom. In these three points lie his errors; in other matters he is very good, and in all respects amiable: for no one is seen surpassing him in courtesy and affability. As often as he goes forth he is seized by crowds, and drawn about hither and thither, driven whether he will or no, and, what is wonderful, he listens to each applicant patiently, and when attacked on all sides with clamour, with dragging and violent pushing, he neither makes complaint nor shews the semblance of anger to any one; but when he is straitened beyond bearing, at last in silence he takes refuge in some place of quiet. He does nothing with pride or ostentation; he is abstemious, modest, and pious, faithful and prudent, bountiful and victorious, and a patron of good men."

A second mention of the king's natural son Geoffrey is combined by Map with an introduction of his own name, because the royal bastard was the object of his especial dislike.

"There served (he says) the same lord king a certain clerk, who has written these matters to you. His name is Map. He was dear and well accepted with him, not for his own but his parents' deserts, for they had been faithful and useful to him before his accession and since. The

* "inconstantie" *qu.* incontinentie?"

† Map here writes in the present tense, as if the king were still living: and there is great probability that the passage was written during the king's lifetime: afterwards finding its place in the compilation in the way we have already described.—REV.

king had also a son named Geoffrey, born, if it may be mentioned, of a common woman called Hikenai, which Geoffrey, in contradiction to the belief and opinion of every one, he acknowledged to be his own child. Between this person and Map occasional disputes would readily arise, both in the king's presence and elsewhere. The king caused him to be elected to the see of Lincoln, and he kept that bishopric longer than he ought to have done, the lord pope often urging that he should either cede it or be ordained bishop, but he long vacillating neither would nor would not. So the king, who anxiously reflected that too much ground was embowered by such a fig tree, compelled him to a decision. He chose to cede it. Hereupon he ceded it at Marlborough, where, as they say, is the fountain wherof every one that tastes speaks bad French, and so, whenever any one speaks that language incorrectly, we say, he speaks the French of Marlborough. So when Map heard Geoffrey pronounce the words of resignation, and the lord archbishop inquired of him, *Quid loqueris?* wishing him to repeat what he had said that all might hear, and he remained silent, the archbishop asking again *Quid loqueris?* Map answered for him, *Gallum Machburgi*. So the rest laughing, he went off in a rage.

"In the year next preceding his resignation, by a strict levy, not as a pastor but with violence, he had exacted from all the churches of his diocese the tenths of all their offerings, and had assessed each and extracted the tithes according to his own valuation; and from Map's church, named Eastwell, he arrogantly demanded four marks in the same way that he despoiled the rest. Map refused, and complained to our lord the king, who, taking the bishop elect into an inner chamber, corrected him with a proper lecture and a noble cudgel, in order that he should not thenceforth be troublesome to clerks."

These are not the whole of the anecdotes which Map relates of the royal bastard's insolence and his own sarcastic rejoinders; but our space is almost exhausted. We must therefore

content ourselves with one passage that describes the extraordinary mood in which Geoffrey entered upon the office of Keeper of the Great Seal:

"On the day when he ceded the bishopric our lord the king gratified him with his chancellorship, and hung his seal about his neck, which the new chancellor displayed to Map, and said, You have hitherto obtained all you wanted from the seal gratuitously, but from this time you shall not squeeze out the smallest writ without paying four pence. Map replied, God be praised! you have mounted this step for my benefit; one man's loss is another's gain: last year you demanded four marks, now only four pence."

The account which Map gives of the mother of archbishop Geoffrey, that she was a harlot named Ykenai or Hikenai, is of some value as confirming a correction made a few years ago in the History of Lacock Abbey. It was there shown that he could not be a son of the Fair Rosamond Clifford, as had been asserted by bishop Godwin, by Sandford, by bishop Percy in his Reliques of Ancient Poetry, and by Sir Henry Ellis in the Archaeologia, but that he was by some other mother, "now unknown." A chronicle of Kirkstall specifies the date of Geoffrey's birth as being the fifth year of his father's reign, 1159, and adds that he was made a knight when twenty years of age, and elected bishop of Lincoln three years later; but the last year, 1182, is that in which he resigned the bishopric: he was elected to it in 1175. There is no authority for ascribing to him the surname of Plantagenet,† as Godwin and others have done.

With one more anecdote of the royal court under the rule of the second Henry we must now draw towards a conclusion:

"It was the custom of our court, that its officers should receive gratuitously, duly made out and sealed, any writs which contained their own names or related to their

* In Drake's York, pp. 123, 561, it is stated that Geoffrey had a brother named Peter, whom he unsuccessfully attempted to make dean of York. Peter was evidently not the king's son, or we should have heard more about him. But there was another natural son of Henry the First who obtained high preferment in the Church; this was Morgan provost of Beverley, said to have been born of the wife of Sir Ralph Bloet.

† Plantagenet was the surname of Geoffrey count of Anjou, the father of king Henry II, but not of king Henry himself (whose surname was Curtmantel or Fitz-Empress,) nor of any of his descendants before Richard duke of York, the father of king Edward IV. See Mr. J. G. Nichols's remarks on the surname of Plantagenet in the Archaeologia, vol. xxix, p. 42.

own concerns. But this king's steward accused the sealer, that he had refused to deliver, without a fee, a writ containing his name and business. Turstin the son was the steward, Adam of Yarmouth the sealer. When both had been heard, the court being undecided, they appeal to the king; who, after he had heard Turstin's accusation, was told by Adam in his defence, I had received some guests, and sent a messenger to beg my lord Turstin to give me two loaves of your household bread; and he answered, I won't. So when he afterwards wanted his writ, remembering that 'won't,' I likewise said, I won't. But the king condemned the man who had said the first 'won't.' He made Adam sit at his *stannum** with his seal and Turstin's writ placed before him; but compelled Turstin to cast off his mantle, and with bended knees to present to Adam two royal wastel-loaves, decently wrapped up in a white cloth; and then commanded that Adam, receiving the present, should deliver him the writ in return; and thus having made them of accord, he added, that not only ought his officers to assist one another of their own or of the royal stores, but also his other servants, and such strangers as were in want. Now this we thought was kindly done."

Of Louis the Seventh of France, at whose court Walter Map made a sojourn of some duration, he speaks in the warmest terms of admiration, giving several examples of his mildness

and benevolence of heart. But we must content ourselves with one anecdote, in which the prosperity of this country at that period is discussed, and England ranked very highly among the nations of the world:

"It happened that when I was making some stay with this king at Paris, and he was conversing with me respecting the riches of kings, among other discourse he said, 'Whilst the treasures of kings differ in amount, so are they distinguished by many varieties. The riches of the king of the Indies consist in precious stones, in lions and leopards and elephants; the emperor of Byzantium and the king of Sicily glory in gold and silks; but they have no men who can do more than talk, for they are unskilled in matters of war. The Roman emperor—of the Allmaines as he is called—has good soldiers and good war-horses, but no gold, or silks, or other wealth: for Charlemagne, when he had conquered that land from the Saracens, gave every thing except the fortresses and castles, for Christ's sake, to the archbishops and bishops, whom he established throughout the converted cities. But your lord, the king of England, is so fully provided, that he possesses alike men, horses, gold and silk, jewels, fruit and game, and everything else. We in France have nothing except bread and wine and lightness of heart.' I have noted down this saying, because it was at once pleasantly and truly uttered."

THE SICILIAN VESPERS AND AMARI.†

WE often hear complaints of the uncertainty of our history, and, in some degree, such complaints are just. But the accusation, so far as it is true at all, is equally true of the history of other countries. It is equally true of all history. The Sicilian Vespers offers an example. That terrible massacre—one of those ebullitions of popular fury which read stern lessons to tyranny, and in which cruelty seems to become patriotic—has been almost universally believed to have been, if not the result of a conspiracy, certainly nearly connected with a conspiracy, set on foot by John of Procida,

and carried on by him for many years with singular courage, concealment, perseverance, and ability. Hallam tells the story so admirably that we shall take the liberty of quoting his narrative verbatim, as an exemplification of our customary belief upon the subject.

"John of Procida, a Neapolitan whose patrimony had been confiscated for his adherence to the party of Manfred, retained, during long years of exile, an implacable resentment against the house of Anjou. From the dominions of Peter III. king of Aragon, who had bestowed estates upon him in Valencia, he kept his eye continually fixed on Naples and Sicily.

* The *stannum* was the lighted taper by which the sealer customarily sat, and by means of which he rendered the wax fit to receive the impression of the seal.—ED.

† History of the War of the Sicilian Vespers. By Michele Amari. Edited, with introduction and notes, by the Earl of Ellesmere. 3 vols. sm. 8vo. Lond. 1850.

The former held out no favourable prospects; the Ghibelin party had been entirely subdued, and the principal barons were of French extraction or inclinations. But the island was in a very different state. Unused to any strong government, it was now treated as a conquered country. A large body of French soldiers garrisoned the fortified towns, and the systematic oppression was aggravated by those insults upon women, which have always been characteristic of that people, and are most intolerable to an Italian temperament. John of Procida, travelling in disguise through the island, animated the barons with a hope of deliverance. In like disguise he repaired to the pope, Nicolas III. who was jealous of the new Neapolitan dynasty, and obtained his sanction to the projected insurrection; to the court of Constantinople, from which he readily obtained money; and to the king of Aragon, who employed that money in fitting out an armament that hovered upon the coast of Africa, under pretext of attacking the Moors. It is, however, difficult at this time to distinguish the effects of preconcerted conspiracy from those of casual resentment. Before the intrigues so skilfully conducted had taken effect, yet after they were ripe for development, an outrage committed upon a lady at Palermo, during a procession on the vigil of Easter, provoked the people to that terrible massacre of all the French in their island, which has obtained the name of Sicilian Vespers. Unpremeditated as such an ebullition of popular fury must appear, it fell in, by the happiest coincidence, with the previous conspiracy. The king of Aragon's fleet was at hand; the Sicilians soon called in assistance; he sailed to Palermo, and accepted the crown. John of Procida is a remarkable witness to a truth which the pride of governments will seldom permit them to acknowledge; that an individual, obscure and apparently insignificant, may sometimes, by perseverance and energy, shake the foundations of established states; while the perfect concealment of his intrigues proves also, against a popular maxim, that a political secret may be preserved by a number of persons during a considerable length of time."—Middle Ages, i. 515.

Such has long been the general belief respecting the Sicilian Vespers. There was a conspiracy, it has been thought, engendered and marvellously nursed and matured by John of Procida. Just as the conspirators had completed their preparations, there occurred a violent popular outburst, which was taken advantage of by the

conspirators, and their scheme was thus carried forward to a successful issue upon the shoulders of the popular vengeance. Amari professes to overturn all this. After an investigation of the original authorities, he fairly throws John of Procida overboard. He concludes that the massacre of the French was not merely an unpremeditated explosion of popular vengeance, but that it, and the revolution to which it led, were totally unconnected, both in commencement and progress, with any conspiracy of John of Procida or anybody else; that they were efforts, not of a conspirator, but of a people pressed down beyond endurance by a foreign and tyrannical yoke.

We have said that Amari "professes" to prove these things. We do not use the word "professes" with any desire to insinuate a disbelief in the accuracy of his conclusions. But such conclusions, coming from him, are, for certain reasons, not so satisfactory as if they had been arrived at by anybody else. Those reasons arise out of the circumstances of his own personal biography, which is very pleasantly detailed by the Earl of Ellesmere.

"Michele Amari," says Lord Ellesmere, "was born at a period to which we would fain believe that he and some of the best of his countrymen look back with some regret, when English influence, in the shape of an English garrison, prevailed in Sicily." We a little doubt the regret, but the fact fixes the date of the historian's birth to within a few years after the commencement of the present century. His father, whose situation in life "was removed alike from the extremes of opulence and poverty," undertook the education of the infant Michele; but the most enduring lessons of his home were rather political than literary. His father and his father's friends were warm admirers of the exploits and doctrines of revolutionary France, and the young Michele imbibed a similar fondness from his earliest youth. Amongst his father's intimates at that period of his life was a Professor of History, who assisted the boy's studies, and gave to his talents that direction towards the path of history which he has since so eminently improved. At the age of fifteen Amari's education

was closed by his appointment to a subordinate post in a government office. In the year following his father was convicted of having entered into a conspiracy for the expulsion of the Austrians from his native country. He was condemned to death, but that sentence, although "executed on seven of his associates, was commuted in his case for an award of thirty years' imprisonment." This event not only threw a colour over the future of the young Amari, but suddenly involved him at the age of sixteen in the serious business of private life, by casting upon him and his paltry salary as a clerk in a public office the maintenance of his mother, two younger brothers, and two sisters.

"His education," remarks the noble Earl, "had hitherto been strictly one of the mind, and bodily exercises had formed no part of it. This defect he now devoted all his leisure hours to repair. By pursuing such sports of the chase as the mountains of Sicily afford, by learning to ride, &c. he endeavoured to accomplish himself for guerilla achievements in a contingent war of independence. He became idle, savage, forgot his English and his Latin, read no book but Machiavel, and passed six years in this state of moody and wilful negligence of the talents he must have felt the while calling him to better things. In a fortunate hour for literature the inward monitor was assisted by a pressure from without, in that best of shapes, an honourable attachment. The object of that attachment was of a family addicted to English literature. Amari resumed his English studies, and in the course of their pursuit executed a version of 'Marmion,' which, by the advice and commendation of friends, he published at Palermo in 1832."

Sir Walter Scott chanced to be at Naples at the time of the publication of Amari's translation. It was during that melancholy journey, on the return from which the life of our great countryman was hurried rapidly to its close. He received a copy of the Sicilian Marmion, and returned his thanks in an answer which reads to us most melancholy. It smacks of the old flavour, but it has none of the pristine spirit and clearness; "*graziosa et bizzarra*," it is termed by Amari. Alas! alas! for the "oddity" of a genius paralysed but not extinct, and striving with determined effort to supply the

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place of those vivid natural promptings which no longer come at call.

Other publications followed. Affection for a while still prompted the genius of Amari to find vent in poetry; but the friends of the lady opposed themselves to his hopes, and political ambition superseded the fiery pangs of love. His first design was to write a history of Sicily under the Bourbon dynasty, but the theme was found too hazardous, and was suddenly abandoned for that which is now before us. Whilst it was in progress the cholera visited Sicily "with a violence scarcely paralleled." Amari's office had the charge of the general health, and in that time of universal peril and selfishness he performed eminent public services. But his political principles had become known, and he not only remained unrewarded, but his official employment was vexatiously transferred from Palermo, where he was becoming popular, to Naples, where he was comparatively unknown. There he was attached to a branch of the public business with which he was entirely unacquainted. Such stupid injustice infused augmented bitterness into the History which still made progress under his pen. It was published in 1842, and was immediately found to contain a parallel singularly applicable to events then existing. In Charles of Anjou every one recognised Ferdinand II.; the tyranny of the French in the thirteenth century set before Sicilian readers that of Naples in their own days; and the way in which freedom was in old time obtained by popular insurrection was universally understood as applying a revolutionary stimulus to the Sicilians of our own time. The effect of the book was becoming something similar to that of the History of the Girondins in France. The government determined to suppress it. Its sale was prohibited; the censors who had failed to see the modern application of the history were dismissed; the publisher was ruined and banished to the island of Ponza, where he shortly died; five journals which had noticed the work were suppressed; and the author, who had recently obtained leave to return to his family in Palermo, was summoned to Naples "to be interrogated." Amari well understood the meaning of

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the significant words, and embarked, not for Naples, but for France.

He was deeply engaged at Paris in a History of the Mussulman occupation of Sicily, when he was summoned home by the outbreak of the revolution of 1848. He was raised by public acclamation to the highest offices. For five months he was Minister of Finance. When the popular party was compelled to succumb, the Sicilian Lamartine returned to Paris as poor as when he left it, and resumed the compilation of his new History.

An historical work written with a political purpose is of course liable to grave suspicion; its fairness can seldom be trusted. We do not say that the work of Amari was merely written with this view, but the ease with which it was so applied, and the fact that its application in that particular way was altogether dependent upon the author's establishment or overturning of the conspiracy of John of Procida, must tend to cast a shade of doubt upon it which will not be dispelled until his authorities have been carefully sifted and his conclusions tested by other inquirers. Lord Ellesmere remarks that "the revolutionary stimulus which led to the undertaking became subordinate in its progress to those feelings which should animate the professed searcher and expounder of historic truth." It may be so. Strange and unusual as such a result must be, we rather think it has been attained. The author appeals to his authorities, and, as far as we have been able to examine his references, he builds upon them with fairness and candour, but a more thorough testing and investigation of the subject is still necessary.

As an historical composition the work has high merit. It is well conceived, ably arranged, and skilfully put together. The style, judging from the translation, is animated and pictorial, and the incidents are dwelt upon in due proportion to their relative importance. Amari has evidently high historical power, and as a literary workman is eminently capable and judicious. One extract will suffice to justify our commendation, and prove that this is a book well worthy to be universally made known. It is a part of his account of the Vespers. It is long, but will amply repay perusal,

and will be found to give a good notion of the author's power, and the character of his work.

"Half a mile from the southern wall of the city Palermo, on the brink of the ravine of Oretto, stands a church dedicated to the Holy Ghost, concerning which the Latin Fathers have not failed to record that on the day on which the first stone of it was laid in the twelfth century the sun was darkened by an eclipse. On one side of it are the precipice and the river, on the other the plain extending to the city, which in the present day is in great part encumbered with walls and gardens; while a square enclosure of moderate size, shaded by dusky cypresses, honeycombed with tombs, and adorned with urns and other sepulchral monuments, surrounds the church. This is a public cemetery laid out towards the end of the eighteenth century, and fearfully filled in three weeks by the dire pestilence which devastated Sicily in 1837. On the Tuesday [after Easter, 31st March, 1833.] at the hour of vespers, religion and custom crowded this then cheerful plain, carpeted with the flowers of spring, with citizens wending their way towards the church. Divided into numerous groups, they walked, sat in clusters, spread the tables or danced upon the grass; and, whether it were a defect or a merit of the Sicilian character, threw off for the moment the recollection of their sufferings, when the followers of the Justiciary suddenly appeared amongst them, and every bosom thrilled with a shudder of disgust. The strangers came, with their usual insolent demeanour, as they said, to maintain tranquillity; and for this purpose they mingled in the groups, joined in the dances, and familiarly accosted the women, pressing the hand of one, taking unwarranted liberties with others, addressing indecent words and gestures to those more distant, until some temperately admonished them to depart, in God's name, without insulting the women, and others murmured angrily; but the hot-blooded youths raised their voices so fiercely that the soldiers said to one another, 'These insolent *pater ni* must be armed that they dare thus to answer,' and replied to them with the most offensive insults, insisting with great insolence on searching them for arms, and even here and there striking them with sticks or thongs. Every heart already throbbled fiercely on either side, when a young woman of singular beauty, and of modest and dignified deportment, appeared, with her husband and relations, bending her steps towards the church. Drouet, a Frenchman, impelled either by insolence or licence, approached her as if to ex-

amine her for concealed weapons, seized her, and searched her bosom. She fell fainting into her husband's arms, who, in a voice almost choked with rage, exclaimed, 'Death, death to the French!' At the same moment a youth burst from the crowd which had gathered round them, sprang upon Drouet, disarmed and slew him, and probably at the same moment paid the penalty of his own life, leaving his name unknown, and the mystery for ever unsolved, whether it were love for the injured woman, the impulse of a generous heart, or the more exalted flame of patriotism that prompted him thus to give the signal of deliverance. Noble examples have a power far beyond that of argument or eloquence to rouse the people, and the abject slaves awoke at length from their long bondage. 'Death, death to the French!' they cried, and the cry, say the historians of the time, re-echoed like the voice of God through the whole country, and found an answer in every heart. Above the corpse of Drouet were heaped those of victims slain on either side; the crowd expanded itself, closed in, and swayed hither and thither in wild confusion; the Sicilians, with sticks, stones, and knives, rushed with desperate ferocity upon their fully-armed opponents; they sought for them, and hunted them down; fearful tragedies were enacted amid the preparations for festivity, and the overturned tables were drenched in blood. The people displayed their strength and conquered. The struggle was brief, and great the slaughter of the Sicilians; but of the French there were two hundred—and two hundred fell.

"Breathless, covered with blood, brandishing the plundered weapons, and proclaiming the insult and its vengeance, the insurgents rushed towards the tranquil city. 'Death to the French!' they shouted, and as many as they found were put to the

sword. The example, the words, the contagion of passion, in an instant aroused the whole people. In the heat of the tumult Roger Mastrangelo, a nobleman, was chosen or constituted himself their leader. The multitude continued to increase; dividing into troops, they scoured the streets, burst open doors, searched every nook, every hiding-place, and shouting 'Death to the French!' smote them and slew them, while those too distant to strike added to the tumult by their applause The slaughter continued with increased ferocity; even the darkness of night failed to arrest it, and it was resumed on the morrow more furiously than ever; nor did it cease at length because the thirst for vengeance was slaked, but because victims were wanting to appease it. Two thousand French perished in this first outbreak. Even Christian burial was denied them, but pits were afterwards dug to receive their despised remains; and tradition still points out a column surmounted by an iron cross, raised by compassionate piety on one of those spots, probably long after the perpetration of the deed of vengeance. Tradition, moreover, relates that the sound of a word, like the Shibboleth of the Hebrews, was the cruel test by which the French were distinguished in the massacre, and that, if there were found a suspicious or unknown person, he was compelled with a sword to his throat to pronounce the word *ciciri*, and the slightest foreign accent was the signal of his death Even the altars afforded no protection; tears and prayers were alike unheeded; neither old men, women, nor infants were spared; the ruthless avengers of the ruthless massacre of Agosta swore to root out the seed of the French oppressors throughout the whole of Sicily, and this vow they cruelly fulfilled."

THE ROMAN WALL.*

EVERY new year brings us fresh assurance that archæology is being studied in a proper spirit, and is gaining some little hold on the sympathies of the public. The researches and discoveries which have been made during the last few years have very properly been promptly published,

and in a manner which has placed the acquisitions to antiquarian science within the reach of all. The advantages arising from the comparative accessibility of antiquarian publications are obvious. One of the most palpable is a more extended familiarity with the various branches of the study

* The Roman Wall: a Historical, Topographical, and Descriptive Account of the Barrier of the Lower Isthmus, extending from the Tyne to the Solway. By the Rev. John Collingwood Bruce, M.A. London and Newcastle. 1851. 8vo.

of antiquities, and the consequent detection of errors by the accumulation of facts; unsound theories and deductions are corrected, a check is placed upon the wanderings of fancy, and archaeological pursuits are placed under the same wholesome laws which govern inquiries in other sciences. Another benefit which may be expected to arise is the preservation of the objects themselves, the materials upon which archaeologists work. If the government does not come forward speedily to stay the progress towards total annihilation to which many of our most valuable remains are hastening, the labours of the antiquary in certain fields of research will soon be rendered needless and futile. If the popular voice, which has been won in support of archaeology, should not be strenuously directed towards this important end, the vantage-ground will be lost, and lost never to be regained.

Reflections such as these naturally arise when we contrast the archaeological advantages of the time present over those of the time past; when we survey the rapid spread of societies, the zealous labours of individuals, and the books we have recently reviewed, and which now demand our attention. The work before us will afford abundant illustrations in support of our opinions. The chief writers on the Roman wall, one of the most stupendous and least known of our ancient national monuments, are Horsley and Hodgson. But their works are expensive and scarce, and almost as little known as the remains of which they treat. Let the reader picture to himself a wall of stone from sixteen to twenty feet high and ten wide, carried over hills and plains, along precipices and through valleys, for a distance somewhat equal to that from London to Southampton, and he will form some notion of what the Roman wall was which extended from the Tyne to the Solway.* Let him accompany Mr. Bruce through his lucid and animated description, travel with him in imagination along its varied course, pausing here and there to examine the more remarkable points, its castles, towers, and ruined altars,

and he will be able to judge of its present condition, and learn that down to the present day from the middle ages this mighty work has been used as a quarry for the building of farm-houses, churches, and villages, and by the government for the construction of a military road. By means of excellent illustrations he will be enabled by his own fireside to keep pace with his guide, to see the first fragment of the wall at East Denton, and to follow it on, stage by stage, to its termination at Bowness, examining the watch-towers and the stations which are attached to it, resting at intervals to ponder over the sculptures, altars, and inscriptions which have been found along its course, and which in many instances are still to be found lying about upon the ground, or worked up into the walls of houses, barns, cow-sheds, and pig-styes. There appears to be scarcely a house along the wide range of the Roman wall in the walls of which may not be found inscriptions or mutilated sculptures, and no gentleman's garden and pleasure grounds unadorned with monuments which one cannot help thinking would be much safer and more useful in the museum of the Society of Antiquaries of New-castle. At every step it will be felt how much of real historical value has been destroyed, and how much is still going fast to destruction.

Mr. Bruce modestly observes, that his book may be regarded as introductory to the elaborate productions of Horsley and Hodgson. But the antiquarian world will assign a much higher standard to its merits; for, although it does not profess to give all the inscriptions contained in those elaborate works, it possesses requisites towards a full comprehension of the wall and its auxiliary buildings which are not to be found in any other treatise on the subject. Among these may be mentioned numerous well-executed lithographic views of the surrounding country at particular points along the line of the wall, as well as views of the details of the wall itself, and of the *castra* or stations. This we are enabled to show by the

* Mr. Bruce calculates that the wall and the vallum must have occupied ten thousand men for two years in the construction, and that the cost, estimated at the present value of labour and materials, would be 1,079,446*l*.

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AT THE STATION OF AMBOGLANNA.



AT THE STATION OF BORCOVICUS.

(From the Rev. J. C. Bruce's "Roman Wall.")

introduction of a few of the cuts. The first is a view of the junction of the west wall of the station Amboglunna with the great wall, to show the different character of the stones used in the two structures. (*See the Plate.*)

"The stations," the author observes, "appear to have been built before the wall, and, as the necessity of the case required that they should be run up as

quickly as possible, a smaller class of stone was allowed to pass muster here than was used in the wall. The workmanship is also of inferior quality. The front of the stones, both of the wall and stations, is roughly 'scabbled' with the pick. In some parts of the line this tooling takes a definite form; when this is the case, the marking called the diamond broaching is most common. Sometimes the stone is scored with waved lines, or with small



squares, or with nearly upright lines. It was not until I had become tolerably familiar with the wall, that my attention

was called to this peculiar kind of tooling. Cuttings resembling mason's marks occasionally occur. Sometimes they consist



of a single or double stroke, sometimes of a diagonal cross, sometimes of a rectangular

lar. The other marks which are here represented are less frequently met with."

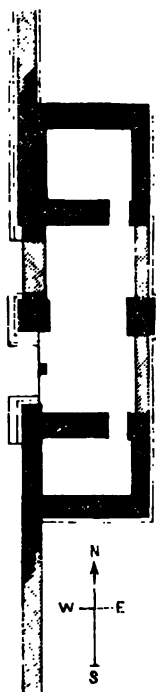


We shall not attempt in this notice to follow the author *pari passu*, and therefore, to convey some faint notion of the architectural peculiarities of this vast building and its adjuncts, shall proceed to Borcovicus, the midway station, now called Housesteads. Gordon calls this the most remarkable and magnificent station in the whole island, and he speaks of "the marks of streets and temples in ruins, inscriptions, broken pillars, statues, and other pieces of sculpture, all scattered along the ground." Stukeley calls it "the Tadmor of Britain." Mr. Bruce, who examined it in 1849 and 1850, observes

"Let not the visitor, however, approach it with expectations too greatly excited. There is very much to admire, but not a great deal to strike the eye at first sight.

The altars and sculptured figures which lay in profusion on the ground when Gordon and Stukeley were there, have been removed, but the ruins of the place remain as complete and vast as ever. The city is, in a great measure, covered with its own debris, but the excavations which have recently been made show us that, when they are continued throughout the entire station, the ancient Borcovicus will be the Pompeii of Britain."

The area is about five acres, half lying on a slope, the other on a flat; on the north it is bounded by the wall. The west wall of the station instead of coming up to the great wall in a straight line as is usual, makes a curve such as is common in the corners of the *castra* built independent of the wall, as is shown by the annexed wood-cut (see Plate):



"All the gateways except the north have been explored, and present very interesting subjects of study to the antiquary. The western is in the best condition, and is specially worthy of attention. Its arrangements will readily be understood by an inspection of the ground plan, which is here introduced. . . . This gateway, as well as the others which have been explored, is, in every sense of the word, double. Two walls must be passed before the camp can be entered: each is provided with two portals, and each portal has been closed with two-leaved gates. The southern entrance of the outside wall has alone as yet been entirely cleared of the masonry that closed it. The jambs and pillars are formed of

massive stones of rustic masonry. The doors, if we may judge from the fragments of corroded iron which have been lately picked up, were of wood, strengthened with iron plates and studs; they moved, as is apparent from the pivot-holes, upon pivots of iron. In the centre of each portal stands a strong upright stone, against which the gates have shut. Some of the large projecting stones of the exterior wall are worn, as if by the sharpening of knives upon them. . . . The guard-chambers on each side are in a state of choice preservation, one of the walls standing fourteen courses high. Were a roof put on them, the antiquary might here stand guard, as the Tungrians did of old, and for awhile forget that the world is sixteen centuries older than it was when these chambers were reared. At least two of the chambers in this part of the camp have been warmed by U-shaped flues running round three of their sides beneath the floor. These chambers, when recently excavated, were found to be filled with rubbish so highly charged with animal matter as painfully to affect the sensibilities of the labourers. The teeth and bones of oxen, horns resembling those of the red deer, but larger, and boars'

tusks were very abundant; there was the usual quantity of all the kinds of pottery used by the Romans."

The Vignette subjoined to this article (in p. 154) represents the western portal of the station Amboglanna, now called Birdswald, as seen from the inside.

"It exhibits the pivot-holes of the gates, and the ruts worn by the chariots or wagons of the Romans. The ruts are nearly four feet two inches apart, the precise gauge of the chariot-marks in the east gateway at Housesteads. The more perfect of the pivot-holes exhibits a sort of spiral grooving, which seems to have been formed with a view of rendering the gate self-closing. The aperture in the sill of the doorway, near the lower jamb, has been made designedly, as a similar vacuity occurs in the eastern portal; perhaps the object of it has been to allow of the passage of the surface water from the station. The whole of the area of the camp is marked with the lines of streets and the ruins of buildings."

In addition to these stations the wall was also provided with *castella*, now called Mile Castles, quadrangular in form, and measuring usually from 60 to 70 feet in each direction; and subsidiary to these were turrets or watch-towers of about eight or ten feet square; the latter of these have, in comparatively recent times, been destroyed, and the *castella* have not shared a much better fate. In all these buildings it is remarkable that no tiles, so common in the Roman structures in the south, have been used; they are only to be found in the foundations and hypocausts of the domestic edifices within the stations. By comparison, many other points of difference will also be noticed. The fortresses erected by the Romans on the line of the "Littus Saxonicum" are of more imposing appearance, of wider area, and possess higher architectural pretensions; but these two great chains of stone fortresses, the maritime to repel the Saxons and Franks, the inland to defend the province against the Picts and Scots, were both admirably adapted for these purposes. In the north, the wall itself was the main protection, and the number of the castra was requisite to sustain intercourse and rapid communication. In the south, the sea was to a certain extent a defence,

so long as the chief posts were well guarded.

But the great wall must not be viewed in detached pieces, and compared disparagingly with finer architectural examples which may easily be found. It must be viewed in its entire extent, with its vallum, castra, and outposts, to do justice to the bold conception and admirable completion of this stupendous barrier. The *Pfahlgraben*, in Germany, is a very similar work, twice the extent, we believe, of the Piets' wall, and probably of contemporaneous origin. And here we may direct attention to the advantage of studying continental antiquities simultaneously with those of our own country. One of the greatest achievements of the Society of Antiquaries was that of sending its draftsman, the late Mr. Charles Stothard, to Bayeux to copy the celebrated tapestry preserved there, and afterwards engraving and publishing it; and we think the Society might, profitably, depute some one or two of its members to make a careful survey of the *Pfahlgraben* with a view to illustrate the analogous monument of our own land.

Mr. Bruce having given a very full description of the wall as it exists at the present day, together with the stations in rotation, and the inscriptions and other antiquities found in and about them, proceeds to discuss the question of who was the builder of the wall. Popularly it is called the wall of Severus. Antiquaries have been divided in their opinions respecting its date, some assigning it to Hadrian, others to Severus, while the same con-

flicting theories prevail with regard to the date of the vallum or turf wall which runs parallel with the stone wall to the south. The testimony of ancient writers Mr. Bruce weighs with an impartial hand; but it is chiefly on the remains themselves, on the course of the vallum and its peculiar connexion with the wall, and, mainly, on inscriptions, that he forms his belief that both works are coeval, and are to be ascribed to the genius of Hadrian; to Severus he gives the credit of making the repairs which time and the enemy had rendered necessary.

While the great castra on the *Littus Saxonium* have not supplied us with a single inscription, except the stamps on tiles found at Lynne,* along the line of the wall a great variety have from time to time been discovered, and are yet occasionally brought to light. They include many of historical importance, identifying the ancient names of the stations, and showing what soldiers were quartered in them at particular periods. Among them we find numerous auxiliary bodies from foreign countries. Nowhere do we see mention made of the Britons; but in Germany are similar records, which show that Britain contributed her share of support to the Roman legions stationed in that province, as, for example, the two inscriptions cited in our last number (pp. 48, 49.) None of the inscriptions found on the line of the wall, it is remarkable, are of a very late date, and Mr. Bruce correctly notes that not one bears any allusion to Christianity. That represented on the annexed cut is of comparatively



* Antiquities of Richborough, Reculver, and Lynne, p. 258.

the wall, and the fact that the wall was built by the Romans, and not by the Saxons, is a point which has been generally admitted by all who have written on the subject. The wall was built by the Romans, and not by the Saxons, and the fact that the wall was built by the Romans, and not by the Saxons, is a point which has been generally admitted by all who have written on the subject.



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gateway of the station. It is dedicated to Hadrian, and supplies powerful testimony in support of Mr. Bruce's theory on the date of the wall.

Another class of inscription, more numerous, and not less interesting, are those relating to worship. They embrace, as may be supposed, a wide range of divinities, the objects of adoration of the various troops stationed along the wall, from Jupiter, the Optimus and Maximus, down to Fortuna, the

protectress of horses. They are usually inscribed on altars, which were set up not only in temples, but also in the open places, and even in the fields. Hodgson states that within the limits of one modern parish four important fortified places were furnished with temples to different deities; and he adds that he felt it difficult to refrain from both admiring the piety and pitying the superstition that reared them. Sometimes the dedications are

accompanied with sculpture, as in the case of the great Mithraic group found at Housesteads. We are disposed to think the fragment shown in the annexed cut may have belonged to a

volume, they are addressed as the *Matres Tramarinae*, and Mr. Bruce remarks that it appears by another inscription the person who dedicated the altar was a tribune of the *Van-giones*. We select a fragment of one of these sculptures, in which the three



figures have been apparently represented as seated in distinct chairs, whereas they are usually placed together on a kind of settle. It was found at Netherby with another example in which the three deities are placed close together, but, as is usual with Roman sculptures in the north of England, Mr. Bruce observes, that the figures have suffered decapitation. At

kindred myth, especially as in the representation given by Hodgson there appears upon the pedestal what would seem to have been a serpent entwined round the legs of the bull. This fragment, which was dug up on the site of Cilurnum, is in a fine-grained sandstone, and measures six feet two inches in length.

The mythic personages called *Dea Matres* and *Matrones*, whose worship was probably introduced from Germany,* figure in the mythology of the Wall. On an altar found at Habitan-cum, and engraved in Mr. Bruce's



* See on this subject papers in vol. i. of the *Journal of the Archaeological Association*, and in vol. i. of the *Collectanea Antiqua*, in which is figured a remarkable example found in London.

the same place were also discovered two other groups, one of which is shewn on the preceding page, probably of a somewhat analogous character, although the figures are obviously male, and not female. It is not improbable this peculiarity may be owing to the ignorance of the sculptor. If it were intentional, we have something yet to learn in the topical department of the heathen mythology.

The volume closes with a descriptive account (illustrated by fifty cuts), of gold and silver consular and imperial coins found in 1837 near Thorngarton. Of these one of the rarest is the aureus of Nero which bears on the reverse the head of Claudius. We believe the discovery of coins on the line of the Wall has in more than one instance led to the disastrous consequences of lawsuits,* and thus the question of the *treasure-*

trove law and its pernicious tendency as regards the preservation of antiquities naturally suggests itself for consideration. Something was done at the Oxford meeting of the Archæological Institute relative to this question, and it is to be hoped it did not end as matters mooted by public bodies often do, in passing a resolution.

In taking leave of Mr. Bruce's work we may express a hope that our brief notice of some of its attractions may promote its circulation. The author's style renders it highly readable, the facts he has collected will make it useful for reference, and its portability and the clear arrangement of the subject-matter should introduce it as a companion to all who may desire to study fully one of the noblest monuments of our country.



WEST PORTAL OF AMBOGLANNA (FROM THE INSIDE).

(Described in p. 150).

* Not only coins but other objects of value have been repeatedly secreted from the lord of the manor, who keeps a close watch on discoveries. The late Mr. Brumell's silver pateræ were found in this district; they constituted only a small part of the hoard which was melted by the Newcastle silversmiths.

ON THE POETRY OF THOMAS LODGE.

AT the time we copied the beautiful quotation from Lodge's poem in praise of a solitary life, which commences an article on that poet and his works in the *Gent. Mag.* for December last, we did not recollect that part of it had been printed by Ellis in his "Specimens" (ii. 289, edit. 1811), or we might have chosen some other passage, which would have suited our purpose equally well, and which it would not have been at all difficult to find among the many charming lyrical productions Lodge has left behind him. Ellis was, however, by no means well read in Lodge: he imputes to him pieces with which he had nothing in the world to do, and he deprives him of poems that, upon the clearest evidence, came from his pen. It may be said that information upon such subjects was not, in Ellis's time, so abundant and accurate as it is now; but as long as seventy years ago it was perfectly well known to all the readers of Shakspeare, that Lodge was not the author of "Promos and Cassandra," which is strangely assigned to him by Ellis, and that he was the author of the song "To Phillis, the fair Shepherdess," which Ellis takes from Lodge and gives to Sir Edward Dyer. These blunders are the more remarkable in the edit. of the "Specimens" in 1811, because it is a fact, which we are able to establish on incontrovertible testimony, that those three volumes were superintended through the press by the late Richard Heber, a man whose bibliographical knowledge, especially as regards English poetry, was most extensive as well as most minute: we have some of his own proof sheets of the work now before us, and they are elaborately corrected throughout; yet he allowed it to stand that Lodge and not Whetstone (in whose name the

play was printed more than 270 years ago) was the author of "Promos and Cassandra," and that Sir Edward Dyer, and not Lodge, was the writer of the song to Phillis.

The very name of Phillis ought to have led Ellis and Heber to suspect that in the latter instance they were repeating an error, committed originally by Bodenham, the editor of "England's Helicon," 1600 and 1614; for this song "To Phillis, the fair Shepherdess," is contained, word for word, in Lodge's "Phillis; honoured with pastorall Sonnets, Elegies, and amorous Delights," which, as we shewed in our former article, was published in 1593. It was the poet's eighth work, and it was a decided imitation of Daniel's "Delia," which had made its appearance the year before, and became so popular, that it was again printed in 1592, and a third and fourth times in 1594 and 1595. The public admiration Daniel's "Delia" excited, induced Lodge to write his "Phillis;" and near the very commencement of it he pays a warm and just tribute not merely to Daniel, of whose work he speaks by its title, but to Spenser, whom he addresses by his poetical name of Colin. We extract the passage because (on account of the scarcity of Lodge's "Phillis") it has never been quoted in reference to two such great poets, and because it is a proof of Lodge's generosity of mind, which enabled him to afford to applaud rivals as they deserved. We modernise the spelling, as in our former quotations, because nothing is gained, in a case of this kind, by adhering to the old orthography, and something of grace and smoothness (for which Lodge is especially distinguished) may be lost by it. The two subsequent stanzas are from what Lodge calls "the Induction" to his "Phillis," 1593.

Go, weeping trouchman,* in your sighing weeds;
Under a great Mæccenas I have placed you.
If so you come where learned Colin feeds
His lovely flock, pack thence and quickly haste you:
You are but mists before so bright a sun,
Who hath the palm for deep invention won.

* A "trouchman" is an interpreter.

Kiss Delia's hand for her sweet prophet's sake,
Whose not affected, but well couched tears
Have power, have worth, a marble mind to shake;
Whose fame no iron age or time outwears.
Then, lay you down in Phillis' lap and sleep,
Until she weeping read, and reading weep.

Lodge was not a great original genius: he did not, like all great minds, strike out a new path for himself; and compel others to follow it; but he had a copious and a very harmonious use of our language, and displayed good taste in his images and allusions, whenever he was not led astray by the love of popularity, or by the desire of producing something like what he saw done by others, and done in some respects better than he could accomplish. Thus the latter part of the work before us contains what its author calls "the tragical Complaint of Elstred," which, in some more important particulars than the mere title, resembles Daniel's "Complaint of Rosamond." As Daniel had appended his "Rosamond" to his "Delia" in 1592, so Lodge appended his "Elstred" to his "Phillis" in 1593. It is, in truth, the old story of Loerine, who concealed Elstred in a labyrinth to secure her against his Queen, in the same way that Henry II. concealed Rosamond

in a labyrinth to secure her against his Queen. From this portion of Lodge's work we do not think it necessary to quote anything, and it certainly will not bear comparison with the object of its imitation.

What, perhaps, most strikes us in Lodge's "Phillis," is his abundant, too abundant, use of double rhymes: now and then he employs them with graceful effect, but they are more frequently constrained; and for the sake of one happy line we are sometimes obliged to put up with others, which would have been much more agreeable if they had been less forced and elaborate. Take the following sonnet, for instance, which is interesting because it relates personally to the writer and to his disappointments, but which would have read better if Lodge had displayed in it more of that simplicity of style, for which at times he is remarkable beyond most of his contemporaries.

SONNET XL.

Resembling none, and none so poor as I,
Poor to the world, and poor in each esteem
Whose first-born loves at first obscur'd did die,
And bred no fame, but flame of base misdeem;
Under the ensign of whose tired pen
Love's legions forth have mask'd, by others masked.
Think how I live, wronged by ill-tongued men,
Not master of myself, to all things tasked.
Oh thou that canst, and she that may do all things,
Support these languishing conceits that perish:
Look on their growth: perhaps these silly small things
May win the worldly palm, so you do cherish.
Homer bath vow'd, and I with him do vow this,
He will and shall revive, if you allow this.

The above, as will be perceived, is only a sonnet inasmuch as it is confined to fourteen lines; and the great majority of those who, in the time of Lodge, wrote what they called "sonnets," refused to be bound by the rigid rules laid down by the Italians in

this respect. Many short poems were then designated "sonnets" which were merely of a lyrical character, and in his "Phillis" Lodge has several of this description; in some cases they do not even adhere to the heroic measure of ten-syllable lines, as in what follows:

SONNET XLII.

Love gives* the roses of thy lips,
And flies about them like a bee:
If I approach, he forward skips,
And if I kiss, he stingeth me.

* The word "gives" is misprinted *guides* in the original.

Love in thine eyes doth build his bower,
 And sleeps within their pretty shine :
 And if I look, the boy will lower,
 And from their orbs shoots shafts divine.

Love works thy heart within his fire,
 And in my tears doth form the same,
 And, if I tempt it, will retire,
 And of my complaints doth make a game.

Love, let me cull her fairest flowers,
 And pity me, and calm her eye :
 Make soft her heart, dissolve her lowers,
 And I will praise thy deity.

But if thou do not, Love, I'll truly serve her
 In spite of thee, and by firm faith deserve her.

This is very harmonious if not very original, and few poets of our own day could go beyond it in elegance of thought and felicity of expression. It is the last specimen we shall take from "Phillis," a production of such extreme rarity that the writer never saw more than one copy of it.

It has, however, always been included in the lists of Lodge's performances; but such has not been the case with an earlier work which undoubtedly came from his pen. We

allude to his "Life of Robert, second Duke of Normandy," a prose romance, with eight pieces of poetry interspersed, most of them of inferior merit, intended merely to relieve the narrative, but with one production of such vivacity and spirit, independently of the fascinating wording, that it well deserves to be quoted. It is a song, which the author describes as sung "by a fair delicious damsel, crowned with a garland of roses, apparelled in the manner of a Hamadryad."

SONG.

Pluck the fruit, and taste the pleasure,
 Youthful lordings of delight ;
 Whilst occasion gives you leisure,
 Feed your fancies and your sight.
 After death, when you are gone,
 Joy and pleasure is there none.

Here on earth is nothing stable,
 Fortune's changes well are known ;
 Whilst as youth doth then enable,
 Let your seeds of joy be sown.
 After death, when you are gone,
 Joy and pleasure is there none.

Feast it freely with your lovers,
 Blyth and wanton sweets do fade ;
 Whilst that lovely Cupid hovers
 Round about this lonely shade,
 Sport it freely, one and one,
 After death is pleasure none.

Now the pleasant Spring allureth,
 And both place and time invite ;
 Out, alas ! what heart endureth
 To disclaim his sweet delight ?
 After death, when we are gone,
 Joy and pleasure is there none.

This has never been extracted before, because the work has never been examined before, and we only hope that the single known copy, which once belonged to Heber, who lent it

to the writer, has not gone to America, whither so many of the best works of our oldest authors have within the last ten years been transmitted.

Another of Lodge's rarest works is

of a similar description—a romance, with verse occasionally inserted for variety; and we may feel assured that productions of this popular class have in many instances become scarce in consequence of the number of hands through which they have passed, and the wear and tear to which they have been exposed. “*The Life and Death of William Longbeard*” was published

in 1593, with a very attractive title, since it was “accompanied with many other most pleasant and pretty histories,” and as it was much read it has been much destroyed. Here Lodge was sometimes indebted to foreign originals for the poems he introduces: such is the case with the following, the original of which is to be found in Muratori, among his Italian specimens.

When I admire the rose,
That nature makes repose
In you, the best of many,
More fair and blest than any,
And see how curious art
Hath decked every part,
I think with doubtful view
Whether you be the rose, or the rose you.

Lodge admits this to be an “imitation,” but he does not tell us, as the fact is, that it is merely a translation, and that not a very happy one. The most remarkable poem in this work is, however, Lodge’s own, and he calls it the “*Ode of William Longbeard*,” although he obviously means to speak in his proper person, lamenting the “vanity of verse.” He was of the family of Sir Thomas Lodge, a merchant of great wealth, who afterwards fell into difficulties. The nephew (for such he probably was) took to the stage to supply his temporary neces-

sities, and then abandoned it for the law, which he subsequently relinquished for medicine. Although he described himself as of Lincoln’s Inn as late as 1595, we find him called “*Doctor of Physic*” in the introductory matter to Bodenham’s “*Belvedere*,” in 1600; and from what Lodge says in his “*Ode*” in “*William Longbeard*” we find that he was tired of poetry, and its almost consequent poverty, as early as 1593: he has enumerated certain ancient poets, and then proceeds,

All these, though Greeks they were,
And used that fluent tongue,
In course of many a year
Their works are lost, and have no biding long.
Then I, who want wit’s sap,
And write but bastard rhyme,
May I expect the hap
That my endeavours may o’ercome the time?
No, no; ’tis far more meet
To follow merchants’ life;
Or at the judges’ feet
To sell my tongue for bribes to maintain strife.

We have seen him as early as 1589 renouncing, and almost denouncing, the stage (see *Gent. Mag.* for December, 1850, p. 609), which brings to mind a misprint in our last article, where it is said that Lodge’s dramatic works were written and acted “at least seven years before Shakespere joined a theatrical company in London.” The date ought, of course, to be 1580, instead of 1589, for it is conjectured that our great dramatist came to the metropolis about 1587. Certain it is

that his contemporary, Lodge, determined entirely to separate himself from plays and players in 1589; and in 1593, being then a student of Lincoln’s Inn, he decided that it was better to sell his tongue at the judges’ feet, than longer to cultivate poetry. Hear what he says upon the same subject two years afterwards, when he printed his “*Fig for Momus*”: it is in an eclogue between Wagrin, a name meant for some unascertained author of the time, and himself:—

In such a world, where worth hath no reward,
 Where all the Gods want shrines but greedy gain,
 Where science sleeps, and ignorance is heard,
 Why should I lose my sleep, or break my brain?
 Can virtue spring that wanteth due regard?
 No, Wagrin, no: 'tis wisdom to refrain
 In such an age, where learning hath no laud,
 Or needy Homer welcome and applaud.
 Sweet Muses, my companions and repose,
 Tir'd with contempts, in silence now record
 Your pleasures past, disdaining to disclose
 Your worth to them who wisdom have abhorr'd;
 Make me the judge and writer of your woes,
 Whilst senseless walls (where I your treasures hoard)
 Do hear such grief as, were they aught but stone
 Hew'd in this age, they might consume with moan.

Here we have strength and vigour; and the poet's sufferings and disappointments roused him to a pitch of boldness and freedom, which produces something more pungent and severe, though not more imaginative, than the previous styles in which we have seen him write. It is in the higher walks of imagination that Lodge fails: he has fancy enough, and language adapted to his fancy: he bites to the bone now and then in his satires, and does not

seem to care much upon whom he fixes his teeth. Be it remembered also, that this was a department of poetry new in the time of Lodge; for, excepting some questionable productions by Sir Thomas Wyatt, and one piece by Gascoigne, nobody had yet printed satires, when Lodge put forth his "Fig for Momus," which in its very title shews contempt for his adversaries. He thus speaks out in the very opening of his work:—

All men are willing with the world to halt,
 But no man takes delight to know his fault.
 He is a gallant fit to serve my Lord,
 Which claws and soothes him up at every word;
 That cries, when his lame poesy he hears,
 'Tis rare, my Lord! 'twill pass the nicest ears.
 This makes Auphidius welcome to good cheer,
 And spend his master forty pounds a year,
 And keeps his plaise-mouth'd wife in welts and gards,
 For flattery can never want rewards.

So little is known of Lodge and of his productions, even by the best informed on our old poets and poetry, that nobody has yet discovered that he had the courage in one of his Eclogues (II. "To happy Menalcus"), to refer, in the most distinct manner, to an important but obscure incident in the life of Lord Treasurer Burghley, viz. his retirement as a hermit to a

cottage in the neighbourhood of his great house at Theobalds, and his perseverance in that retirement until he was drawn from it by the personal visit and entreaties of the Queen. Lodge addresses Lord Burghley by the name of Eglon, and commences his eclogue in the following unmis- takeable lines:—

What wrong or discontent, old Eglon, hath withheld
 Thine honourable age from governing the State?
 Why livest thou thus apart, whose wisdom wont to shield
 Our kingdom from the storms of foes and home-bred hate?

And Eglon replies,—

Ah, Philides, the taste of troubles I have felt,
 Mine actions misconceiv'd, my zeal esteem'd impure,
 My policy deceit (where faithfully I dealt),
 These wrongs, all undeserv'd, have made me live obscure;

and so he proceeds, in a manner most intelligible to those who are acquainted with the history of the period, but in a

manner that required great boldness on the part of Lodge in times like those. Eglon afterwards adds,—

Let all these reasons pass of envy and disgrace,
 Sufficient to withdraw a man from commonweal.
 Not these alone procure me leave mine honour'd place,
 But this—because 'tis time with State no more to deal.
 The hour prefix'd is come, the resolution fixt,
 Wherein I must and will give over government.

This new view of Lodge's second eclogue in his "Fig for Momus"—a view which cannot be doubted by those who take the trouble to read it—gives it a peculiar and a historical interest upon which we cannot at present dwell, having already exceeded the limits it is necessary we should prescribe to ourselves. The wonder is that these and other points in the writings of Lodge should never have been perceived. The "Fig for Momus" is one of the least rare of the author's works; it has often been

noticed and criticised. It was transcribed by Thomas Park in 1812, and reprinted at the Auchinleck press in 1817; but Lodge's drift in the satires, epistles, and eclogues of which it consists, and especially in that eclogue to which we have particularly adverted, has never been understood. The allusions to Spenser, Daniel, Drayton, and other poets are frequent and obvious, but we meet with no mention, and no hint even, of Shakespeare.

J. PATNE COLLIER.

JUNIUS AND LORD CHESTERFIELD.*

EVOKED in vain, from Woodfall to Bohn; from February 1773 to January 1851; promised often, but never found; always coming, but hopelessly gone: eighty years have elapsed, and the mythic Junius still remains undiscovered and undiscoverable. Continually, as at first, *stat nominis umbra*! Talk of the shadowless man! what is he to the substanceless shadow of the inscrutable one?

What has been gained to the determination of this question by the promising and pregnant publication of the private letters from Junius to Woodfall? The inexplicable mystery of the correspondence under the signature of C. What has darkened the obscure and rendered confusion worse confounded equal to the republication of the letter to an Honourable Brigadier General? Bearing a resemblance to the manner of Junius so undeniably strong in very many respects that it was thought its production must lead to a discovery of the writer under the latter signature, what has been its effect? It carries back our inquiries (thereby immensely adding to our difficulties) from 1769 to 1760. What have become of Atticus, Lucius, Brutus,

Poplicola? Who now believes in the identity with Junius of any one of these "esteemed correspondents" of the Public Advertiser? In the meantime Junius is established as a classic in the language, and the solution of the problem becomes a desideratum in literature as well as a question of politics: a new phase, which may not have occurred to those by whom any supposed new lights are rather ungraciously withheld. Be this as it may, no noonday effulgence is shed on us, but the reverse. Distant rumours of hidden correspondence, mysterious hints of awful disclosures, gradually resolve themselves into the simplest forms of courteous commonplaces, or into twopenny-post promises of future revelation.

While difficulties thus accumulate, and authentic information is refused, we are constantly amused with new and wonderful discoveries. Some of these "unveilings of the prophet" are pompously announced as triumphant *epochas*; some intimations are dark and oracular, some proceed on fanciful facts, others are offered as modest suggestions. All exhibit, in the particular case of each new-found claim-

* Junius and his Works compared with the Character and Writings of Lord Chesterfield. By William Cramp. Lewes.

ant, the most extraordinary coincidences, similarity of style, peculiarities of expression, agreement of sentiment, concurrence in circumstances, of convenient presence and absence, time and place, facts and dates, such as to be absolutely decisive in favour of each separate aspirant. There "be ten Richmonds in the field;" but has the detective spear of criticism as yet pierced the one true knight? What have we gained by a diligence of research which has been most exemplary? History, public and private, has been laid bare and carefully dissected; the catalogue of noble authors has been applied to and exhausted; the great parliamentary orators, the brightest literary luminaries of the last age, have been summoned and interrogated, but all in vain. No candidate has been found to satisfy singly all the critical requirements "*qui Bavium non odit*," &c. He who has faith in Boyd may swallow Lloyd, and the same may delight in the composition of the picture of a decrepit, paralytic, old nobleman, jumping into hackney coaches and running in and out of coffee-houses, distancing both waiters and watchers, and bearing off dispatches addressed to "Mr. John Fretly, Exchange Coffee House, Strand." It is an incredulous age, and regards modern miracles with peculiar distrust.

Despair makes speculators adventurous. Sir Fortunatus Dwarries fires at the covey. He opines that the letters may have been written by everybody. Our able associate of the Athenæum seems almost to infer that they can have been written by nobody. Nothing, indeed, now is left to ingenuity and paradox but to maintain, of these intractable papers, that they have not been written at all.

We, who are matter-of-fact people, do not go this extreme length, even of so obscure, dim, and doubtful an æra; but we certainly regard Lord Chesterfield as a fabulous author of the letters of Junius. In the first place, as regards the rank of the writer of those remarkable papers, which are productions prepared with extreme care and labour,

"All our guesses why should lords engross?"

We are very much inclined to agree with the observations of Almon, who (well versed in patrician literature),

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in the preface to his edition of the Letters, remarks: "Do noblemen and gentlemen of the highest rank and station sit down to the exercise of writing a long connected series of political letters for the newspapers? The letters of Junius, be it remembered, continued three years. The writer must have resided on the spot, as is proved by the immediate replications to answers. No nobleman would live three successive whole years in London for the sake of writing political letters and answering anonymous antagonists." Would any nobleman have corresponded, *proprio Marte*, with Mr. Wilkes or Mr. Horne (Tooke), or have personally interfered in favour of Alderman Sawbridge in city politics, or have requested Mr. Wilkes to correct his dedication, or to procure for him legal authorities? A clerk in the War Office, the friend of Calcraft, was certainly a more likely person. And then Lord Chesterfield, of all noblemen of his time, was the most unlikely to engage in such servitude; he, whose epigrammatic composition was the pen of a ready writer, who is supposed never to have written anything twice in his life. His Lordship might have laboured a joke, but not an argument; and would never have submitted to that "slavery of writing" of which even the hackneyed Junius feelingly complains.

Again, we can never believe Junius to have been a man of advanced age and of any degree of decrepitude. His last letters, under the signature of Veteran, are full of life, spirit, and vigour. His aspirations are those of ardent youth and conscious power. To Woodfall he says "You *shall* know me by my works." To Wilkes, as late as 1771, "Though I do not disclaim the idea of personal views to future honours and advantages (you would not believe me if I did), yet I can truly affirm that neither are they little in themselves nor can they, by any possible conjecture, be collected from my writings." These are indications of a buoyant spirit, looking forward to the future accomplishment of lofty purposes, contemplating successful achievements to be distantly effected. They belong not to a veteran statesman of a past æra, whose part has been played out, who has no interest

in present changes, who is corporeally, if not quite mentally, defunct. Junius, whoever he was, felt an intense interest in a change of ministry, which he laboured incessantly to bring about, and by which he hoped and expected personally to profit. To bring in Chatham and Grenville administration, in which the Rockingham and Shelburne parties might participate, was undoubtedly his grand political object. Lord Chesterfield could have felt no such cares or desires, and was incapable of the enjoyment of such success, could it have been procured. His son, for whose advancement he is supposed to have felt so much anxiety, died in 1768, a year before Junius appeared, whose first letter was in January 1769. Lord Chesterfield had been afflicted with paralysis, and lost the use of his lower extremities, two years before, in 1767. At the time when a sketch of the life of Lord Barrington in the letters of Veteran abruptly terminated, after a satirical picture of the interior of the War Office, containing also a spirited dialogue of singular graphic power and great dramatic effect, and which most probably led to the detection of the author, Lord Chesterfield was labouring under "a four months' diarrhoea, which Dr. Warren was unable to stop;" and upon this one occasion at least, to prove that he was not shamming, which is Mr. Cramp's *nostrum*, his Lordship died of his complaints. Had it been otherwise, had Lord Chesterfield been at the time in the healthy enjoyment of his faculties, both bodily and mental, what interest could his Lordship have felt in the official jealousies and petty personal quarrels between Little Shammy (Chamber), the bill-broker, Francis, and D'Oyley? Junius, in fact, never threw away his invectives, never introduced his withering sarcasm merely to avenge insults and gratify resentments; he used the most frightful distraction, with unswerving constancy of purpose, to destroy the foe, and possess himself of his spoils. Junius, when in 1769 he determined *per fas et nefas* to drive the Duke of Grafton from office, taunts his Grace repeatedly with the subject of bastardy, and why? because it was a telling topic of popular odium. Not so, say Mr. Cramp; the letter-writer reverts so often to the subject of bastardy, because it was a

subject upon which he was himself particularly sore and sensitive, from a morbid feeling; and by this strange taste you may know him. We think the reason first given the more natural and probable; the last may be the most ingenious.

That Lord Chesterfield, "a wit among lords," a nobleman who enjoyed a transcendently high colloquial reputation, a brilliant narrator, and skilful embellisher, a man who knew everybody and spared nobody, would be the occasional contributor of a bitter political or personal jest to the Public Advertiser, is highly credible. We can easily believe that the anecdotes, published a little before this time, of "Lord Chatham's injury from a fall upstairs," and of "Charles Townshend's pain in his side (it is not said *on which side*)," proceeded from the smartness of Lord Chesterfield; but we believe that, with all his great acknowledged abilities, his lordship would have been found entirely wanting in activity, steadiness, and perseverance for the taskwork of a regular journalist contributor; that he would have proved but a lord, a macaroni, dilettante, dandy, epigrammatist among intellectual operatives,—working men of letters. Such a nobleman as Lord Chesterfield may have been an admirable auxiliary to Junius, but could not have been Junius.

Glad should we have been to have found in Lord Chesterfield, not only a Correggio (a correspondent, in our judgment, unappropriated), but any clue to the mysterious C, which is a *dignus civis malus*. Anxiously did we desire to find it incontrovertibly established, that to his lordship ought to be ascribed that perplexing letter to the Brigadier, which forms the greatest difficulty in the consideration of this subject.

The early letters of what has been called the Townshend series, are of a light and lively style of composition, and disclose a polished irony which might have flowed from Lord Chesterfield. Upon the subject too of most frequent reference, the Viceroyalty of Ireland, Lord Chesterfield had practical experience, and was very likely to entertain excited personal feelings. His antipathy to George the Second and to Lord George Sackville at the

same time (a remarkable trait), and some hostility to George the Third, can be conceived. Upon the whole it is not impossible (our critical benignity towards Mr. Cramp can go no further) that from first to last, from the early letter of the Brigadier-General to the last letters of Veteran, containing the life of Lord Barrington, what has been called "the conversable entertaining table wit" of Lord Chesterfield, his propensity to ridicule, his fund of anecdote, his ready wit, the copiousness of his invention, and the fertility of his imagination, "abominably given," as Lord Hervey records, "to fable," might have formed the staple of the personal satire in the more objectionable of these epistolary productions; the dreadful passages of which Burke took care to say, we believe truly, that "he could not write them if he would, and would not if he could." The pamphlets "The Case of the Hanover Troops," and the "Vindication of that Pamphlet," were joint productions of Lord Chesterfield and Mr. Waller, the working out the piece in its statistical details being the share of Mr. Waller. The prentice-hand (discernible in the first paragraph of the letter to Brigadier-General Townshend), when it had by practice attained greater proficiency, might reach its highest excellence in the Letters of Junius, availing itself always of the same resources of private anecdote and political satire and invective. If Junius can be considered, as Sir Fortunatus Dwaris has with broadness and distinctness put forth, not as "an individual but a faction," Lord Chesterfield, with his vindictive motives and implacable resentments, and his immense available resources of anecdote and private history, may well be considered capable of becoming an active partner and contributor, notwithstanding his great age and infirmities. Dr. Francis was at the time chaplain to Lord Chesterfield, and high in his lordship's intimacy and favour. To Lord Chesterfield Dr. Francis dedicated a play. Dr. Francis was at the same time a favourite with the King, and an associate at Calcraft's and elsewhere with Lord Holland.

The following remark of Mr. Cramp appears to us to be just in itself, and the more deserving notice, as we think

that too much stress has been laid by all the contending parties upon the non-appearance or non-production of the vellum-bound copies of the Letters. "There can be little doubt that the vellum-bound books were intended for Lord Chatham, but, as his lordship had disregarded Junius's application for support in the attack upon Lord Mansfield, it is probable that the vellum-bound books remained in the hands of Woodfall."

The views of Mr. Cramp, as to the part sustained by Sir Philip Francis in the matter of Junius, are certainly original and striking, and marvellous;—if true.

"Lord Barrington" (he says, p. 84.) "was the principal person employed by the king to discover the anonymous writer. Junius, still writing under the signature of Veteran, but requiring of Woodfall that the fact might be kept a profound secret, published his *Memoirs of Lord Barrington* on 12th of May, 1772. This was a short time before Mr. Francis was turned out of the War Office. On reflection, Lord Barrington must have felt that Philip Francis could not have been his historian. Turning his attention to the very few then living who had known him in early life, the truth must have flashed upon his mind that his enemy was no other than Lord Chesterfield, who had known Lord Barrington at the Duke of Newcastle's table and at his own. It is not improbable that Francis assisted in tracing the letters to Lord Chesterfield. The ex-clerk was, perhaps, too ready to admit the share he might inadvertently have had in disclosing certain scenes in the War Office, and in transacting at least the conveyancing part of the correspondence of Junius. It became necessary that those who had assisted in the discovery of Junius should be silenced, and, in some instances, rewarded to secure their fidelity."

"*Nil admirari*," &c.

To marvel not, 'tis all the art I know,
To make men balance'd, and to keep them so.

To such readers, and they are numerous and of all grades, as will be content with nothing less than a peer for the author of Junius, it may be acceptable to be presented with a brief summary of the evidence, the facts and conclusions, the surmises and conjectures, which have been at various times ventilated under this head of the inquiry.

Lord Temple, it is apparent, was,

down to a very late period, without any certain information who was the real author of the letters, though very solicitous to discover him: Lord Temple too, was always upon a false scent; his lordship's suspicions resting upon Single-speech Hamilton. It could only have been from Lord Chatham that Lord Temple learnt the actual writer, and Lord Camden's charge that a secret known only to himself, Lord Temple, and Lord Chatham, had been communicated to Junius, applies with equal force to Lord Chatham and to Lord Temple.

Lord Chatham had employed young Francis in early life as his lordship's amanuensis and private secretary. This circumstance would occasion a familiarity with Francis's style and manner of writing, which might naturally excite suspicions, and lead to the detection of Junius. Sir Philip Francis disclosed this fact to Lady Francis, and added, that afterwards Lord Chatham rendered Junius valuable assistance. If we look to the *animus* and test the likelihood by the *cui bono*, we find that Lord Chatham had, at the time, a strong motive for wishing to displace the administration of the Duke of Grafton.

Two great men, and leading statesmen of the day, Lord Chatham and Lord Holland, were always opposed to each other. It must have been a rare position for any person to be attached or devoted to both. They had, however, this in common: both were

the objects of unsparing attack from all the public writers of the period. The "defaulter of unaccounted millions," and the patriot turned peer, were both always spared and befriended by Junius. Whoever Junius was, he must have been a person who had grounds for kindly or grateful feelings towards both these noble and adverse lords. Francis owed his first appointment to Lord Holland, his second to Lord Chatham.

Lord Holland may have contributed much occasional information about the court and ministry to Dr. Francis, and discussed the topics of the day in convivial freedom at Calcraft's table, *noctes, convaque nearum*; but any aid so rendered to Junius must have been unconsciously afforded and unintentional. Lord Chesterfield may have furnished much malicious satire and scandalous private history, and would be ready to do it from pure love of mischief, and in utter indifference to truth. It was told to George the Second, that Lord Chesterfield was writing a history. "It will be full," said the king, "of malice and lies."

Of all coincidences remarked, in every case none is so impressive as that contained in the *escape* of Burke to Boswell (vol. iii. Johnson's Life), "the melancholy contortions of the sibyl, without the inspiration:" Junius to Sir W. Draper, "the melancholy madness of poetry, without the inspiration." What in the Chesterfieldiana is like this Burkism? ♣

HISTORICAL ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE REIGN OF HENRY VII.

DERIVED FROM THE MUNICIPAL ARCHIVES OF YORK.

UNDER this title it is proposed to present to our readers two or three articles, composed chiefly of selections from the municipal archives of the city of York, relating to events which occurred in that city in the former part of the reign of King Henry VII.

Few details are given, either by the chronicler or the general historian, of the domestic policy of Henry's government during the earlier years of his reign. It is even difficult to trace

the steps by which the first of the proud and arbitrary Tudors attained that height of political power which is characterised by an eminent writer,* as the "triumph of monarchy." Any additional facts or documents drawn from inedited sources, and illustrative of this interesting and important period, cannot fail to be acceptable to the historical inquirer.

It is represented to have been a stroke of sagacious policy on the part

* Guizot.

of the new monarch that, previous to the dissolution of his first parliament, he granted a general pardon to the adherents of his predecessor; and so anxious was he, observes Dr. Lingard, "to monopolise the whole merit of this measure, that he would not allow it to originate at the intercession or to be issued with the concurrence of the two houses."

The first document we propose to quote will show that Henry had adopted this conciliatory line of conduct towards his northern subjects within a month after his victory at Bosworth, and several weeks before his first parliament assembled. A royal proclamation, dated at Westminster, on the 24th of September,* was brought to the city of York on the 8th of October, by a servant of Sir Robert Ryther, the sheriff of the county, and delivered to the mayor and his brethren then assembled in council, with a mandatory letter from the Lords Fitzhugh and Clifford, Sir Hugh Hastings, and the sheriff, requiring the proclamation to be published throughout the city in the customary manner. Some of the expressions used in this manifesto are remarkable:—

"Forasmuche as many and diverse persones of the North parties of this our land, knyghtes, esquires, gentilmen, and othere have doone us now of late grete displeaser, being ayenst us in the feld with the adversarye of us, enemy of nature and of all publike wele, which, as we be enfourmed, repenting their defaultes, desiring to doo us suche pleasir and service as might reduce them unto our grace and favour, We, moved aswell of pitie as for the grete damiges, perelles, lossys of goodes and lives, that the auncestours of thinhabitauntes of that cuntrie have bourne and sufferd for the quarell and title of the moost famous prince and of blissed memorye King Henry the sixt our uncle: and also for that they of thoos parties be necessarye and according to there dutie most defend this land ayenst the Scottes, of our especiall grace pardon to all persones within our counties of Nottingham, York, Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmorland, our cite of York

and the bishopricke of Durham, and the towne of Hull, almaner riottes, murders, treasohns, felonyes, insurreccions, conspiracies ayenst there liegcauncies doone and committed, and all other offenses and trespasses, what so ever they be, by theme or by any of theme doone ayenst us before the xxij. day of Septembre, in the furst yere of our reigne; except Sir Ric. Ratcliffe, Sir James Haryngton, Sir Robert Haryngton, Sir Thomas Pilkynghon, Sir Thomas Broghton, Sir Robert Medilton, Thomas Metcalf, and Miles Metcalf."†

Among the few persons specially excluded from the benefit of the King's act of grace, the citizens of York must have been grieved to find the name of Miles Metcalf, who at that time held the important office of Recorder of the city. He had been appointed to the Recordership upon the recommendation of King Edward IV. and soon after the accession of King Richard III. was raised to the dignity of a judge of the county palatine of Lancaster, at the same time that his brother, Thomas Metcalf, also one of the excepted persons, was made Chancellor of the Duchy. There is no doubt that the Metcalfes‡ had been personal friends and zealous adherents of Richard, and their exclusion from the general amnesty, however regretted, could scarcely be unexpected. The announcement of this decided mark of the King's displeasure did not induce the Recorder to quit his post. We find him assisting the Lord Mayor and his brethren in their deliberations on the 14th of October, a few days previous to their receipt of the following royal missive:—

"By the King.

"To our trusty and welbeloved the Mair, Shireffes, and Aldermen of our cite of York.

"Trusty and welbeloved, we grete you wele, and forasmuche we perfetly undrestande that Miles Metcalf, which as yit occupyes the rome and office of Recordour of our cite of York, hath doon that ayenst us which dishableth hym to exercise thinges of auctoritie concernyng an hool comonaltie, which, by his sedicious meanes, might . . . and falle to diverse inconveniences, We, in eschewing the same,

* A.D. 1485. Parliament did not meet until the 7th of November.

† All these persons, except the Metcalfes, were afterwards attainted.

‡ The family seat of the Metcalfes was Nappa Hall in Wensleydale, a short distance from Middleham Castle, the favourite Yorkshire residence of King Richard III. The Harleian MS. No. 433, contains the minute of a warrant, dated 17th February, 2nd Rich. III. to pay Miles Metcalf 20*l.* lent to the King at York.

are verily assured of the trouthe and fidelitie of our trusty and welbeloved Ric. Grene, whos cunningg and habilitie sufficeth as we here to the . . . of the said rowme, desire therfor and pray you that in respect of the premisses and at oure contemplacion it wold like you to have him before any othere especially recommended; in accomplishment wherof ye wold ministre unto us right singler pleaser to be remembred in any your resonable desires hereafter, desiring you to acertayne us of your doyngs herein by our servaunt this berer. Even undre our signet, at our manour of . . . the second day of Octobre."

The corporation did not relish the King's interference with their privileges, nor were they inclined to dismiss thus summarily their old servant. They merely entered upon their minutes that "oone Richard Grene, gent. shuld occupie the office of Recorder unto such tyme as shall pleas the Kinges highnesse to call Miles Metcalfe, late occupying the said office, unto his grace and favour," an event to which they obviously looked forward with the fullest confidence. In the mean time Metcalfe entreated them to continue their favour to him as far as they lawfully might, representing that "he ne doubtid to be excusid of suche haynous thinges as was laid ayenst hym touching his extreme demeanaunce ayenst the Kinges grace, and trustid verily to be in the Kinges favour, for the whiche he had maid and daily intended to make suyt unto my lord Fitzlugh and othere his good lordes whose favoures and laboures myght proufflit hym in that behalve." The corporation were not inactive. They despatched their serjeant at mace, John Sponer, with letters addressed to the Archbishop of York and to Master Henry Carnebull, the Archbishop's secretary, urging them to intercede with the King in favour of Metcalfe. The following answers will show that the city authorities possessed some influence with their diocesan:—

"To the worshipful and my right entierly beloved frendes the Maire, Aldermen, and othere of the counsaile of the chambre of the cite of York.

"Worshipfull and right welbeloved, I comaunde me unto you, and let you wit, that yisterday I receyved from you a lettre

delivered me at Stanford by this berer, whiche with my writings I sent immediately unto the Kinges grace, not oonly to shewe unto the same your good dispositions, but also if any man wold meane to hinder you unto his highnesse by informacion sinistre, that ye in noo wise shuld therby be hurted, as more largely I shall shew you at my comyng to Bissshopthorpe, whiche shalbe on Saturday next with the grace of God, who have you ever in keping. At Grantham, on Saturday, the xxij. day of Octobre.

"T. Ebor."*

"To the right worshipful and my especiall good masters, the Maire, &c.

"After my dutie, with recommendacion unto your good mastershippes, pleas it the same to wit, that at Stamford yisterday, my lord being at his dener, your servaunt this berer delivered hym your lettres, which, with his owne writings, he sent immediately unto the Kinges grace for such causes concernyng you and the commune wele of your cite, as er contigned in his letter of aunsweare now sent you by your said servaunt. That it wold please you to desire of me the helping of his hasty expediency I thaunk you in myne hartiest maner, and eftsones and ayene I thaunk you, acertanyng you that when I may doo thing to your pleasures and prouffittes ye shalbe sure therof and of me to the uttermost of my pore lytel powre as knoweth God, who have you, my right good masters, in his moost mercifull keping. At Grantham, on Saturday, the xxij. day of Octobre.

"Yours in service,

"HERRY CARNEBULL."

Several weeks passed and no further steps were taken in the affair of the recordership. The delay afforded Metcalfe time for prosecuting his suit with the King, but his rival began to suspect that the citizens were temporising, and the following letters were, doubtless, written at his instigation:—

"To our trusty and welbeloved the Maire, Sheriffes, Aldermen, and Counsellours of our cite of York.

"By the King.

"Trusty and welbeloved, we grete you wele. And whereas we late directed unto you our especiall lettres recommendatories for the promocioun of our welbeloved servaunt Richard Grene unto the office of Recordour of our cite there, it is shewed unto us how ye full diligently have endeavored and applied you to the accomplishment of our entent and pleaser in this

* Thomas Rotherham was archbishop of York from June 1460 until his death in May 1500.

partie, in making graunt unto hyme of the same, wherof we be right wele content and pleased and thanke you therefore hertly, praing you that like as ye have full curtasly begonne and doone, ye woll present in your good willes unto our said servaunt soo that he may be pitt in pleyne and full possession of the said office in as ample manner and forme as othre exercising the same have been of tyme passed, wherin ye shall not oonely doo unto us right good and acceptable pleasir, but cause us to have you in the more tendre remembrance of our good grace in such thinges as ye shalhave to pursue unto us in tyme to come: Yevene undre our signet at our palois of Westminster, the xijth day of Novembre."

"To my right trusty and welbeloved the Maire, Shereffes, Aldremen, and Common Counsaile of the citie of York,

"Right trusty and welbeloved, I commend me unto you, thanking you hertly of all your fathesfull herts and loving disposicion shewed unto me hertofore, and in especial now of laite in my desease and discomforth, the which I intend with Goddes grace hereafter to remembre; and where it hath liked our souverain lord of his grace especial to addresse unto you his lettres of recommendacion for my right trusty and welbeloved servaunt Richard Grene for his promocioun to the office of Recordership of the citie of York, to the which, as I am credeably enformed, at the Kinges contemplacion ye have elect and chosen the said Richard Grene, I thanke you hertly in that behalve, trusting for diverse causes ye shall hold you right well content with hyme hereafter; furthermore praing you to repute and take hyme in the said office in as large and ample forme as othre late hertofore having the said office have had and occupied; and if there be any thing that I may doo for youre wele in any behalve, ye shall finde me therunto right wele and faithfully disposed, as knoweth our Lord, whoo kepe you: Yeven undre my signet at London, the xvijth day of Novembre. Your hertly luffer,

"H. NORTHUMBERLAND."

Although these letters were received at York on Friday the 2nd of December, the council were in no hurry to take them into consideration. They

did not meet until the following Thursday, and then they determined that "the answer of the Kinges lettres shuld be put in respect unto the comynge home of Richard York,* John Feryby, and othre of the counsaill of the said citie which in that behalve shuld yeve there advyce with all othre of the counsaile;" and the next day, when the King's messenger "personally put hymself to the mayre and counsaill, desiring the same to have ane answer of the Kinges lettres and lettres direct from the said Erle, which he had delivered to the maire of there behalves," he could obtain no other reply than the excuse for delay which they had made on the preceding day.

On the 12th of December the mayor produced to the council another urgent letter from the King, which had been brought to the city by a special messenger:—

"Trusty and welbeloved, we grete you wele. And whereas ye righte lovingly to our pleaser according to the effect of our desires comprised in our lettres to you lately directed for the preferment of oure trusty and welbeloved servaunt, Richard Grene, unto thoffice of Recordour of oure citie of Yorke, have elected and accepted him unto the same; we therefore hertly thanke you, and desire you if hereafter labour be made to you for your late Recordour to be restored to the said office, or for any othre personne by you therunto to be named, that notwithstanding ye wolle sadly rest and persevere in your good willes and favours to oure said servaunt, which hath doone unto us righte good and acceptable service, so that he may occupie and enjoy the same affore any othre personne, in as large and ample fourme as it hath beene occupied and had in tyme passed, having noo respect to any labour herin you moving to the contrary, in such wise that we shall have noo cause eftsones to direct our lettres unto you for thaccomplishment of our desires abovesaid, as we trust you, and as ye entend our pleaser, and that ye yeve credence unto our trusty servaunt this berer, which shall fully acertayne us of your loving disposicions in perfourmyng of the premisses. Yeven undre our signet at oure

* Richard York and Robert Hancock, two of the absent aldermen, were the representatives of the city in Parliament, and were then attending their duty at Westminster. Alderman Hancock rode to London to the parliament on the 1st of November, and his colleague on the eighth day afterwards. Both returned to York on Sunday next after Christmas, viz. the 28th of December. They rode again to the parliament in the ensuing month, Alderman Hancock setting off on the 17th, and Alderman York on the 18th of January, and both returned on Friday the 10th of March.

palais of Westminster, the xxx. day of Novembre.

Fox, Secy."

The corporation still adhered to their previous resolve, that no answer should be given to the King until the return of the absent aldermen, whose advice they affected to regard as indispensable, "for so moche as the matter was of grete weight." They called Grene into the council-chamber, and communicated to him the King's letter, and their determination upon it. He was enraged by their obstinacy, and committed a great breach of decorum. In the presence of the lord mayor and aldermen, he snatched the King's letter out of the hands of the clerk who read it to him, and, upon being "instantly desired by the maire to part with the lettre agene, he refused soo to doo, and soo departid furth of the chambre." But Grene's anger was of no avail. On the next day after this exhibition of petulance, the corporation were summoned to receive the gratifying intelligence of Metcalf's having been admitted to the royal favour. The King's writ, "closed in yalow wax," for "Miles Metcalf, gentilman, *de non molestando*," was produced and openly read to the council. Some powerful influence must have been used to produce this sudden alteration of the King's feelings. The last privy seal on behalf of Greene is dated but three days previous to the issuing of the writ *de non molestando*.

To console the disappointed candi-

date, the corporation a few weeks afterwards accepted him to be one of their "counsellors learned in the law," and "graunted unto hym for the same xx' of yearly fee."*

Whilst this affair was in progress the citizens of York had been called upon to swear allegiance to their new sovereign. On the 25th of October the mayor produced to the assembled council the King's writ, tested at Westminster on the 16th of the same month, requiring the mayor and sheriffs to administer to all persons within the city and suburbs the following oath:—

"Ye shall swere that ye shall true subgiect and ligeman bee to our souverain lord King Henry that now is, and to his heyres kinges, and true faith and due ligeaunge to hym here, and hym support, aide, and defend ayenst all erthly creatures to youre uttrest powre. Ye shall noo treason doo, nor noone assent to. And ye shall noo thing know that shall to his moost royall persone be hurtfull, but ye shall to your powre recist it, and show it to the King or his counsaile, wherby he may have notice therof in all haste possible. Ye shall make no reteyngdour nor be re-teigned othrewise than the law will, by othe, indenture, or promysse to no manner persone contrary to the Kinges lawes, soo help you God and all seyntes, and by that boke."†

The writ was accompanied by a letter from the Lord Clifford:‡

"To my right trusty and welbeloved the Mayre of York and his brethern.

"Right trusty and welbeloved, I commaunde me unto you, latting you wit I

* Richard Greene, who aspired to be recorder of York, held a situation of trust in the establishment of the Earl of Northumberland, and had doubtless obtained the King's patronage through the influence of that nobleman. The Plumpton Correspondence contains a letter from Richard Greene to Sir Robert Plumpton (p. 79), to excuse his not attending at Knaresborough, by reason of the commands of the Earl of Northumberland to view his park and game at Topeliffe; and in one of the letters of the Earl of Northumberland in the same collection (p. 81), he speaks of "my servant, Richard Greene." The residence of the Greenses was Newby, in the parish of Topeliffe, in Yorkshire, adjacent to Cork Lodge, a seat of the Percys in the same parish, where this Earl of Northumberland was slain in the popular commotion of the year 1189. The attachment of the Greenses of Newby to the noble house of Percy continued to a later period. The two sons of Henry Greene of Newby, whose wife was a daughter of old Richard Norton, were engaged in the rebellion of the northern Earls in 1569, and imprisoned in Durham Castle.—Sharp's Memorials, p. 128.

† The form of this oath differs materially from that prescribed by the first Parliament of this reign, which was administered a few days after it assembled to the peers spiritual and temporal, the members of the House of Commons, and the officers of the King's household.—Vide Rot. Parl. vi. 287.

‡ The writer of this letter, who appears to have been at this time in official attendance upon the King in London, was Henry, tenth Lord Clifford of Skipton in Craven, usually called the Shepherd Lord. Upon the accession of Henry VII. he was

am enformed there shuld be certaine
 evel disposed people contrary ayenst the
 Kinges commaundement as in rising or
 any riots making contrary ayenst the King,
 that if they or any of them come within
 the citie to bye harnesses or any othre
 stuffe that ye arrest them and kepe them
 unto suche tyme as the King may doo his
 pleasir of them. Also if ther be any man
 that utteth any langage ayenst the Kinges
 good grace or any of his true lordes, that
 ye in like wise kepe them as ye woll aun-
 swere to his good grace. And if ye soo
 doo I doubt not bot ye doo the King good
 service and pleaser, for I let you wit this
 is the Kinges commaundement. And God
 kepe you.

"H. CLIFFORD."

Upon the sight and hearing of the
 writ and letter it was determined that
 the commons should be assembled the
 morrow next ensuing in the guildhall,
 to make the oath unto the King's grace,
 and that on the following day the
 mayor and aldermen should appear in
 the minster, before the dean of the
 same, who was appointed the King's
 commissioner to receive their oath of
 fidelity; and the Lord Clifford was
 certified by writing that his "com-
 maundement shuld be accomplished
 according to his lettres."

During the Christmas recess the
 following privy seal was received at
 York:—

"To our trusty and welbeloved the
 Maier, Recorder, Shereffes, and
 Aldermen of our citie of Yorke.

"By the King.

"Trusty and welbeloved, we grete you
 wele. And whereas it hath pleasid Almighty
 God of his infinite grace to call us unto
 the royall estate and dignitee of the crowne
 of this our realme of England, as rightfull
 enheritour of the same, wherin in tymes
 passed grete robbries, murders, man-
 slaughters, and othre heynous offenses
 have been committed and doone, and as
 we be enformed soo yit daily bene, not
 onely to the provocation of the ire of God,
 but also to our grevous displeaser, We,
 wolling the speddy and effectuell redresse
 therof, and our said royaume to be re-
 duced and broghte to his auncient honnour
 and worship, and our subgiettes of the
 same quietly to live in good rest and peax
 undre Goddes lawes and ours, desire and
 nathelesse in the straiteste wise charge you,
 and evere of you, that within twoo daies
 next after the sight herof ye assemble and
 draw you togidres at the place accustomed
 within our citie of York, ye secretly and
 discretely after your best pollicie and wis-
 dome practise a streit and a due serche
 to be maid by you, youre officers and ser-
 vants, severally and distinctly, in evere
 place convenient of our said citie, deviding
 your self as by your discrecions shalbe
 thought moost metely for evere of the
 said places to be serched at oone tyme,
 aswell in evere oostery, taverne, and sus-
 pect houses of our said citie as els where

restored to the estates and honours of which he had been deprived since the death of
 his father, the "bloody Clifford," who was slain by the Yorkists on the field of Towton
 twenty-four years before. During all that time he had lived as a shepherd in York-
 shire, or among the fells of Cumberland, where—

His daily teachers had been woods and rills,
 The silence that is in the starry sky,
 The sleep that is among the lonely hills.

When he emerged from concealment, Dr. Whitaker says, "he was almost if not
 altogether illiterate, and on that account he retired to the solitude of Barden, where
 he found a retreat equally favourable to taste, to instruction, and to devotion. When
 in Yorkshire he resided almost entirely at Barden, and with the aid of the canons of
 Bolton devoted himself to the study of astronomy and alchemy."

Most happy in the shy recess
 Of Barden's humble quietness.
 And choice of studious friends had he
 Of Bolton's dear fraternity;
 Who standing on this old church-tower,
 In many a calm propitious hour,
 Perused with him the starry sky,
 Or, in their cells, with him did pry
 For other lore,—through strong desire
 Searching the earth with chemic fire.

To all lovers of the picturesque the ruins of Barden Tower are well known as a con-
 spicuous ornament of the beautiful scenery near Bolton Abbey.

within the precincte of the same, soo as noo corner therof be unsoght, putting this in execucion the xij. day of January next comyng, and your said serche to begynne the same day at viij. of the klok in the eveneyng, and soo to continue til our said citie be through soght and serched as is abovesaid; and that all vacabuundes, idel people, mighty and valiant bergers, and other suspect personnes by yon there founde and taken, be brought unto the gaol within our said citie, there to remayne til they be enquired of and punyshed as to theme by our lawes in that case is ordigned, latting you wit that for the sure accomplishment of our entent herin we have yevene semblable commaundementes to all othre officers and ministers of evere shire, citie, borough, and franchise within this our realme, and woll that ye certifie us by your writings the names of evere of you that execute this mater, and severally by whome every place within our said citie and precincte of the same is serched, to thentent we may yeve you thankes according to your merites, and that ye, setting aparte all othre business:z and occupacions, execute this our commaundement with all diligence, soo as ye be not founde negligent herin as ye woll an-

swere therfore unto us at your perilles. Yevene under our signet at our palois of Westminster, the xxiiijth day of Decembre."

This is a singular document. It affords an early indication of the King's suspicious and arbitrary spirit. Had his commands been strictly enforced, every house in every corner of his dominions would have been subjected, without warning and at a period of general tranquillity, to an intrusive visitation and rigorous search at one and the same hour of one and the same night, and the searchers would have had the power of throwing into prison for an indefinite time any number of persons upon the bare suspicion of their being disreputable or disaffected. It seems probable that this oppressive and inquisitorial order was quietly disregarded by those to whom it was addressed. A copy of the King's letter is recorded, but the minutes of the proceedings of the corporation contain no further notice of it.

With the close of the year 1485 we conclude our first article. Δ.

THE MEDIÆVAL EXHIBITION OF 1850.

(With two Plates.)

NEVER surely, since the days of the lamp of Aladdin, was there so unexpected a revelation of hidden treasures as that unfolded to the sight-seeing population of the metropolis in the Exhibition of Works of Ancient and Mediæval Art in the year 1850. To have beheld such a collection assembled from foreign lands would have justly excited their admiration, even if the galleries of the Louvre and the Grüne Gewölbe of Dresden had been

largely laid under contribution; but to find it conjured forth from the *crypta domestica*, the cabinets and strong-boxes, the nooks and crannies, of their own country, might well appear strange and astonishing. At the same time, the success of the undertaking must have been equally surprising and agreeable to the recipient party, the Society of Arts.† No one indeed could have anticipated to their full extent the riches of the Mediæval Exhibition but

* "Choice Examples of Art Workmanship, selected from the Exhibition of Ancient and Mediæval Art at the Society of Arts. Drawn and Engraved under the superintendence of Philip De la Motte." Royal 8vo. Sixty Plates. (Cundall and Addey, Old Bond Street, and George Bell, Fleet Street.)

† In our Magazine for November we announced the probability that the Archaeological Institute, some of the active members of which contributed so largely to the success of the museum at the Society of Arts, would form a museum under their own superintendence in the year 1851. Some doubts as to the peculiar responsibilities of so precious a charge have led to the abandonment of the design on the magnificent scale which was first proposed; but we hope it may still be accomplished within more moderate bounds, notwithstanding the sensible loss the Institute has just sustained in the death of its President, and cordial friend and promoter, the equally accomplished and amiable Marquess of Northampton.



THE POISON CUP (GLASS AND SILVER),
At Clare Hall, Cambridge.

(From "Choice Examples of Art Workmanship.")

NOTES

those who had observed the gratifying response which has repeatedly attended the temporary museums opened by the several archæological societies at their meetings in our provincial cities. The possessors of fine works of art naturally indulge a personal pleasure in their receiving admiration, as well as the more amiable sentiment of contributing to the gratification or instruction of others; and the assurance of secure custody and safe return affords a free play to such generous feelings. When no such liberality of feeling prevails, it is a necessary consequence that articles which are most highly prized are the least generally known. Caution leads to concealment, and concealment to ultimate neglect and oblivion,—not unfrequently to dishonest appropriation and ignorant destruction for the sake of a precious material. Such are the causes which have conducted to the disappearance of most of the fine works of ancient artists, (that would otherwise have bid defiance to the ordinary processes of decay,) and to our comparative ignorance of much that is still in existence.

But we possess considerable advantages over former times in the skill and fidelity with which pictorial representations of articles of curiosity are now taken as opportunities occur; and the means of comparison and elucidation are thus secured after the originals have been restored to their private depositories. Though, after all, a pictorial representation may convey but an imperfect idea of the magnitude, the splendour, or the minute finishings of the original; still an immeasurably nearer approach to the reality is made by such pictures as are now placed before us, than by the very awkward attempts which might have been made—in the days of Montfaucon for example, or those of the *Antiquarian Repository*. It is true that many of the elaborate works of chasing and dye-sinking defy any adequate copy on a flat surface; and no print, even if coloured most carefully, can represent all the translucent rays of precious

stones, or glass, or enamel; but Mr. Henry Shaw has shown how much may be done in the way of imitation, and he has set an example of careful and effective drawing which has excited the laudable emulation of his brother artists.

Mr. De la Motte has had considerable experience in the delineation of works of art, and it would not be easy to point out any inaccuracy in his outlines, or want of taste in selecting the most striking points of view. The minute finish which such exquisite works deserve, and indeed demand, is carried out through every portion of his delineations, and the varieties of colour and of material are expressed to the utmost capabilities of the art of wood-engraving. Indeed, we cannot but regard the volume before us as a perfect triumph of that art. The names of the artists chiefly employed are C. Thurston Thompson, G. and E. Dalziel, W. G. Mason, Thomas Williams, O. Jewitt, and Thomas Bolton. The courtesy of the publishers enables us to exhibit some specimens, which fully justify all we have said, though there are other objects of still finer workmanship and more delicate engraving.

Mr. De la Motte's selection includes the exquisite mounted *Nautilus*, and the *Hercules* cup of ivory, both belonging to her Majesty; Lady Beresford's ewer of sardonix; the Auldjo vase, of Greek glass; and that very beautiful production of our mediæval goldsmiths, the *Lynn* cup. Scarcely less handsome, in a later style, is the cup presented by Sir Thomas Leigh to the *Mercers' Company* of London.

It was remarked that the colleges of Cambridge had been generally liberal in the contribution of their plate to the exhibition, whilst those of the university of Oxford hung back. The latter, however, redeemed their credit in this respect when visited by the *Archæological Institute* last summer; and on that occasion we offered to our readers a hasty review of their more remarkable articles of plate.*

The most ancient vessels sent from

* See our *Magazine* for August, 1850, illustrated with two Plates. The cup with the chain of ess' was exhibited by Oriel College at the Society of Arts, together with a mazar-bowl of the 15th century, and a cocoa-nut cup given by Bishop Carpenter, once provost of that society (all engraved in *Skelton's Oxonia Illustrata*).



Cup at Pembroke College, Cambridge.

Cambridge* were two cups belonging to Pembroke college.

One of these is called—but improperly, as we shall presently proceed to show—the Foundress's Cup. It is of silver gilt, and in form as here represented. The inscription round the bowl reads as follows :

*ſayn denes þ' es me dere for þes ſot
drenk and mah gud cher.*

That is, in modern English,—

Saint Denis, that is my dear,

For his love drink and make good cheer.

Round the stem is inscribed—

God help at ned.

Above which are the letters *m* and *v*, the initials of Mary de Valence, countess of Pembroke, the founder of the college. The letter *m* is repeated within the bowl. In the History of Pembroke College, by the present Master, Dr. Ainslie, some extended remarks are

made upon this cup, accompanying various documentary evidence ; but from which we do not draw the same conclusions that the author was led to do. Relying upon the recent tradition of the college, which it appears is traceable to the era of the Restoration, it did not occur to Dr. Ainslie to doubt that this was really the same cup that was called "The Foundress' cup" and "my Ladies cup" in earlier times, and consequently he was embarrassed by the apparent contradictions of the documents, which in themselves are clear enough. It is evident that all the "jewels" that were actually given by the Foundress have disappeared. They were numerous—

*Fundatrix nostra dedit nobis plurima
jocalia: Imprimis, duas pelves argenteas
cum armis fundatricis nostræ, et duo la-
vacra argentea. Item, septem perias planas
cum armis fundatricis. Item, unam mag-*

* The College Plate of Cambridge has been illustrated by the Rev. J. J. Smith, M.A. Fellow of Caius, in his work entitled "The Cambridge Portfolio," and again in a memoir which he contributed to the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, 4to. 1845, illustrated with thirteen plates.

nam murræ cum armis staccatis in fundo. Cum aliis jocalibus plurimis in capella et thesauraria. (Entry dated 1490.)

And it appears from an inventory made in 1606, bishop Andrewes being then master, that one of the two basins and one of the two ewers here enumerated, with the cup then called "my Ladies cup," were still extant; and further, by the bishop's will, dated 1626, that he had caused to be made, "as near as could be," a second basin and ewer and a second cup, all which also he bequeathed to the college. But it must be presumed that the troubles of the seventeenth century carried off the whole of these; for most certainly the cup before us does not answer the description of a "great murræ with the foundress's arms (as they are still borne by the college) impaled in its bottom."

It does answer, however, to a cup described in another inventory, being a list of the plate given by Master Richard Sokburn, doctor of laws, and formerly fellow:

Item una murræ argentea deaurata cum scriptura circūiente *God help at ned, et cum coopertorio ligneo pilam argenteam et deauratam in summitate habente.* (Inventory taken in 1491.)

This cup therefore was given to the college by doctor Richard Sokburn, who was a fellow as we presume during the fifteenth century; and we must declare our opinion that it is not so old as the foundation of the college in the middle of the fourteenth century, though it is assigned to that date in the Exhibition Catalogue and in the work before us. We find it stated by Dr. Ainslie that the letters *t* and *m* are of later workmanship than the chased legends: they were therefore probably added when the cup became the property of the college, and signify the name by which it was then commonly called—Valence-Marie college. Now, if those of our readers who are desirous to satisfy themselves of the age of this cup will turn to the print given of "The Cup of the Three Kings" at Corpus Christi College, which is contained in the work of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society to which we have already referred, he will there see a remarkable similarity of form and style. The names of the kings, *Jauper, Mel-*

chior, and *Balthasar*, are enchased just in the same way round its margin. But more particularly we wish to draw attention to the coronetted base. Such a base, and very nearly of the same pattern, once adorned the cup at Pembroke Hall: and, we regret to add, it was injudiciously removed under the erroneous impression that it was of more recent date than the other parts of the cup. The cup will be seen complete in a print in Lysons's *Cambridgeshire*, p. 106. Good taste will probably hereafter restore it. Its dimensions we presume were as drawn by Lysons, viz. (with the base) 7½ inches high. Its present weight (increased by a quantity of lead employed to unite the bowl and stem) is 21 oz. 17 dwt.

The other cup brought to the Exhibition from Pembroke college was one given by bishop Langton. It presents the following inscription:

C. Langton Winton eps. aule Penbrochie olim socius debuit hanc tascam coopertam eidem aule 1497, qui alienaverit anathema sit. 13li. unc.

From this inscription it has received the name of the Anathema Cup. Its fashion is plain, as may be seen in the print published by the Cambridge Antiquarian Society: and it may therefore be presumed that the threatened curse, rather than its beauty, had some effect in its preservation. Certain it is that the only plate left to the college after the civil troubles of the seventeenth century were the two cups now described, and one flagon, one chalice, and a paten for the holy communion.

From Christ's college were sent a Cup and two Salts, which were certainly part of the domestic plate of the foundress, Margaret countess of Richmond and Derby, the mother of king Henry the Seventh. Moreover, the age of the cups at Christ's college—for there are two, one a quart and the other a pint—is ascertained from their having the arms of Humphrey duke of Gloucester (who died in 1446) impaled with those of his last wife, Alianor Cobham. They had therefore belonged to the royal family for half a century before they came to the college. These are fully described in the Cambridge Antiquarian Society's book, but we are not aware whether any engraving has been made of them.

The Salts also were evidently part of the countess of Richmond's own household plate. They are not a pair. One is ornamented with the royal rose only, frequently repeated; the other not only with the rose of England, but also with the fleur de lys of France, and the portcullis of Beaufort. The former Salt is engraved in the Antiquarian Society's book, and the latter in one of the Plates we now publish. We cannot tell its real size, but we presume about one-third larger than it is here shown.

The college of Emmanuel exhibited also their Founder's cup: which, like their house, is no older than the reign of Elizabeth. It was described in the Catalogue as

"A silver-gilt tazza with cover, the upper part of which is decorated with a frieze of Nereids and Tritons, and supported by four Satyrs. Shells and other marine emblems are introduced among the ornaments, together with the enamelled arms and quarterings of Sir Walter Mildmay, who founded Emanuel College in 1584."

But it is extraordinary how incorrect this description was. Mr. De la Motte has given an engraving of this tazza: there are no Nereids or Tritons, but three sea-horses; and there are no

quarterings to the arms. It is, however, an exceedingly beautiful example of Elizabethan art.

To the same period is assigned a Tankard belonging to Clare Hall, which was presented to that Society by William Butler, the celebrated physician of the reign of James I. The vessel itself is of glass, and it is called "the Poison cup," in accordance with the old superstitious fancy that vessels of Venetian glass would break if poison was poured into them. The mounting is of silver, the solid parts ornamented with arabesques, the centre being of delicate filagree work, which shows the glass through. (*See the Plate.*)

In taking leave of this truly beautiful series of engravings we cannot but express our regret that they should not have been elucidated by some more complete descriptions. All that accompanies them is extracted from the Exhibition Catalogue, the notices of which were hastily put together, and were frequently incorrect. In consequence of this servile copying of the catalogue, Mr. De la Motte's drawings are even destitute of any scale, which was considered unnecessary when the objects themselves were on view. This is a great deficiency in this otherwise most attractive book.

NOTES OF THE MONTH.

Meeting at Paris of Congress of Delegates from Provincial Literary Societies—The Ecclesiastical History Society—Cromwell's inspection of the body of Charles I. in its coffin—Sepulchral Brasses restored at Southwold—New Catalogues at the British Museum—Bertha—Dr. Beke's return of the Medal of the Geographical Society of France—Recent Poetry—Works in Didactic Literature—Theology of the Month—Provincial Archaeological Societies—Cross to the Memory of Sir J. Eardley Wilmot.

The second yearly meeting of a CONGRESS OF DELEGATES FROM all the PROVINCIAL literary and scientific SOCIETIES OF FRANCE, is about to be held at Paris on the 20th February, 1851. A statement of its objects may not be uninteresting to our readers, nor is it unworthy of consideration whether something of the kind might not be usefully introduced among ourselves. The meeting will be held at the Palace of the Luxembourg, and will last eight days, during which time one public sitting will be held at Versailles and another at the Luxembourg. At the latter the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce will take the chair

and will distribute the medals obtained by manufacturers and artisans at the provincial expositions in 1850. The Congress will consider, 1st. What objects the several provincial societies should specially undertake, and how they may best accomplish them; and, 2nd. How they may increase their influence and privileges. They will inquire whether the management of the literary and scientific establishments is satisfactory; whether the public libraries are properly managed; whether their usefulness might not be increased by the purchase of common books; whether their number ought not to be augmented, and their management be put into the



SALT-CELLAR (SILVER GILT),
At Christ's College, Cambridge.
(From "Choice Examples of Art Workmanship.")

THE END



hands of the learned societies. They will consider whether those societies ought not to inspect and have the direction of museums and schools of the fine arts. They will give special attention to the means for establishing general communication between learned societies; and to the way in which the elective body may be made to understand the utility of such societies, and the too common indifference to their welfare be removed. The delegates will render a report of the proceedings of their several societies, and also of the labours of learned men in their districts, with an account of what books are in course of publication; they will also be called upon for a return of the number and importance of the libraries and other public and private collections in their neighbourhoods, and will especially be requested to give information respecting the state of their schools of painting and music, with their resources, proceedings, and results. Each delegate will be called upon for 10 francs, for which he will be entitled to receive in due time a printed report of the session. Special days will be set apart for the consideration of questions affecting natural science, history, literature and the arts, and so forth.

Much of this is unfortunately but little applicable to ourselves, but the statement is useful as opening our eyes to what our active-minded neighbours are about. We hope to be favoured with a notice of the proceedings of the Congress.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY SOCIETY has printed various papers relating to its affairs, which tell a sad tale of mismanagement. "In 1846," it is stated in one of these papers, "it was proposed to establish 'the Ecclesiastical History Society;' the suggestion having originated with the Rev. Henry Christmas, M.A. F.R.S. the Rev. John Edmund Cox, M.A. F.S.A. and the Rev. Robert Eden, M.A. F.S.A. The approbation of their Graces the Archbishops of England and Ireland, as well as of their Lordships the Bishops, having been obtained in favour of the undertaking,"* a council was formed, a secretary was appointed, and operations were commenced early in 1847. It does not appear that the council held any regu-

lar meetings, or that indeed they ever met; the whole affairs were left in the hands of the projectors and the secretary. Mr. Christmas, one of the projectors, retired from the business 'in or about June 1847,' and the other two projectors were clergymen not only occupied with spiritual duties, but engaged also in the editing of the books which they agreed amongst themselves that they would put forth at the expense of the Society. Under these circumstances it was but natural that the secretary should soon become the principal person in the Society. From the commencement of 1847 down to March 1849 "he was permitted to conduct the whole business affairs of the Society unquestioned;" no accounts were audited or even rendered or called for; no list of members was ever printed; no general meeting was ever held. The projectors were busy editing, and all that the council seem to have done was to read the delightful puffs of themselves and of the progress of their (so-called) Society, which appeared as advertisements in every newspaper, lowering the Society and the council in the estimation of right-minded people, as much as the books which were issued lowered it in the judgment of persons competent to form an opinion upon their merits. For more than two years every body connected with the scheme stood aloof, and allowed Mr. Secretary to do his best for them. He did so. He puffed them zealously. In every newspaper of any circulation the Ecclesiastical History Society was for a considerable time found side by side with the most fashionable quackeries; they put forth as the cures of a diseased constitution, it as the remedy for a disordered Church. The extent to which the puffing system was carried on behalf of this Society may be judged from the fact that in one year—1847—(apparently from February to December) the secretary expended the modest sum of 372*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.* in glorifying the Society and their Graces the Archbishops and their Lordships the Bishops, by means of advertisements.

We are told that this kind of proceeding does answer with some bubbles. In the instance before us the bubble burst, and, so far from answering, the advertisements left the Society—in March, 1849, when the administration of the Secretary came to an end—over head and ears in debt and liabilities. A quarrel with the Secretary ensued of course. Mr. Secretary claimed to be a partner with the projectors, and determined to stand siege in the office of the Society. The projectors, supported by a force of lawyers, took the field against him, carried the office

* So it is asserted in one of these printed papers, but it has been shewn in our Magazine for September last that the Archbishop of Canterbury never expressed any approbation of the undertaking. The fact is that he expressed the very contrary, although some of the officers of the Society are said to have alleged that he gave his support to it in the substantial form of a donation of twenty guineas.

by assault, and summarily ejected Mr. Secretary "on the 29th March, 1849,"—a red-letter day in the calendar of the Society. The dispute was then adjourned to the Bow Street Police-office. From thence it has been carried to the Court of Chancery, and it is scarcely necessary to say that it is there still pending. In the meantime the question arose, What was to be done with the debts? The projectors were legally answerable for them, and Mr. Eden, one of those gentlemen, has honestly advanced nearly 2,500*l.* on account of them, and is still subject to further liabilities.

Now there is no doubt that this is a very hard case upon Mr. Eden. He ought not to lose this money. He is only one of the parties who are to blame, and it would be shameful indeed if the whole loss should be thrown upon him. His continuing co-projector, and the members of the Council, and their Graces the Archbishops, and their Lordships the Bishops, who allowed themselves to be puffed at the expense of this Society to the tune of 373*l.* *per annum*, are just as culpable, and morally just as responsible, as Mr. Eden. It is a loss consequent upon their joint folly—if that be the word—and should be borne ratably amongst them. No man can doubt that this is what ought to be done. But what has been done? When Mr. Eden began to make a stir about his money, various Bishops signed a letter or certificate in favour of the Society, recommending the clergy and the public to come forward and join it, in order to pay off the debt;—that is, their debt—the debt of the gentlemen who signed the recommendation. This did not answer. They have now procured the accounts to be examined—by whom? By an accountant? No. By three Doctors of Divinity and an Examining Chaplain! These learned pundits, upon the desire of certain of the Bishops, discontinued for a while their preaching against Pope and Cardinal, and set to work to investigate receipt-books and bills for advertising. And what conclusion did they come to?—That the Society had been ruined by puffing, mismanagement, shameful neglect of duty by Council, Archbishops, and Bishops? Not a bit of it. A paper has been put forth, professedly signed with their own hands, in which, without one word of explanation as to the accounts, these reverend inspectors attribute the ruin of the Society to *over-generosity*; to having undertaken to give their subscribers four volumes annually in return for a subscription of one guinea. Now we know that other Societies do this, and more than this, but then the

accounts of those other Societies contain no such items as "To advertising, 372*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*" "Advertising, 75*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*" "Petty cash, 198*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*" "Petty cash, 96*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*" &c. &c. But these are items beneath the notice of Doctors in Divinity and Examining Chaplains. Such being the cause of the debt in the estimation of these reverend accountants, how do they advise that Mr. Eden's payment should be made up to him? The thing is almost incredible, and yet there it is, in black and white, before us. They propose that the subscribers should "generously consent to continue their subscription for the next two years, with the understanding that they will receive for that subscription one volume only in each year;" that is, that each of the members (the mass of whom are the poorer clergy) should allow thirty-two shillings out of their two guineas subscription to go towards the discharge of the debt of a set of wealthy gentlemen, consisting of Archbishops, Bishops, Archdeacons, Doctors in Divinity, and all kinds of dignitaries,—a debt incurred by shameful mismanagement and neglect of duty! We hope that Mr. Eden has some better security for his money than is afforded by such a proposal. Repaid to him the money must be. We will never believe that our wealthy dignitaries will incur the disgrace of throwing such a debt upon one of their poorer brethren; but, if they desire to do right, we hope their next move will be to employ some more fitting account-examiners than the gentlemen who have brought discredit upon themselves as well as upon their employers by signing the paper now before us.

F. inquires "What is the historical authority for the incident which has lately been so beautifully represented in French art; namely, that OLIVER CROMWELL paid a secret visit to the place where the BODY OF KING CHARLES was lying after his execution, and assured himself, by lifting the lid of the coffin, that it really contained the corpse of the King?" We are not aware (writing without much inquiry) that this incident can be traced beyond Spence's Anecdotes. Pope is there represented to have said, "The night after King Charles the First was beheaded, my Lord Southampton, a friend of his, got leave to sit up by the body in the banquetting house at Whitehall. As they were sitting very melancholy there, about two o'clock in the morning, they heard the tread of somebody coming very slowly up stairs. By and by the door opened, and a man entered, very much muffled up in his cloak, and his face quite hid in it. He approached the body, considered it very

attentively for some time, and then shook his head and sighed out the words, "Cruel necessity!" He then departed in the same slow and concealed manner as he had come in. Lord Southampton used to say that he could not distinguish anything of his face, but that by his voice and gait he took him to be Oliver Cromwell." (Malone's edition, p. 275.) The Lord Southampton alluded to is of course Thomas Wriothesley, the fourth earl, lord treasurer in the reign of Charles II.; the "melancholic" earl, as he is termed by his great friend Clarendon.

An engraved brass plate to the memory of THE REV. JAMES PETRE, the royalist pastor of Southwold, in Suffolk, during the great rebellion, and which plate is mentioned by Gardner, in his History of Dunwich and Southwold, 4to. 1754, p. 205, was recently discovered in the possession of an ironfounder in the neighbourhood, who had purchased it, with other metal, some thirty years ago of the then parish clerk. The inscription having been skilfully restored by Messrs. Waller, the plate has been replaced by the discoverer under a window in the north east wall of the chancel, within the altar-rails. The inscription runs as follows:—

Hujus olim loci pastor, Jacobus Petre,
(Vir, in paucis, doctus et probus)
Hic jacet; multa (vivus) nec levissima
Pro Rege Fideique passus Ορθοδοξα,
Nunc tandem, dierum satur ac pertesus,
Miseram pro eterna vitam commutavit,
Vigesimo die Augusti, Anno Domini 1700.
Ætatis sue 81.

Urna tegit cineres, animam Deus ipse perennis,
Fama tenet nomen, dic cito quid periit?

The replacing of the above plate, brought to light another inscribed brass which had been lying in the vestry on the top of an old cupboard for many years past. The slab from which it was taken, partially covered by a pew, has been discovered. The inscription, probably of the 15th century, runs thus:—"Orate pro animabus Johannis Bishop et Helene uxoris sue, et omnium fidelium defunctorum." No trace has been found of this John Bishop, but several persons of the name of Bishop were of importance in Southwold about the close of the 15th century. Robert Bishop and William Goddell were the first bailiffs of the town in 1490. This brass will of course be restored to its place.

There have lately been added to the CATALOGUES OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM, a Catalogue of Maps in 78 volumes, a Catalogue of Music in 45 volumes, and a Catalogue of Authors of Words set to Music in 12 volumes.

MR. McCABE, the author of the Catholic Gent. MAG. VOL. XXXV.

History of England, has just published, "*Bertha; a romance of the Dark Ages*," 3 vols. 8vo. Newby, 1851. It is founded upon the history of Henry IV. of Germany, and his excommunication by the Pope. Mr. McCabe's knowledge of the literature and state of society in the middle ages has enabled him to depict with archaeological accuracy incidents which in other points of view have little probability or verisimilitude.

DR. BEKE has published "*An Inquiry into M. Antoine D'Abbadie's Journey to Kaffa to discover the source of the Nile*," 8vo. Madden, 1850," and, connected with the same subject, "*Reasons for returning the Gold Medal of the Geographical Society of France and for withdrawing from its membership*," 8vo. Madden, 1851." The point to which these pamphlets relate is, whether M. D'Abbadie has or has not untruly represented that in 1843 he visited the kingdom of Kaffa in Africa, a territory lying to the southward of Abyssinia. Dr. Beke has contended that M. D'Abbadie's alleged journey into that country did not take place, and a controversy upon the subject was carried on for some time in The Athenæum. It has since been transferred to the *Bulletin* of the Geographical Society of France. Certain remarks by M. D'Abbadie having been inserted in the *Bulletin*, Dr. Beke transmitted to the society a paper upon the subject which, after some inquiry, the Central Committee declined to insert. Dr. Beke has therefore retired from the society, and has returned a gold medal which the same society awarded to him in 1846 for his travels in Abyssinia. In the last of these steps we cannot think he is right. The award and reception of the medal are facts which cannot be altered by its return, and which are quite distinct from the question with M. D'Abbadie. Of course Dr. Beke's conduct is founded upon a nice sense of personal honour, but we think it is mistaken.

AMONGST RECENT POETRY we have to notice,—*Some Account of the Life and Adventures of Sir Reginald Mohun, Bart.; done in verse by George John Cayley. Cantos i. ii. iii. sm. 4to. 1849-50.* This is a poem descriptive of manners and incidents of high life in modern times. It is in the Beppo and Don Juan stanza, but with little of the Beppo and Don Juan fire. The author has a poet's command of language, but let him ask himself;—Of what advantage is the use of my gift which I am now making? Would the world be wiser or better for a forest of Sir Reginald Mohuns? Poets of old time were wont to teach; to lead, that is, and not to follow. They pictured man-

nars, it is true, but not for the mere sake of delineation. Their object was to rouse feelings and excite passions—to make men wiser and better. Whatever they did was reckoned well done or the contrary, first, as it was truthful, and second, as it tended towards a good and noble purpose. The three cantos of Sir Reginald Mohun now before us may be truthful, but what is their purpose?

Lays of Palestine. sm. 8vo. Rivingtons, 1851, is a series of fifty-five short poems founded upon incidents in Holy Writ, and each concluded with a moral, or rather with a religious application. They do not lay claim to any high poetic merit, but will be acceptable to many readers on account of their religious feeling.

Didasculus; or, the Teacher; a Christmas present to the parents of England. By the Rev. Henry Caswall. 8vo. Rivingtons, 1850. Although Christmas is past, we may recommend this little poem to those who are pondering whether their sons should be sent to public schools or educated at home;

Not all advertisements are strictly true;
Not all who study, and not all who preach,
Are therefore fit to discipline and teach.

Amongst recent works in DIDACTIC LITERATURE we may notice, "*Parental Wisdom; or the philosophy and social bearings of education, with historical illustrations of its power, its political importance, &c.* by J. Antrobus. 8vo. Saunders. 2nd edit. 1850." Few recent books upon the all-important subject of Education better deserve consideration than this. Mr. Antrobus is a thoughtful kindly man, and advocates education upon Christian principles. He writes earnestly, and often eloquently.

Euphranor; a dialogue on youth. 8vo. Pickering, 1851, has good sterling stuff in it. It is dashed off somewhat inconsiderately, as at p. 47, where the writer has mistaken nastiness for wit, but, on the whole, there is much good in the little book. It will be read with pleasure by all who desire to see around us not a race of mock heroes studying and striving to revive the thoughts and imitate the customs of the worthies of the Middle Ages, but men suited to enjoy and defend the many blessings which increased light and liberty have given us over our forefathers.

On the ameliorating influence of the Humane Principles advocated by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals on Society and on Individuals. A Prize Essay by Emma Le Fanu. 8vo. Lond. 1850.—Mrs. Le Fanu has brought together a variety of illustrative anecdotes, many of them extremely interesting. Her appeal well deserved the prize which it has obtained.

Crime and Punishment; or, the question, How should we treat our Criminals? practically considered by R. Hovenden; and, by the same author, *A tract of Future Times, or the reflections of Posterity on the Excitement, Hypocrisy, and Idolatry of the Nineteenth Century.* 8vo. Gilpin. 1851.—The latter of these books is a startling and terrible indictment against us, supposed to be preferred by some antiquary of the year 2500. History is too often uncertain, and that which is written by anticipation is, in our judgment, not more worthy of dependence than much that is put forth in the customary manner. In *Crime and Punishment* the author is seen to greater advantage, as a benevolent and thoughtful man. His opinions merit the consideration of philanthropists.

Scheme of a Seminary for the Sons of Officers; with Remarks and Suggestions regarding the diffusion of Military Education throughout the Army. 8vo. Mortimer. 1851.—Worthy of consideration, especially by the officers of our Indian army.

THE THEOLOGY OF THE MONTH has necessarily partaken of the character of the times. *The Peril of Papal Aggression; or, the case as it stands between the Queen and the Pope.* By Anglicanus. 8vo. Bosworth. 1851;—and *Episcopal Reform; The Bishops of the Established Church the real abettors of Papal Usurpation, by their discouragement of those hard-working Clergy who seek to fulfil their Ordination Vows, and by their Erastianism, worldliness, and love of temporal dignity and ease, whereby their Lordships cause the true office of a Bishop of the Church of Christ to be unknown or misunderstood within these realms.* By an Anglican Layman. 8vo. Cleaver. 1851; are written by gentlemen who take different views of our present position. The former, full of zeal against Rome's tyranny, would revive the Protestant intolerance of past periods;—the latter is a gentleman of Puseyite views, who desires that the Anglican Church should adopt Roman principles; that we should not, that is, go over to Rome, but that we should have a Church of Rome of our own at home.

"*Lights on the Altar;*" a brief inquiry whether they be indeed commanded by the Church, as stated by the Rev. W. J. B. Bennett. By a Layman, late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. 8vo. Rivingtons. 1850, contains a refutation of Dr. Hook's statements upon this subject in his "Church Dictionary." That reasonable men should dream of reviving such obsolete and childish nonsense is marvellous, but, as they have done so, it is right that the subject should be considered.

Twenty-three short Lectures on the Church Catechism. By Archdeacon Berens. 12mo. Rivingtons. 1850. Simple and practical; framed upon the school of Beveridge, Wake, and Secker.

Privileges, Duties, and Perils in the English Branch of the Church of Christ at the present time: Six Sermons preached in Canterbury Cathedral, by Benjamin Harrison, M.A. Archdeacon of Maidstone, Canon of Canterbury. 8vo. Rivingtons. 1850. The perils alluded to are those of infidelity and Romanism; the preacher warns his hearers against the sophistries of both.

Remarks on Dr. Wiseman's Sermon on the Gorham Case. By Henry Drummond. 2nd Edit. 8vo. Bosworth. 1850. The chief and permanent value of this pamphlet consists in its extracts from the authorised instructions to Roman Catholic priests as to the questions to be asked in the confessional. The details are too sinful and polluting to be dwelt upon in our pages.

Mr. Parker of Oxford has published an almanack for 1851 to which we desire to direct attention. It is entitled *The Family Almanack and Educational Register*, and contains, in addition to more than all the usual contents of an almanack, full particulars of the public educational establishments in England and Wales. The foundation and grammar schools are classified according to their counties; an account is given of the incomes of their masters, the privileges attached to the schools, the persons eligible as scholars, and the number of scholars in 1850. The novelty and usefulness of this information justify us in giving the book our hearty recommendation.

The several PROVINCIAL ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETIES manifest the earnestness of their efforts by the continued publication of their Transactions. We have received the third volume of the Collections of the *Sussex Archaeological Society*; the second volume of the Proceedings and Papers of the *Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire*, and the first part of the Journal of the *Architectural, Archaeological, and Historic Society for the County, City, and Neighbourhood of Chester*. The fifth number of the New Series of *Archæologia Cambrensis*, being the Journal of the *Cambrian Archaeological Association*, has also just come to our hands. With some little trifling, particularly in architecture and tombstones, and some repetition of matters already familiar, each of these societies puts forth a large body of substantial information, and excellent *materiel*, which we hope may hereafter be digested and arranged into works of a less discursive and miscellaneous character, and which may build up some really good books of County History,—a class of literature which now appears to be in abeyance.—We do not mean, however, to pass over these Transactions with merely this casual notice. It is our intention to give some further account of the progress of each Society.

The designs of the ancient architecture of England are carried by her colonists into every part of the world. A monument, resembling the Allianor crosses of the mother country, has been erected at Hobart Town to the late Lieutenant-Governor of Van Diemen's Land, Sir John Eardley Eardley Wilmot, Bart. An engraving has been published in the Illustrated London News.

MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

"The Forty-five." By Lord Mahon. Lond. 8vo. 1851.—This is the account of the rebellion of 1745, extracted from vol. iii. of Lord Mahon's History of England from the peace of Utrecht to the peace of Aix La Chapelle. The particulars of this romantic incident are detailed in the singularly clear and equable style which distinguishes all Lord Mahon's compositions. The facts have been collected with care; they are skilfully grouped, condensed with admirable precision and accuracy, and the reflections are generous and just. It would be difficult to find a more interesting historical narrative in our language. One of the facsimiles appended to vol. iii. of the history would have been an acceptable frontispiece.

The Lexington Papers; or, some account of the Courts of London and Vienna at the conclusion of the seventeenth century. Extracted from the official and private correspondence of Robert Sutton, Lord Lexington, British Minister at Vienna, 1694-8. Selected from the originals at Kelham, and edited, with notes, by the Hon. H. Mansers Sutton. Lond. 8vo. 1851.—The papers here published consist of extracts from the correspondence of Robert Sutton, the second and last Lord Lexington, during his mission to the Imperial Court at Vienna in the years 1694, 5, 6, and 7. The originals were lately discovered in the library of what was once Lord Lexington's residence at Kelham, where they had remained un-

disturbed for a long series of years. They were found in "partially concealed closets" and "almost buried in dust."

They consist principally of letters to and from Lord Lexington and certain official persons at home and various English diplomatic agents at other courts. Thus, we have letters from Secretary Vernon at Whitehall, from Mr. Greg at Copenhagen, from Mr. Robinson at Stockholm, from Ambassador Stanhope at Madrid, from Mr. Cressett at Hanover, from Stepney the poet in Germany, from Matthew Prior at the Hague, with a single letter from the Electress Sophia, and a few from other notable persons.

The events of the years embraced by these letters are, principally, the death of Queen Mary; the capture of Namur; the conspiracy of Friend and Fenwick for the assassination of King William, and the contemporaneous meditated invasion of England; and, finally, the conclusion of the treaty of Ryswick. All these incidents are illustrated in the volume before us, and we have passing glimpses of more or less value of the Koningsmarks, brother and sister, the Princess Sophia Dorothea, Dr. Busby, the Queen Mother of Spain, Czar Peter, King William's favourite Bentinck, and many other people of celebrity and distinction, even to our dancing admiral Lord Carmarthen. "I know not," remarks Stepney, "if the French admirals understand sailing and fighting better than ours do, but I am certain none of them dance so well as our Lord Carmarthen."

Of the letters here published, those of Vernon and Lord Lexington himself are the most business-like, those of Prior, Stepney, and Stanhope, the most amusing—the two former for their style, the last for his facts. We will give a specimen of each.

Stepney writes thus on arriving in Germany from England, Feb. 23, 1694, O.S. or 13, 1695, N.S. "I lay wind-bound at the Nore fifteen days, but afterwards had a sort of amends made me by a very easy passage in ten hours time from Margate to Ostend. I landed there 1st (11th) inst. and have ever since been running through the garrisons of Bruges, Ghent, Antwerp (*where I laid in champagne*), Bois le Duc, Gravelines, and so to Cleves, without meeting French parties or Spanish troopers. I have made shift to cross the Rhine over the ice; though now it is over, it almost makes my heart tremble to think on't, and I have been waiting here two days till my coach could come up from Loo, which it did last night, and I am this minute jogging on to Cassel . . . I should send your lordship some news from England,

but I know not where to begin. If you have anything particular to ask me state your queries, and I will resolve them as well as I can when I get to Dresden. The great court is at Barclay House, [Berkeley House, the residence of Princess Anne,] for the ladies must have some place to shew themselves. I had an audience of congé, both of Princess and Prince, and never saw a greater concourse. The King will certainly make the campaign, and I believe will declare as much to the parliament when he sees them next, to have in a manner their consent, lest his crossing the water in this nice conjuncture be called abdication . . . Poor Duke Shrewsbury will be quite blind and Sir John Trenchard stone dead very shortly . . . I have several elegies from good hands on the queen's death, which I will forward to Vienna for their entertainment when I get to Dresden. I have had no time to settle it, and could only hammer out one distich upon the Queen's dying resolutely and the King's grieving immoderately, which is as follows:—

So greatly Mary died and William grieves,
You'd think the hero gone, the woman lives.
Which a friend has thus burlesqued;
Sure Death's a Jacobite that thus bewitches,
His soul wears petticoats, and hers the breeches.

Alas! alas! we have err'd in our commanders,
Will should have knotted, and Moll gone to Flanders.

Prior writing a few days afterwards alludes to the same subject thus:

"I am as yet so afflicted for the death of our dear mistress, that I cannot express it in bad verse, as all the world here does; all that I have done was to-day on Scheveling Sands, with the point of my sword:
Number the sands extended here;
So many Mary's virtues were:
Number the drops that yonder roll;
So many griefs press William's soul.

"The fair ones are all well here: Madame Kaunitz wins money, and Madlle. Starenburg hearts. Our lady Eleanor Colvil, my Lord Clancarty's sister, who ran over seas after Count Dona, and (which is worst) married him, has stayed for him here these three months very lovingly, while he has been with a comedian at Brussels; they met two days since, and all is joy and ecstasy. Count Frize is at the Hague, keeps a very good house, and I dine with him very often, where we drink my Lord Lexington's health regularly after the King's. I have had the women—namely, as we say in memoirs, Countess Frize, Countess Dona, an ugly sister that they call Esperanza, and an &c. of the fair sex—to dine with me;

which day cost me fourteen pounds, of which I have one from my master per diem, and consequently Abraham [Prior's nickname for a secretary] and I eat cold meat thirteen days, and concluded, like Solomon, that all was vanity. Mrs. Davers ought not to know this, for the man that treats married women thus is not likely to make a faithful lover, and he who spends fourteen times more than he has will not be the properest husband that a woman of her prudence would choose."

Stanhope writes thus of the doings at another court and the death of another queen—the Queen-Mother of Spain:—

"My last, of [the] Queen Mother's dangerous illness, would prepare you for the news of her death, which an extraordinary to your court on this occasion must bring you before this. She has left to her son, the Queen, and her grandchild Prince of Bavaria, her three best jewels; to the Emperor a devout picture she brought with her from Germany to Spain; all her other jewels to be divided among her servants, according to their respective stations in her service; and that none of those who had the managing her money be called to account; several legacies to royal convents, and fifty thousand masses to be said for her soul. She was carried out last Sunday night to be buried in the Escorial. The procession was very mean for so great a Queen, but it seems she desired it should be so. Since her death she is said to have done a miracle already: a nun, who had been lame above eight years, so as not to stir without crutches, had such confidence in her Majesty's sanctity that she sent to beg anything that she had worn next her person, with a firm belief it would cure her. They sent her a piece of a waistcoat the Queen had on when she died, which the nun no sooner applied to her hips but strength returned to them; she threw away her crutches, and is as well as ever in her life. A few such as these may in time canonize her Majesty."

Such letters make up a book which will be welcome to every student, either of history or of men and manners. The editor has done his work extremely well, save that he should have added an index.

The Peerage, Baronetage, and Knightage of Great Britain and Ireland, for 1851, including all the Titled Classes. By Charles R. Dod, Esq. 12mo.—This work has now arrived at a degree of completeness, which could have been attained only by a long-continued course of attention and careful inquiry; and it fully proves, in the eleventh year of its publication, that its editor was not more eager in his original scheme than he is persevering and

unwearied in its execution. Previous peerages have presented little more than dry genealogical details; or, if they have affected biography, it has been rather the biography of past generations than the present. Mr. Dod's labours can only be justly estimated when it is remembered that they form a compilation of many thousand facts relating to persons still living; and with respect to whom, indeed, the changes which have to be noted every year are perhaps to be reckoned by thousands rather than hundreds. The book for 1851 contains about sixty entirely new articles, relating to peers and baronets who have succeeded to their dignities, to new peers, bishops, judges, and knights who have been advanced to their honours during the past year. The second Part of the book, which contains the junior members of the nobility, is also enlarged with biographical notices, in addition to their gentilitical descriptions. A class of titulars who have hitherto been allowed to drop out of view, in all books of reference, is given in alphabetical array at the close of Part I. These are the widows of Knights and of Baronets whose dignities are extinct, amounting to some 160 persons. Hereafter, when further particulars have been collected regarding them, they will be included in Part I. Another new feature of the present year is an alphabetical list of *all* inferior titles of peerage; the want of which (unless Sir Harris Nicolas's Synopsis answered the inquiry) must have been often experienced: for instance, as Mr. Dod remarks, when an inquirer was at loss to know what had become of Lord Beauvale, Lord Prudhoe, Lord Eddisbury, and other well-remembered persons, who are still living, but under other titles; or when families alternate the courtesy titles of their eldest son, as in the cases of Kerry and Shelburne, Ancrum and Jedburgh, &c. Nor less suggestive of the changes of this shifting scene is his list of courtesy titles which *would be borne* if certain peers had heirs apparent. Does it not seem very strange to those who have lived a few years in the world that there should be no Lord Binning, no Lord Brudenell, no Lord Deerhurst, no Lord Howick, no Lord Lowther, no Lord Morpeth, no Lord Petersham, no Lord Portchester, no Earl of Yarmouth? Altogether, it appears, full one-third of the peers whose sons take courtesy titles (that is, the Dukes, Marquesses, and Earls,) have at present no lineal male heir. There is one improvement which we would still wish to see introduced in this manual, namely, the christian names of the mothers and wives of the parties described. Instead of "the dau." or "the 5th dau." it would take

very little more space to print "Anne, dau." or "Mary, 5th dau." and we are sure it would often satisfy the curiosity of readers who are set wondering whether "the dau." was that Anne or Mary whom they once knew something about, and which information must now be sought elsewhere. It is evident our proposition involves so pervading an amendment that it would occasion a considerable amount of work to the editor; but Mr. Dod has fully shown that he is not a workman afraid of his trouble, which no one who opens his book can fail to appreciate.

Ancient Coins and Medals: an Historical Sketch of the Origin and Progress of Coining Money in Greece and her Colonies; its progress with the extension of the Roman Empire; and its decline with the fall of that power. By Henry Noel Humphreys, author of "The Coins of England." Second Edition. Small 4to. —The attraction offered by this work consists in its illustrations. The plates, or rather the card-boards, with which it is interspersed, present a manual cabinet of some of the finest and most remarkable productions of the numismatic art in any age of the world; and these have been produced in a manner which approaches very closely to a fac-simile of the original. They are, in fact, impressions taken upon thin leaves of metal, from the coins themselves; and to give more perfect truth, the gold, silver, and brass coins are each represented in metal of correspondent colour. This process, which is the invention of Mr. Barclay, seal-engraver, in Gerrard-street, Soho, has thus the advantage of presenting the coin in its proper relief, and recommending the study of numismatics, not by a chance handful of corrugated "old coins," but by fac-similes of the finest specimens extant. We are not therefore surprised that this plan has proved very captivating, and that the book has arrived at a second impression. Mr. Humphreys's "Historical Sketch" we will not undertake to criticise, further than to say that its dimensions exceed what the occasion apparently required. We should have preferred distinct illustrations of each coin represented, thrown into as readable and instructive a shape as might be. Mr. Humphreys admits that he is not "a professed numismatist," and flatters himself that that circumstance "has given him great advantages in treating this attractive subject in a popular and generally instructive manner, inasmuch as numberless highly interesting facts and incidents have, in the course of my study, come upon me with all the charm and force of novelty; which, for a numis-

matist long versed in the intricacies of the science, have lost their zest, and might be deemed too well known to require repetition." Admitting the force of these considerations, we have to remember, on the other hand, that the science of numismatics, like other branches of archaeology, is overlaid and obscured by numberless misapprehensions, or what may be termed popular errors, which it requires experience and discrimination to apprehend and reject; and that a mere litterateur, compiling from the general works of former writers on the science, must necessarily miss the application of many particulars which the researches of modern numismatists have laboriously ascertained. However, we can recommend Mr. Humphreys's essay, as we do Mr. Barclay's fac-similes, to gratify an incipient taste; for more exact information the student must then turn to higher sources. But we must express our regret that the book should contain so many typographical errors, even in its second edition, both in the legends of the coins, and in the names of authors quoted. These, at least, ordinary care might have avoided. We have found the names of Camden, Selden, Stukeley, Vaillant, and Combe, all misprinted. Dr. Stukeley (in p. 5) has this very unwarrantable censure passed upon him:—"Stukely (*sic*) mentions this fact, which would be enough to throw discredit upon it, were it not otherwise well authenticated." Whatever hesitation may be fairly entertained in the reception of some of Stukeley's theories, he does not deserve any such stigma to be thrown upon his statements of fact; and what shall we say of Mr. Humphreys's exactness when we add that Stukeley is here quoted as the authority for a discovery of Roman silver "*lately*" made? Still more strangely Mr. Humphreys quotes (in p. 7) Speed as first published in 1623, and "Cambden" in 1646; while in France, Vaillant was "not very long afterwards,"—though Vaillant, we believe, did not begin his long series of numismatic works until about 1681. We will not enter into any numismatic criticisms, for they would lead us too far: except on one popular point, where a denarius of Claudius is cited as "affording an authority for placing an equestrian statue over an arch exactly in the position of that of the Duke of Wellington at Hyde Park Corner, so that by mere accident a similar design to that which celebrated the subjugation of the Britons 800 [1] years ago, now commemorates their own vast and unprecedented conquests." (p. 5.) On looking at this rudely executed coin, we are inclined to think that the artist's intention was rather to

represent the horse in perspective than in a side-view, for the head of the animal is entirely turned back towards his rider—a very unlikely design to have been adopted in the arch itself. The probability therefore is that that turn of the head was intended to convey the idea of a *front* view of the equestrian statue, which the die-sinker had not the skill to represent foreshortened; and consequently the arch of Claudius does not offer the precedent supposed for the anomaly at Hyde Park Corner.

Musical Illustrations of Bishop Percy's Reliques of Ancient English Poetry: a Collection of Old Ballad Tunes, &c. chiefly from rare MSS. and Early Printed Books, deciphered from the obsolete notation, and harmonized and arranged according to modern usage. By Edward F. Rimbault, LL.D. &c. &c. Large 8vo. —The taste exercised by Bishop Percy, in the selection and arrangement of his volumes of ancient ballads, and the poetical skill which he employed in smoothing off some of their rugosities, attained for them an immediate popularity, which the suffrages of later readers have continually tended to confirm and increase, stimulated as they have been by the warm commendation of Sir Walter Scott, and by his own successful imitation in the Scottish Minstrelsy. The bishop, however, knew very little about the tunes by which the songs he collected first made their way to fame; nor could he have found a man to tell him what most of those tunes were. We have had many literary antiquaries, and some few musical antiquaries of considerable merit, as Dr. Burney, Sir John Hawkins, and Dr. Kitchener: but at the present day Dr. Rimbault stands almost alone, and in assiduity of research he is inferior to none of his predecessors. It is true that in the present work he has been partly anticipated by Mr. William Chappell, to the merit of whose collection of "National English Airs" (two vols. 4to. 1840) he pays willing testimony. That gentleman discovered various English tunes in two books published in the Netherlands early in the seventeenth century; and Dr. Rimbault has derived similar information from three other publications of the same character. From these and the few musical works which were formerly produced in England, as well as from various manuscripts, the materials of the present work are derived. The editor has recovered, and prints for the first time, the ballad tunes of Chevy Chase, The Children in the Wood, The King and the Miller of Mansfield, &c.; and his pages also contain the original settings to many

of the beautiful lyrics of the Earl of Surrey, Marlow, Ben Jonson, Breton, Wotton, Carew, Suckling, &c. some of which have never before appeared in print. The utmost care has been taken to preserve the melodies in their original purity, and to harmonize them in the simplest and most unpretending manner. Those who cherish any love for the strains of olden times will appreciate deeply the gratification provided for them.

The Museum of Classical Antiquities; a quarterly Journal of Architecture and the sister branches of classic art. London. 8vo. No. 1. —The proprietors of this new periodical, which made its appearance with the present year, explain their reasons for adding to the already considerable number of serial antiquarian publications in the following passage of their opening address. "Notwithstanding," they say, "the various publications in this and other countries, connected with the subject of Archeology, there is none in the present day devoted entirely, or even we might almost say occasionally, to architecture and the sister branches of classic art. The *Annali dell' Instituto Archeologico* of Rome, and the *Archäologische Zeitung* of Berlin, are chiefly devoted to the elucidation of the myths displayed on the vases and other monuments of Magna Grecia; while the *Classical Museum* whose name we have in part adopted, has unfortunately ceased to exist. The *Archæologia* is chiefly confined to antiquities of this country; while the *Transactions* of the Royal Society of Literature, though occasionally containing papers on classical antiquities, cannot, from the very title of the Society, give that especial consideration to the fine arts of antiquity that we think desirable. With the views and objects, therefore, we profess, we shall have struck out a new path. It is true, unhappily, we shall stand alone; but doing so, we cannot be charged with infringing on the rights of other journals, we do not trespass on the province of the periodicals already referred to, nor of the *Annales Archéologiques*, or the *Revue Générale de l'Architecture*, &c. of Paris, nor of the various journals in our own land connected with the subject of mediæval antiquities." Alluding to the bias shewn by the English societies to the architecture of the middle ages, it is remarked:—"Yet, though Gothic architecture be considered more congenial to our northern clime, though it be deemed by some more fitting and appropriate to our sacred edifices, though the poet and philosopher love to descant on 'its airy vaults' and 'dim religious light,'—we conceive

we should not be just even to Gothic architecture, did we not strive to induce the architect and the student to search into the history of classic architecture, to examine its characteristics, to investigate the causes of its success, and to endeavour to discover those principles of taste which guided the ancient artists in the construction of their edifices, and from the ignorance of, or inattention to which, the works of modern architects have so frequently been judged defective."

The work opens with a well-considered and ably written essay on the advantage of the study of antiquity, and on excellence in art, which will be read with peculiar pleasure and profit by the architectural student, who will find in it some valuable lessons from one who is evidently well grounded in his subject and qualified to advise. The principal papers are on the Polychromy of Greek Architecture, by M. Hittorff; description of one of the city gates of Pæstum, by Professor Donaldson; on a remarkable monument in Lycia (overlooked by Mr. Spratt and Professor Forbes), by Professor Schoenborn; on the paintings of Polygnotus in the Lesche at Delphi; and on some Egyptian Doric columns in the southern temple at Karnak, by Mr. E. Falkener, who also contributes some remarks on the application of polychromy to modern architecture, as exemplified in the decoration of the exhibition-building in Hyde Park.

Narratives of Shipwrecks of the Royal Navy, between 1793 and 1849; compiled principally from official documents in the Admiralty. By William P. S. Gilly, with a preface by William Stephen Gilly, D.D. Vicar of Norham and Canon of Durham. 12mo. Lond. 1850.—This is a delightful book, as interesting as a romance, but free from all affectation and maudlin sentiment. Thirty-seven examples have been selected from the four hundred instances of shipwreck which have occurred in the Navy during the period mentioned on the title-page. Their circumstances are detailed with minuteness and accuracy; the wonderful preservations which always occur on such occasions are pointed out; the miracles of coolness and patience, of cheerfulness and perseverance, which good discipline inspires, are related for the most part in a quiet, unpretending way; and, finally, the whole book is set off by an admirable preface written by the author's father, the Rev. Doctor Gilly, author of *Researches amongst the Vaudois*, in which one scarcely knows whether most to admire his true English spirit of affection for the navy, the skilful way in which

he analyses and classifies the selected examples, or the practical good sense with which, out of these tragic instances of the suffering of a particular class of our fellow-subjects, he extracts the lessons of improvement in their moral training which such examples are calculated, if not designed, to teach.

We will give one example of the kind of stuff of which the book is made. The *Drake*, a sloop of war, under the command of Captain Charles Baker, a name ever to be had in remembrance, and with a crew of 76 men, was despatched by the commander-in-chief on the Newfoundland station upon special duty to Halifax. Having accomplished the object of her mission she set sail on her return to St. John's on the morning of Thursday the 20th June, 1822. "The weather was unusually fine, the wind favourable, and everything seemed to betoken a short and prosperous voyage." On the Sunday following there came on one of those dense fogs for which the coast of Newfoundland is proverbial. About mid-day the fog cleared away for a quarter of an hour, when an observation was taken and the ship's position ascertained. The breeze freshened, Captain Baker's orders were to use the utmost despatch, he sailed on in spite of the fog, and from noon till six in the evening ran about sixty miles. The ship's course was then slightly altered, and on they went with the wind, using the lead, keeping a good look-out, and carefully feeling the way, until about half-past seven o'clock, when the look-out man suddenly shouted "Breakers a-head!" The ship was instantly hauled to the wind, and every effort made to stay her, but in vain; "her stern took the breakers, and she immediately fell broadside on, the sea breaking completely over her."

Not the slightest confusion occurred. Every man on board was on deck, and stronger even than the sense of peril was the feeling of confidence in Captain Baker. "Cut away the masts!" was his first order. It was promptly executed, but in vain. In a few moments the ship bilged, and the destruction of every soul on board appeared to be inevitable. "Launch the cutter!" was the captain's next order. She was scarcely over the gangway when she was dashed against the rocks and sank. The fog was at this time so dense that "they could not form a conjecture as to their actual position." The ship lay groaning amidst the noisy breakers; every wave dashed over her; she seemed going to pieces rapidly. At that moment a partial clearance of the fog enabled some one to discern above the breakers a small rock at no great distance from the ship. A

gleam of hope rested upon that rock. A sailor named Lennard sprang forward and volunteered to reach it with a rope. In a moment he had jumped into the sea, but the current set against him, he struggled, sank, and with difficulty was dragged on board again.

The jolly-boat had been washed away. The gig was the only boat that remained. Captain Baker ordered it out, and Turner the boatswain offered to renew in it the fruitless attempt of Lennard. Peering through the fog the crew watched his progress with an anxiety scarcely to be imagined. The time had been well chosen; the influx of a wave carried the boat to within a few feet of the rock. On he went on the top of the flowing wave which gathered strength beneath him. One moment he was seen balanced on the crest of the huge wave, the next his boat was dashed to pieces on the rock. But Turner was as self-possessed as his captain. He held fast by the rope when dashed out of the boat, and succeeded in scrambling up the rock. The communication which had thus been courageously effected was at this moment completed by a huge wave which lifted the shattered ship right over the rock upon which she had struck at first, and dashed her down as if in scorn close by the other rock on which the boatswain had effected a landing.

Captain Baker now called his crew together, explained his intention to abandon the waterlogged ship, pointed out the means of securing their safety, and ordered every man to make the best of his way to the rock which had been reached by the boatswain. The men hesitated. The peril of remaining in the ship was imminent; every moment seemed fraught with enormous danger; the crew to a man wished their captain to go first. But nothing could induce Captain Baker to do anything of the kind. From the very first he had been as calm and self-possessed as man could be; he now simply remarked, in reply to their entreaties, that his life was the least and last consideration. Benumbed with cold, some few of the men were unable to make good their footing on the slippery rock, but the great majority reached it in safety. It was not until he had seen every one clear of the wreck that Captain Baker quitted the ship.

Their new situation was not less perilous than the wreck which they had quitted. The rock to which they had escaped was some fathoms from the main-land, and at high water, which was now approaching, was deep below the surface of the sea. Captain Baker encouraged the men by voice and example, and no one uttered

complaint although their situation seemed almost desperate. The gallant boatswain again volunteered to endeavour to effect a connexion with the main-land. Plunging into the sea, he succeeded, although with great difficulty, and then, amidst the cheers of his comrades, advancing to the nearest point of the coast opposite the rock, cast one end of the line he had carried with him towards his companions. It was caught, although only long enough "to allow of one man holding it on the shore, and another on the rock, at arm's length." Here then was at last a chance of safety,—but mark the conduct of the men. "Instead of rushing to the rope, as many would have done under similar circumstances, not a man moved until he was commanded to do so by Captain Baker." The men again entreated the captain to provide for his own safety, but in vain,—“I will never leave the rock until every soul is safe.” One by one, forty-four out of fifty, succeeded in gaining the shore. Amongst the six who remained was a woman, who was helpless and almost lifeless from her past sufferings. A brave fellow took her in his arms and grasped the rope. When he had made about half the distance, the rope, not strong enough to sustain the additional weight and strain, snapped asunder. “The seaman and his burden were seen but for an instant in the foaming eddies” of the incoming tide, and “with them perished the last means of preservation that remained for Captain Baker, and those who were with him on the rock.” In vain were all endeavours to renew a communication; scouring parties were sent out by those who were already on shore in search of a rope;—when they returned, not a vestige of the rock or its devoted tenants could be seen. Their companions on the shore had, in the meantime, beheld them “whelmed beneath the fatal tide.”

When the surviving crew reached England, they addressed a letter to one of their officers, begging him to request of the Lords of the Admiralty, not anything for themselves, but that their lordships would erect some “public and lasting record of the lion-hearted, generous, and very unexampled way in which our late noble commander sacrificed his life.” Such a request was of course successful. A monument was erected to Captain Baker’s memory in the chapel of the Royal Dockyard at Portsmouth.

Both within the naval profession and beyond it, this book deserves to be highly popular. It has great interest, and teaches valuable lessons.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

WESTMINSTER PLAY.

The *Andria* of Terence was before Christmas performed by the Queen's Scholars, and passed off with much éclat. Following our ancient practice, we preserve a copy of the prologue and epilogue.

PROLOGUS IN ANDRIAM.

Anno superiori, quum jam nostra hæc fabula Faerat agenda, causa intervenit prius, Et ea miserima, cur non fieret id quidem. Nam illis feri diebus e vivis fuit Abrepta mulier jure dilectissima, *Adelaida*, Regina optima, de qua possumus illud Simonideum merito dicere: "Fuit gnata Regum, et soror et conjux; attamen Nunquam est erecta mens ad arrogantiam." Paullisper ergo Musa levis Comœdiæ Defuit theatro, et nos tanquam matrem piam Regiam *Alumni Regii* deflevimus.

Nunc autem binis gratulanda erit viris, Quorum unus nuper his discessit ædibus, Alter in illius merito successit locum.

Illi, qui nunc germanam huic nostre ecclesiam Regit Præfectus,* gratulamur unice. His ille ludis semper adfuit favens, Puerilibusque induluit his conatibus, Judex præclarus, quippe qui cantu suo Musam Sophocleam suscitare noverit. Necdum consensit studium: namque (ut cætera Omittam historica, critica) jam in nostras manus Venusium sic uti vixit ætem tradidit. Et tanquam in speculo mores exhibuit viri, Postea poetam dignus qui illustraverit.

Nec successor† laudes hic desint suæ: Ille Orientalis haud veritus scientiæ Ipsos adire fontes hausit impiger; Nomenque nostris haud inelusum fluctibus Etiam peregrinis fecit innotescere.

Nec alius certe prætereundus hic vir est,‡ Et ille Canonicus, nostrâ hæc eductus schola, Qui nunc prope nos ædificandam ecclesiam Procurat unus munificentia suâ. Noloit ille nostros pauperes diutius Crassâ jacere mersos iguorantia, Mittique jussit Religionem lumine In loca sitique senta et vitii omnibus Contacta, tanquam solis diffundi jubar, Lucem caloremque ægris adducens viris. Hæc nobis fuerint artes; his freti nihil Minas Britannol respiciemus Italas, Nec Pontificales insidias timebimus.

At hæc majora quam quæ nos loqui decet. Vos almae Matris tecta qui revisitis, Et nos agentes quæ vos egistis prius Spectatis, veniam nobis quæ data est datæ, Et accipite plausa, prout soletis, *Andriam*.

EPILOGUS IN ANDRIAM.

Chremes, Simo, Darius, Pamphilus, Charinus, Myles.

Chremes.—Tandem ut propositum est, convenimus, utque loquendi

Mos tantæ dignus sit gravitate rei, Occupet ut sellam noster Simo, consilioque Præsideat solitæ lege; placetne? (*Omnes*) Placet.

Simo.—Persolvo meritis grates: nunc congregandi

Perpaucis quæ sit causa modusque dabo.

PACIFICATORES æterni fœdus amoris Omnibus hic mundi gentibus offerimus;

Quod qui rejiciant, noster conventus eisdem Lege, domum, nummos, victum, alimenta negat; Ut pereant morbo atque fame, peste atque ruina, Tantus amor pacis, tantus amoris amor. Incipe tu, in medioque, *Chreme*, rem pone morandam;

Quæque sit imprimis lex statuenda doce. *Chremes*.—Quamvis insuetus quæ vult res publica vulgo (*Placet*)

Disscrere, incipiam, vosque favete. (*Omnes*) *Chremes*.—Duret in æternum, nullo interrupta tumultu,

Aurea pax, omnes, femina virque volunt. Causidici, medici, mercatoresque miselli Qui dant pro censu larga tributa suo: Ipse ego pro medicis medicus: Tu, causidicorum, Pamphile, causidicus jure patronus eris; Tu mercatorum, præses dignissime, partes Pacis amatorum pacis amator ages; Sæcula complerunt prope æsagiata, nec unquam Dedicunt miseri bella cruenta viri.

Darius.—Nec muliebri genus; saltem mea femina caro

Cum sponso gessit prœlia longa. *Simo*.—Tace. *Chremes*.—Progeniti sumus ut vivamus; dulcius ergo

Longe est pro patria vivere quam oppetere: Iste trucidandi, mactandi, dilacerandi

Ossa, cutem, carnem, viscera, membra, toros Mos odio est medicis; mors est provincia nostra, Audeat hinc nostra nemo nisi arte mori;

Ergo quæ prima est nobis sententia, toto Ut cessent mundo bella:—Placetne? (*Omnes*) Placet.

Pamphilus.—Et pro causidici ego; his provincia Sola decent homines bella animosa fori.

Cedant arma togæ; lingue manus; omnia posthæc Eloquium faciet, vis violenta nihil.

Gallia si Meliten, si vult Hispania Calpen, Eripere, aut Canadæ Bostonicæ homo;

Indica Sarmatica si vaccha vorabitur urso, Hæc cuncta eloquio nisi derelindeat meo;—

Darius.—Eloquio! miror Cicero de Finibus, annæ Centenis hominum millibus obtisteri.

Pamph.—Ergo hæc proposita est sententia; causidicorum

Omnia ad arbitrium sunt referenda? (*Omnes*) Placet.

Pamph.—Deque furore brevi furor ira brevissimus ut sit

Audeat irasci nemo. Placetne? (*Omnes*) Placet. *Pamph.*—Sint pro armentis armenta, atque

ariete crebro Non pereant urbes sed generentur oves.

Darius.—Non placet! omne genus tormenti, misile plumbum,

Quæque dabunt, fingo, vulnera, quæque necem; Spiculaque et jacula et rutilo quot in æra tractu

Missa ferunt flammæ ignivomosque globos, Verbo uno, quæcumque homines sub lurida mittunt

Tartara, telorum sum fabricator ego. Pace tuâ, nisi bellum altas cum civibus urbes

Destruat, atque humiles improba flamma casas, Ni pereant messes hominumque albertia passim

Ossa per exustos disjiciantur agros, Quo potero ipse modo, heu parvos educere gnatos,

Urbanæque epulas suppeditare gulæ. *Char.*—Et lauro alternis vicibus nisi cedat oliva

(Et pacem solidam quid, nisi bella parant?) Quid sit amor patriæ, quid virtus mascula, quove

Evadet famæ spes decorisque mea? Quis vobis morem gerit? hæc concordia sola est

Omnes unanimi pectore bella gerunt. Oppugnat Siculas inimosa Neapolis æres,

Gallia Romanos obsidione premit, Pannonios Vnetosque et quos Padus alluit amnis,

Sanguine fecundat Noricæensis agros. Denique Cimbrorum duo millia saucia, cæcos

Quingentos, centum diruta tecta lego.

* Dr. Milman, Dean of St. Paul's.

† Rev. William Cureton, M.A.

‡ Archdeacon Bentinck.

Prussicus invenit telum, quo certas icti
 Intereant homines commodiore modo.
 Scit quoque fasciculos Dava glomerare tuborum,
 Si major solito sanguinis ardor adest; [bido est,
 Quis potis est bis terque quaterque, ut cuique li-
 Ora revolvendo multiplicare necem.
 Non brevis ira furor, furor est mteraus, et ante
 Quam irasci cessat, vivere cessat homo.
 Romanos, Graios, Troas, cacothies habebat
 Pugnandi, tenet et nos cacothies idem.
 (To *Chrem.*) Tu nescis quam sis pugnax. *Chrem.*
 —Pugnax, ego? *Char.*—Eris tu
 Ipso Marte magis, sit modo causa, feror.
Dav. (aside to *Char.*)—Pacificæ hæc rabies quàm
 sit sincera videndum est,
 Incensus placet hos reddere, tuque juva.
Dav. (to *Chrem.*)—Cogis amicitiam? quo pacto?
Chrem.—Federe certo.
Dav.—Federe! quod quoties rumpitur arma capis.
 Hic mos est; fœdus quo nil sollemnius letum est;
 Mox etiam quicum jungitur, letus erit.
 Vis dicam quid sit fœdus, quâ fingitur arte?
 More tuo præscribam; hæc medicina tua est.
 "Scrupula justitiæ sint nulla; liquoris honesti
 Gutta sit una; doli simplicis ad libitum;" [dat
Dav.—"Adjice aque duo magna rosæ cochlearia;
 "Fœvus, abutendum, bile tument." *Char.*—
 Tace.
Dav.—Bulus acetati plumbi, stricta uncla ferri;
 Hæc pro re natâ sunt adhibenda: Tenes?
Chrem.—Ebruius irridet medicis. *Dav.*—Ego
 rideo potus?
 Perpaucis risum pocula vestra movent.
 Servatur tibi homo seu pietus Phasidos ales,
 Scilicet ut pereat certius arte tuâ. [vestra.
Char.—Sunt sine honore cicatrices et vulnera
Dav.—Illustrat lites gloria nulla tuas.
Char.—Milite sed raro cædes et præda movetur.
 (To *Pamph.*) Ta spolia omni tempore, (to *Chrem.*)
 tuque necas.
Chrem.—Hæcce probrum ego! *Pamph.*—Taceas.
Char.—Empiricus ille!
Chrem.—Hem! Quid ait? *Pamph.*—Taceas.
Char.—Pharmacopola! *Pamph.*—Tace.
Char.—Non bellum cordi est tibi nec capiti cere-
 bellum,
 Ut sanes alios tu medeare tibi;

Stultus es. *Pamph.*—In laqueum cadit; in jus
 ibimus; actum est;
 De medico quemquam lex vetat ista loqui.
Dav.—Eu! De more ligat violabile fœdus amicos;
 Doctori jam fert doctus amicus opem.
Chrem.—Non mihi lege opus est; volo me ipsum
 ulciscier, et cras.
 Mane, derem passus. *Dav.*—Pacificator! Ehem!
 "Duret in æternum nullo interrupta tumultu
 Aurea pax;" quid ais? *Simo.*—Pacificator.
Chrem.—Ohe!
Chrem.—Pacificatores non nobis pacificamus;
 Sia mihi tu. *Char.*—Vel si tu mihi. *Chrem.*
 —Jam faciam—
Char.—Quid facies? *Chrem.*—Quid agam? *Char.*
 —Quid ages? *Pamph.*—Pax aurea?
 quando
 Te aspiciam. *Dav.*—Certè haud nunc, tibi Mysis
 adest. [vocat uxorem,
Mysa.—Pamphile! Quid tempus teris hic, tu te
 Ille tui longè pars melior, Glycere.
 Hanc tu pacifica, si quid valet ars tua pacis;
 Infans egrotat; creditor ante fores;
 Publica dum curas, ablit privata supplex;
 Scis "feri facies" quid sit? *Pamph.*—Ehem!
 quid ais? [rent;
Dav.—Pamphile, ni fallor, te bella domestica ter-
 "Hinc ille lacrymæ," atque hinc tibi pactis amor.
Pamph.—Nulla domi pax, nulla foris. *Simo.*—
 Spes irrita vitam
 Quæ putat ærumnis posse carere suis.
 Pax saltem his floret spatulis; hic semper amicus,
 Hic facili arrendens laude Patronus adest.
 Nos fivili ritu viridis quem ripa coeret
 Hic sequimur docilem non sine lege viam.
 Flumen et oceani ceu fractis confluit undis,
 Nos vitæ tumidas experiemur aquas.
 Foran erant ipsa hæc, quis mox excedimus olim
 Ostia non sicis respicienda genis.
 His tam inuutriti animo condiscimus æquo
 Aspera quæ veniant, quæque secunda, pati.
Simo.—Sive fori, seu bella vocent facunda senatûs,
 Martia seu regni mittat ad arma salus,
 Ducat amor patris, sceptri reverentia, et hujus
 Fixa dia pietas religioque loci. [vabit
 Quisquid erit, noctem hæc olim meminisse ju-
 Si tulerit plausus Andria nostra suos.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Jan. 9. Sir Rob. H. Inglis, Bart. V.P.
 Edward Lennox Boyd, esq. Resident
 Director of the United Kingdom Life
 Assurance, William Rae Smee, esq. of
 the Bank of England, and Robert Cole,
 esq. of Upper Norton Street, were elected
 Fellows of the Society.

A handsome bronze lamp was exhibited
 from the collection of the Rev. Dr. Neli-
 gan, of Cork, which has since been dis-
 persed by auction by Messrs. Sotheby
 and Wilkinson. It is remarkable from
 exhibiting the Christian monogram x.p. be-
 tween the letters Alpha and Omega.

Capt. W. H. Smyth, F.R.S. Director,
 communicated a paper On the Formation
 of the very curious and valuable Table-
 clock belonging to the Society, dated 1525.
 He entered into the subject of the antiquity
 of clocks in general, and the various im-
 provements which they have from time to

time undergone. One of the oldest clocks
 in existence is that at Dover Castle; which
 is said to bear date full a century anterior
 to the clock the property of the Society.
 It was, however, made for a turret, and
 not for a table. This relic Capt. Smyth
 had examined, in company with Mr.
 Vulliamy, by leave of the Board of Or-
 dnanee; and, by permission of Her Ma-
 jesty, he had also minutely inspected the
 clock in the gallery at Windsor Castle
 which was presented to Anne Boleyn by
 Henry the Eighth on her marriage. His
 communication was also illustrated by
 various other representations of curious
 clocks,—particularly of those intended
 for domestic use. The whole of the in-
 formation was intended to be supple-
 mentary to Capt. Smyth's former article
 on horology printed last year.

Jan. 16. Sir R. H. Inglis, Bart. V.P.
 Norriasson Scatcherd, esq. of Morley

House near Leeds, author of the History of Morley, and James Crosby, esq. of Streatham, were elected Fellows.

Capt. Ouvry, through his brother, contributed to the museum of the Society a Sikh prayer-book which he had picked up on the field after one of the late Indian battles. It is in a beautiful state of preservation, and the writing distinct and regular. The donor stated that it is in the Hindoo language as written and spoken in the north of India; and explained that two well-designed and well-coloured illuminations in it—which, however, did not belong to the book—had reference to the mission of the person known as the Monkey-God General to the Island of Ceylon. The paper on which the drawings were made, and on which the devotional pieces were written, was made from silk, and was remarkably strong and firm.

Benjamin Williams, esq. added another to the many papers read during the last season on the meaning of the word "Coldharbour,"—disputing the position that it was derived from the Roman *Coluber*. Mr. Williams proposed to derive this word from *Culina*, the place where the Roman funeral repasts were cooked.

A letter was read from Mr. W. White on two Hune-bedden, or Hun's graves, which he had inspected in North Holland. These remarks were accompanied by drawings of the monuments, which deserved notice from the circumstance of their being composed of huge granite blocks in a vast plain, where neither crag nor rock could be seen.

Mr. Akerman read some remarks contesting with Mr. Wykeham Martin the statement made by the latter last season, that the long nails found with some Roman skeletons had been used for the crucifixion of criminals. Mr. Akerman, backed by Mr. Roach Smith, expressed his strong belief that the nails had been used merely for fastening together the frame-work of wood employed to protect the bodies from the pressure of the earth. The main object of Mr. Akerman's paper, however, was to propose a test for the future. As in later times the bodies of the crucified were allowed to be removed on the day on which they suffered, their legs would doubtless be broken to hasten death; and, as the thigh-bones were generally the last of the human skeleton which decayed, evidence would thus be afforded which would set the question at rest.

Jan. 23. J. Payne Collier, esq. V.P.

John Adey Repton, esq. F.S.A. communicated some remarks on the poor-boxes which in the reign of Edward VI. were ordered to be set up in churches; the

keys to be kept by the churchwardens and the clergymen.

Mr. Roach Smith presented a cast of a curious mould found in Norfolk, intended for the sacred wafer. The original is in the possession of Mr. Fitch.

Mr. Roach Smith exhibited, on the part of Mr. Wylie, some Saxon sepulchral antiquities found during the last year at Fairford in Gloucestershire. Mr. Wylie also furnished drawings of others from the same locality brought to light in 1844-5 and now lost or dispersed. They consist of spear-heads, knives, the umbo and other metal appendages to a shield, a sword, fibulæ of various forms, beads of coloured glass and clay, and other objects. Mr. Roach Smith made some remarks on these remains, and pointed out in what respects they agreed or differed with others found in various parts of this country, as well as with Frankish sepulchral remains discovered in Germany; and he drew attention to four beads of unusual magnitude in crystal, amber, Kimmeridge schale, and glass, as well as to a brass coin of Gallienus which had been perforated for suspension round the neck. Roman coins used as ornaments, he remarked, were not unfrequently found in Saxon and Frankish graves, and he gave several instances of their discovery in such places.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

Jan. 3. Frederic Ouvry, esq. F.S.A. in the chair.

Mr. Hudson Turner communicated a memoir entitled, *Unpublished Notices relative to the Times of Edward I.* The first portion of this interesting paper related to the crusade undertaken by Prince Edward, at the termination of the Barons' war, probably with the view of engaging in foreign enterprise the adventurous spirits which might endanger the peace of the realm. The Prince, as Mr. Turner shewed by the record of the expenses of the crusade, engaged by pecuniary advances members of the most powerful families in England. The roll of knights who covenanted to sail with him includes several who must be considered as suspected persons, from their recent complicity with the Earl of Leicester, and whom it was desirable to restrain from further plots against the crown. This roll has never been published, and Mr. Turner observed that the sources, whence the necessary funds for the armament had been provided, had not previously been indicated. The amount advanced for each leader, as also for each knight in his company, was 100 marks, with the exception of Edmund, the king's brother,

who received 10,000 marks, and Hamon l'Estrange 1,200 marks. The entire number of knights was 104. Mr. Turner gave also a detailed account of the negotiation, the result of the crusade. Dr. Lingard has alluded to a proposition of alliance made to Edward on the part of the Tartar Khan of Persia. Mr. Turner explained the motives of this singular overture, and showed that emissaries were subsequently sent by the Persian sovereign to the Pope, who sent them with letters of recommendation to Edward, in the year 1290, several years after his accession. By a roll of expenses, existing in the Chapter House, it appears that they were employed by the English king as ambassadors from himself to the Khan, and Mr. Turner gave a detailed and curious statement of the itinerary and expenditure, being the earliest evidence, probably, now extant, relative to any embassy from England to such remote countries.

The Rev. E. L. Cutts gave a description, illustrated by numerous plans and drawings, of an ancient mansion in Kent, Franks, near Farningham, an ancient seat of the Bathurst family, and now in the possession of Mr. Ray.

M. Pulski addressed to the meeting some observations on a series of examples of sculpture in ivory, and other works of art, of which he produced representations. The originals exist in a fine museum of medieval works of art in Hungary. The ivory carvings commence from the fourth or fifth century. He called special attention to an ivory tablet, apparently part of a triptych, on which appears an English king, probably Henry VI. with the royal arms, and attendant knights in armour. The beautiful illuminated drawings from M. Pulski's collections comprised also several exquisite examples of Oriental vessels of metal, inlaid with silver and a kind of niello, and ornamented with human figures and animals, as well as flowered designs and inscriptions. M. Pulski explained his reasons for believing that these elaborate works in metal had been produced under the influence of the Norman Princes in Sicily.

A drawing of an unique ornament of ancient Irish workmanship was presented by Mr. Waterhouse of Dublin, to which the name of the "Royal Tara brooch" had been assigned in Ireland. A notice of this magnificent fibula by Dr. Petrie was read: he described it as formed of a mixed metal, composed of copper and tin, and designated by the name of white bronze. The various artistic processes which are combined in its decoration, the singular perfection of the chasing and fillagree work, far surpassing even that of

the exquisite crosier of Lismore, exhibited to the Institute by the Duke of Devonshire in the last year, render this brooch an object of the highest interest. It is peculiar in having the appendage of a chain, of silver, of the construction called Trinchinopoli work, supposed to have served as a guard for the security of this gorgeous ornament. Mr. Waterhouse, on a recent visit to London, had kindly brought it to the apartments of the Institute for the inspection of members of the Society; and his engagements preventing his producing it at the monthly meeting, he had very kindly presented a carefully reduced drawing of the brooch, for the gratification of the Society.—Lord Talbot of Malahide remarked that this fibula, although supposed to have been found near Tara, had not received its designation upon any authority. It had been brought into Drogheda by a woman, and sold for a few shillings. All inquiries regarding the place of its discovery had been fruitless.

Mr. W. H. Clark, of York, sent drawings of a small figure in armour, much defaced, and an armorial escutcheon, described as the effigy and arms of Robert le Vavasour, recently taken down from the east end of York Minster. It was proposed to replace it by a precise facsimile.*

An exquisite gold cross was exhibited, discovered in Norfolk, supposed to be a relic of the seventh century. In the centre is set an imitation of a gold coin of the Emperor Heraclius II. and Heraclius Constantinus his son (613—641). It had evidently served as a pectoral ornament.

Dr. Thurnam exhibited a singular object of bronze, found in a cairn in Yorkshire; in form bearing some resemblance to a basket. It resembles one found some years since near Hexham, filled with Roman coins, and may have served as a sort of portable casket for carrying money.

Mr. Yates produced a bronze implement of unknown use, a sort of double axe, of slender proportions. M. Pulski stated that objects similar in form but of smaller size had been found in Hungary, and were supposed to be weapons of an early age.

Mr. Brackstone exhibited several bronze celts of unusual forms, one of them elaborately engraved with chevron ornaments.

Amongst other interesting objects exhibited were a little Manual of Prayers in a binding of silver fillagree, beautifully enamelled, brought by Lord Talbot of Malahide; a Limoges enamel, of very singular

* Reference has lately been made to a figure of de Vavasour, at York; see Notes and Queries, vol. iii. p. 71.

design, by Mr. Franks; an impression of the Brass of Sir John Arundell, from Stratton, in Cornwall, sent by Mr. C. Tucker; drawings of several bronze celts of undescribed types, by Mr. Dunoyer; drawings of Norman sculptures in Devonshire, sent by Mr. H. Tomkins, of Launceston, especially a remarkable group of figures from the tympanum of a door at the church of Bishopsteignton. Mr. Laing sent an impression of the fine seal of Thomas Lord Stanley, and Margaret Countess of Richmond: the matrix is in the possession of Major Humphreys.

BRITISH ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

Jan. 22. A paper by Mr. Heathcote Russell on discoveries made during the excavations for the New Royal Exchange, was read, and illustrated by numerous drawings. Mr. Russell, it appears, was clerk of the works under Mr. Tite during the time of excavating the area of the old Exchange, and the superintendence of the workmen and the measures resorted to to secure the antiquities for the United Gresham Committees devolved on him. It

was during his employment in this capacity that he probed the soil at a particular spot, and found a deep pit which subsequently in clearing out furnished the antiquities now deposited in the Guildhall. Mr. Russell's engagement being brought to a sudden close soon after, the corporation awarded him 50*l*. It was attempted to make the grant conditional to his surrendering his drawings and notes; but, upon Mr. Russell's expostulating with the Committee, they denied annexing any condition whatever to the grant, and the money was paid.

The paper was the first of a series detailing these discoveries, and on a future occasion we may allude to it more fully. Mr. Deputy Lott, who proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Russell, said it was singular that, although he was aware of what had been done with respect to these discoveries, that his (Mr. Russell's) name was, until that evening, perfectly unknown to him. Mr. Gould seconded the proposition, which was carried unanimously; and Mr. Russell will resume his narrative on the 11th of February.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

On the 4th Jan. after a Cabinet Council held at the Elysée, the Ministry tendered their resignations, which were accepted in a body. This important decision was adopted in consequence of a number of petty defeats to which the Ministers were lately subjected. They were signally defeated on the lottery question—on M. Mauguin's liberation—and on the retention of M. Yon as Commissary of Police to the Assembly. To add to their embarrassments, the Assembly refused to grant the Minister of War time to search for an alleged order signed by Gen. Changarnier, bitterly complained of by M. Napoleon Bonaparte. The *Moniteur* of the 10th contained the following list of the new Ministry:—M. Rouher, Minister of Justice; M. Drouyn de Lhuys, Foreign Affairs; Gen. Reynaud de Saint Jean d'Angely, War; M. Theodore Ducos, Marine and Colonies; M. Baroche, Interior; M. Magne, Public Works; M. Bonjean, Agriculture and Commerce; M. de Parrieu, Public Instruction; M. Achille Fould, Finances. Four of the former Ministers were retained, namely, MM.

Baroche, Fould, Rouher, and de Parrieu, their resignations not having been accepted by the President. Another decree, signed by Louis-Napoleon and countersigned by the Ministers of the Interior and of War, revoked the ordinance by which the National Guard and the troops of the First Division were united under one command. By this means Gen. Changarnier was dispossessed of his office. Gen. Perrot was appointed to the superior command of the National Guards of the Seine, and Gen. Baraguay d'Hilliers to be Commandant in Chief of the troops of all arms in the First Military Division. On the 18th matters came to their crisis. After a vote had been proposed, censuring the Ministry for their removal of Changarnier, M. St. Beuve moved,—“The Assembly declares that it has no confidence in the Ministry, and passes to the order of the day.” This motion was carried by 417 against 278. The majority consisted of all shades—Legitimists, Moderates, and Socialists voting side by side. The Ministry resigned immediately after the division. On the 24th the Assembly received a message from the President stating that, after the

recent vote of the Assembly, he had accepted the resignation of a Ministry which had given to the country and to the cause of order signal pledges of its devotion, and had resolved on forming a Ministry of transition of special men, belonging to no fraction of the Assembly, and determined to devote themselves to affairs without regard to party feeling. The new Ministry is as follows :—General Randon, War ; Waisse, Interior ; Germiny, Finance ; Magne, Public Works ; Brennier, Foreign Affairs ; Royer, Justice ; Vaillant, Marine ; Giraud, Public Instruction ; Schneider, Agriculture and Commerce. None of these are representatives. Germiny was Receiver-General at Rome ; Giraud, the Inspector-General of Universities ; Schneider, the Manager of Ironworks at Creuzot.

SPAIN.

General Narvaes having repeatedly tendered his resignation to the Queen, and it having been as often declined ; on the 10th Jan. he again represented his determination, threatening suicide as an alternative. The Queen at length gave way, whereupon he left Madrid, and retired to France.

Pidal first tried his hand at a Cabinet, and, failing, Bravo Murillo undertook the task, and has completed the following Ministry :—Bravo Murillo, Minister of Finance and President of the Council ; Beltram de Lis, Minister for Foreign Affairs ; Count Mirasol, Minister at War. Explanations having been demanded of Murillo on the question, whether there were any ground of accusation against the former ministry, the new President of the Council declined to assign any.

HESSE-CASSEL.

The *Deutsche Zeitung* of the 28th Dec. contains a detailed account of the Elector's return to his capital. The troops which preceded that Prince entered Cassel on the 26th, and were received at the Frankfort gate by the military bands of the Prussian and Federal troops ; next day, the Elector arrived by special train from Frankfort. He entered a carriage, and drove into the town. The silence which prevailed was most profound. Hassenpflug has resigned

the Ministry of Justice in favour of Meyer, Councillor of State, but retains the portfolio of the Interior.

RUSSIA.

A terrible tempest broke out on the 3rd of October, at Kirgis, where the horde of Korin generally establishes its camps. 168 persons were killed, 205,600 sheep, 1,292 horses, 490 camels, and 360 oxen. During eight days the soil was covered with snow to the depth of 16 or 17 feet.

The new Museum of Antiquities, Sculpture, and Painting, in St. Petersburg, built after the designs of M. de Klenze, of Munich, the architect of the Pinacotheka—begun as far back as the year 1840—is at length finished, and will be formally inaugurated in the course of the coming spring. With the exception of the doors and floorings, it is constructed entirely of stone and metal. The roof is of iron, covered with ornaments in copper, which sparkle in the rays of the sun. The walls are marble. The ground pavements are in mosaic ; and round the interior grand court runs a peristyle, composed of 182 monolith Corinthian columns, respectively of marble or of granite.

CALIFORNIA.

A grand celebration in honour of the admission of California as one of the United States took place in San Francisco on the 29th October, in which all the state officers, government officers, benevolent societies, and all the citizens, foreign and American, generally took part. A triumphal car was drawn by six white horses, containing 30 little boys, dressed in white skirts and black pants, and Liberty caps, each boy representing a state and carrying a shield, on which the name of the state was inscribed. In the centre a large banner of white satin, trimmed with gold, and containing the inscription, "*California. The Union: it must be preserved.*" The festivities were marred by the explosion of a steam-boat. The deaths are said to number from 75 to 100. In the week ending Oct. 26 seventy persons had died at San Francisco of cholera.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

LANCASHIRE.

The building in *Manchester* recently belonging to the Socialist party has, through the indefatigable exertions of the mayor, been purchased for the establishment of a Library and Museum. At a meeting in the building on Monday, the 6th Jan. the

mayor said he hoped that by July they would be enabled to open the institution with a library of 13,000 volumes, 8,000 being for reference, and 5,000 for circulation.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Mr. Day, of *Ensham*, while transplant-

ing some trees in his extensive nursery grounds, has accidentally exposed to view some flooring of encaustic tiles. There are two strips running parallel (four feet apart) about three yards long and a yard wide. The tiles comprise all the patterns of those discovered at Woodperry, with the exception of one. The patterns are very numerous; one, very remarkable, is a representation of a man in armour on horseback. There is a well also on the grounds, which was discovered accidentally while draining the ground about thirty years ago, the water from which, at that time, ran by a shallow open drain over a stone floor (ten feet long and seven feet broad) into a stone cistern (seven feet long and three feet broad), having at the bottom a hole at each end, and by plugging which the water could be retained. Five stone steps led to the flooring; the cistern was a foot below the floor, and appeared to have been used as a bath. The walls of the cistern were one foot and a half thick. On the west side of the cistern was a flooring of encaustic tiles, beneath which were dug up human bones, an enormous iron key, and a figure, the head and arms of which were of gold, and weighed seventeen guineas; the remainder of the figure was formed of leather. The nursery grounds occupy, no doubt, the site of the abbey that formerly existed here.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Dec. 27. The church at *Rothbury* was re-opened for divine service, having been restored with great taste and beauty in the early-English style of the thirteenth century, with lancet windows, pitched roof, and lofty tower. The expense has been defrayed by the subscriptions of the landowners and others, at the head of whom the Duke of Northumberland has contributed 800*l.* A new tower has been raised with a very handsome western doorway; and the Rector, the Rev. C. G. Vernon Harcourt, besides subscribing liberally to the general fund, has thoroughly restored the chancel.

SUSSEX.

Jan. 21. The rooms of the late Royal Pavilion at *Brighton* having been redecorated, and restored as far as possible to their former state, it was opened by a grand public ball, at which 1,350 persons were present, including the Duke of Devonshire, the Duke and Duchess of Richmond, and many others of the nobility. The chimney-pieces and other sculptural decorations have been restored by Mr. John Thomas, of Pimlico. Several large mirrors and other decorative furniture

were lent for the ball by the principal tradespeople of Brighton, and the Pavilion looked nearly as brilliant as, perhaps more effectively lighted than, it ever was in the days of its royal founder. On the 28th a second ball took place for the inhabitants (tradespeople) of Brighton.

Jan. 19. A new church, recently erected at *Stedham*, chiefly by contributions furnished by the Misses Payne, of Rother Hill, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Chichester. It is capable of accommodating about 300 persons, and is built in the early pointed style. J. Stoveld, esq. one of the churchwardens, presented an organ. Mr. J. Butler, of Chichester, was the architect.

ANGLESEA.

An important event has taken place at *Holyhead* in the breaking-up and closing of her Majesty's dockyard establishment. The stores remaining in the yard, together with the machinery and materials, will be delivered up to the City of Dublin Steam Company, which has obtained the contract for the conveyance of the mails between Holyhead and Kingstown. The resident engineer of the establishment, Mr. W. Stewart, who has held the office for the space of fifteen years, has received an appointment to a similar office at Portsmouth. A new harbour, which will consist of 316 acres of sea room, is being rapidly formed. The cost is estimated at 700,000*l.*

IRELAND.

"It was Mr. O'Connell's ambition, and a laudable one too, provided it was controlled by prudence, to imitate in every respect a good old Irish gentleman. The hospitable gates of *Darrynane Abbey* were always open, not only to the friend, the stranger, or the traveller, but even to his political opponents; and the only absolute law that controlled the guests was that which forbade the introduction at his table of political topics. And long will the cordial welcome and cheerful hospitality of the abbey be remembered in the south of Ireland. But these pleasant days are now past, and we regret very much that the distress which has overtaken the landlords of Ireland has at length found its way to the halls of the Liberator. At a sheriff's sale, the whole of the splendid furniture and other household goods were sold for the sum of 364*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.* They were bought in by the National Bank of Ireland, but afterwards resold by the sheriff. All the rest of the property will be sold as a matter of course."—*Evening Packet.*

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PREFERMENTS.

Nov. 14. Dr. Townsend, Lord Bishop of Meath, and John Hatchell, esq. Attorney-General, sworn of the Privy Council for Ireland.

Dec. 31. To be Baronets of the United Kingdom:—Major-Gen. Sir Walter Raleigh Gilbert, G.C.B.; James Matheson, esq. of the Lews, co. Ross, and of Achany, co. Sutherland; and Richard Tufton, esq. of Appleby Castle, co. Westmerland, Skipton Castle, co. York, and Hothfield Place, in the county of Kent.—Sir James Emerson Tennent, Knt. to be Governor of St. Helena.—James Vickery Drysdale, esq. to be Colonial Secretary, and Robt. G. M'Hugh, esq. to be Her Majesty's Treasurer for the Island of St. Lucia.

Jan. 2. Lieut.-Col. Hugh Henry Rose, C.B. (Consul-General in Syria) to be Secretary of Embassy at Constantinople.—William Murray, esq. of Henderland, to be one of the Board of Supervision for Relief of the Poor in Scotland.

Jan. 3. Capt. W. G. Prendergast, of the 8th Bengal Cavalry, to be Major in the Army in the East Indies.—Charles Justin McCarthy, esq. to be Colonial Secretary for the Island of Ceylon.

Jan. 10. 89th Foot, brevet Major J. Graham to be Major.

Jan. 13. James Dowland, esq. to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Island of Mauritius.

Jan. 17. 1st Dragoon Guards, Lieut.-Gen. Earl Cathcart, K.C.B., from 3d Dragoon Guards, to be Colonel.—3d Dragoon Guards, Maj.-Gen. J. C. Bouchier, K.C., to be Colonel.—1st Foot, brevet Major R. Going to be Major.—Unattached, Major H. P. Raymond, from 31st Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel.—Brevet, Capt. L. Brown, Grenadier Guards (from half-pay Ceylon Regt.), to be Major and Lieut.-Col. in the Army; Capt. V. Webb, of 3d West India Regt. to be Major in the Army.

Jan. 24. Brevet, Capt. K. D. Lloyd, 57th Foot, to be Major in the Army.

Henry John Hodgson, esq. to be Recorder of Ludlow.

NAVAL PREFERMENTS.

Dec. 30. Capt. J. T. Nicolas, C.B. K.H., to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue; Capt. W. S. Lovell, K.H., to be a retired Rear-Admiral under the terms of Sept. 1, 1846.—Vice-Adm. Sir G. F. Seymour, C.B. G.C.H., to be Commander-in-Chief in the West Indies, North American, and Halifax stations, and his son Capt. G. H. Seymour his flag-Captain.—Captain L. T. Jones to the Sampson.—Coast-guard promotions for the year 1851:—Comm. George Davies (1842), to the rank of Captain; Lieuts. John Bulley (1826), G. Y. Westbrook (1826), and William Maxwell (1820), to the rank of Commander.—Comm. O. P. Knott to be Inspecting Commander of the Queenstown district; Comm. George Johnson Inspecting Commander of the Wells district.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Right Rev. E. Field, D.D. (Bishop of Newfoundland), Bishopric of Nova Scotia.
Rev. F. Hawkins, Bishopric of Newfoundland.
Rev. W. A. Bouverie (R. of Denton), Arch-deaconry of Norfolk.

GENT. MAG. VOL. XXXV.

Rev. G. Ainslie, St. Philip P.C. Clerkenwell.
Rev. S. Alexander, Termonmaguirk R. and V. Dungannon, Ireland.

Rev. M. L. Apjohn, Precentorship of Emly.
Rev. R. H. Atherton, St. John P.C. Ivybridge, Devon.

Rev. J. S. Austin, Leigh V. Gloucestershire.
Rev. W. Battersby, St. Philip P.C. Leeds.
Rev. R. Bewick, Brightlingsea V. Essex.
Rev. B. S. V. Blacker, East Rudham R. w. West Rudham V. Norfolk.

Rev. H. Bolton, Dysertuous V. Queen's co.
Rev. W. Braithwaite, Alne V. Yorkshire.
Rev. H. Brown, Woolwich R. Kent.

Rev. J. P. Buck, Toft-Trees V. Norfolk.
Rev. W. Bulmer, Sub-Chanter, York Cathedral.
Rev. R. Burgess, Canony in St. Paul's.

Rev. E. B. Burrow, Evercrech V. Somerset.
Rev. R. W. Burton, Willesden V. Middlesex.
Rev. G. Butt, Chesterfield V. Derbyshire.

Rev. J. C. Campbell (R. of Merthyr-Tydvil), Honorary Canony, Llandaff Cathedral.
Rev. S. C. Campbell, Cockley Cley R. Norfolk.

Rev. E. A. Cobbold, Yaxley V. Suffolk.
Rev. J. F. Colls, D.D. Ingrave R. Essex.
Rev. T. Collyer, Gisligham R. Suffolk.

Rev. J. B. Colvill, Coleford P.C. Gloucestershire.
Rev. J. Compson, Great-Wyrlay P.C. Stafford.
Rev. T. C. Cowan, Saint Andrew P.C. Liverp.

Rev. J. Cox, Halton P.C. Cheshire.
Rev. T. T. Coxwell, Horton R. Bucks.
Rev. W. Du-Heaume, Holy Trinity P.C. Jersey.

Rev. E. Duncombe, Barthomley R. Cheshire.
Rev. R. D. Easterby, Lasingham V. York.
Rev. J. Eaton, Shardlow R. Derbyshire.

Rev. M. S. Edgell, St. Margaret V. Leicester.
Rev. J. H. Edmunds, Eccleshill P.C. Yorksh.
Rev. J. Edwards, Llanvihangel-ar-Arth V. Carmarthenshire.

Rev. J. Edwards, Barningham R. w. Coney-Weston C. Suffolk.
Rev. C. S. Escott, Regent Square Church, St. Pancras, London.

Rev. C. Farebrother, Irnham R. Lincoln.
Rev. J. E. Fell, Acton V. Suffolk.
Rev. H. F. Fell, Oulton R. Suffolk.

Rev. H. J. Fitz-Gerald, Worth-Matravers V. Dorset.
Rev. H. Fynes-Clinton, Bothamsall P.C. Notts.

Rev. J. L. Galton, St. Sidwell P.C. Exeter.
Rev. W. Hall, Dyer's Hill P.C. Sheffield.
Rev. J. Hawtrey, Kingston-Seymour R. Som.

Rev. W. M. Heath, Lytchett-Matravers R. Dorset.
Rev. T. Hill, Hasland P.C. Derbyshire.
Rev. J. Holley, Calton D.C. Staffordshire.

Rev. R. Holmes, Eldersfield V. Worcestershire.
Rev. G. W. Holt, Barton-upon-Humber V. Linc.
Rev. R. P. Hutchinson, Christ Church P.C. Old Kent Road, Camberwell, Surrey.

Rev. J. Jackson, St. Sepulchre V. London.
Rev. G. Jeans, Alford V. Lincolnshire.
Rev. D. Jeffreys, Newborough R. Anglesea.

Rev. E. Jenkins (R. of Dowlais), Honorary Canony, Llandaff Cathedral.
Rev. A. Jenour, Kittisford R. Somerset.

Rev. B. E. Johnson, Hinstock R. Salop.
Rev. E. N. Jones, Bagillt P.C. Holywell, Flint.
Rev. H. H. Jones, Llanidan V. Anglesea.

Rev. W. H. Jones, Bradford V. Wilts.
Rev. W. Joyce, Dorking V. Surrey.
Rev. E. B. Knottesford-Fortescue, Dean of St. Ninian's Cathedral, Perth, N.B.

Rev. St. George Knox, Dromard R. and V. dio. Killala.
Rev. R. Lawrance, Bleadon R. Somerset.

Rev. A. le Sueur, Grouville R. Jersey.
Rev. G. F. Lockwood, South Hackney R. Middx.
Rev. J. L. McGhee, High Roding R. Essex.

Rev. W. Mack, Horham R. Suffolk.
 Rev. G. Mann, St. Mawgan-in-Meneage R. W.
 St. Martin-in-Meneage R. Cornwall.
 Rev. J. W. Markwell, St. James' P.C. Curtain
 Road, Shoreditch, London.
 Rev. G. Martin, St. Breward V. Cornwall.
 Rev. W. R. Metcalfe, Hubberholme P.C. York.
 Rev. H. Moore, (V. of Eccleshall, Stafford-
 shire.) Canonry of Hansacre, Lichfield.
 Rev. C. Nicoll, King's Sombourn V. Hants.
 Rev. R. S. Oldham, Junior Incumbency of St.
 Mary's Episcopal Church, Glasgow.
 Rev. J. Olive, St. John P.C. Stratford, Essex.
 Rev. W. Penfold, Ruardean V. Gloucestershire
 Rev. H. A. Plow, Ovington R. Hants.
 Rev. H. B. Poer, Templeree R. Ireland.
 Rev. J. O. Powell, St. Thomas P.C. Toxteth
 Park, Liverpool.
 Rev. E. Pugh, Banger Junior V. Carnarvonsh.
 Rev. E. O. Roach, St. Paul R. Antigua.
 Rev. G. Robbins, Courtenhill R. N'p'n.
 Rev. C. Robinson, Holy Trin. P.C. Blackburn.
 Rev. T. Sale, St. Peter V. Sheffield.
 Rev. T. A. Scott, St. John P.C. Derby.
 Rev. H. T. Shelton, Rodborne-Cheney V. Wilts.
 Rev. N. Stuart, (V. of Alderbury, Wilts.) Al-
 ton-Borealis Canonry, Salisbury Cathedral.
 Rev. B. F. Smith, Rusthall-Common P.C. Kent.
 Rev. E. Smith, Batton St. David P.C. Som.
 Rev. G. H. Smyttan, Hawksworth R. Notts.
 Rev. C. C. Southey, Ardleigh V. Essex.
 Rev. J. Swete, D.D. Hagdon R. Somerset.
 Rev. G. Swift, St. Thomas P.C. Scarborough.
 Rev. J. Tombs, Llanstadwell V. Pembroke-sh.
 Rev. A. V. Watson, Kilerohane and Temple-
 noe Union, Brandon.
 Rev. C. J. Way, Boreham V. Essex.
 Rev. A. O. Wellsted, St. Jude P.C. Bristol.
 Rev. T. Westropp, Ardcaunty R. Limerick.
 Rev. J. Willington, St. Matthew P.C. Stock-
 port, Cheshire.
 Rev. R. Wood, Lydgate R. Suffolk.
 Rev. T. F. Woodham, Farley-Chamberlayne R.
 Hants.

To Chaplaincies.

Rev. G. W. Beuce, Highworth and Swindon
 Union, Wilts.
 Rev. J. J. Beresford, Gool, Peterborough.
 Rev. G. E. Carwithen, H.M. ship Calliope.
 Rev. H. Drury, Bishop of Salisbury.
 Rev. J. Gibbs, Bishop of Down, &c.
 Rev. J. Jenkins, H.M. ship Bellerophon.
 Rev. A. Sherwin, Borough Prison, Birmingham.

Collegiate and Scholastic Appointments.

J. W. Acres, Second Mastership, Bakewell
 Grammar School, Derby.
 Rev. A. R. Ashwell, Vice-Principal of St.
 Mark's college, Chelsea.
 Rev. H. T. Bailes, Head Mastership, Preseat
 Grammar School, Lancashire.
 T. F. Bending, Assistant Mastership, Great
 Yarmouth Proprietary School.
 H. J. H. Bond, M.D. Regius Professorship of
 Physic, Cambridge.
 W. M. Campion, B.A. Mathematical Lecture-
 ship, Queens' college, Cambridge.
 Rev. G. Curry, Hulsean Lecturer, University
 of Cambridge.
 R. Day, B.A. Assistant Mastership, Eton coll.
 Rev. T. Dixon, Head Mastership, Bingley
 Grammar School, Yorkshire.
 Rev. E. Edmunds, Mastership of Dartford
 Grammar School, Kent.
 Rev. W. J. Edwards, Vice-Principal, Metro-
 politan Training Institution, Highbury Park.
 A. H. Faber, Fellowship, New college, Oxford.
 E. Frankland, Ph. Dr. and F.C.S. Professorship
 of Chymistry, Owen's college, Manchester.
 Rev. J. A. Frere, Christian Advocate, Univer-
 sity of Cambridge.

R. Harper, B.A. Assist. Classical and Mathe-
 matical Master, College of Civil Eng. Putney.
 B. A. Irving, B.A. Assistant Mastership, Royal
 Institution School, Liverpool.
 Rev. J. W. Richards, Head Mastership, Cath-
 edral School, Salisbury.
 W. Ridding, Fellowship, New college, Oxford.
 Rev. F. B. Scott, Head Mastership, Grammar
 School, Lynn-Regis, Norfolk.
 Rev. G. F. Simpson, Head Mastership, Lin-
 coln Grammar School.
 Rev. H. C. Stubbs, Principal of Training
 Institution, Warrington.
 T. Theodores, Professorship of German, Owen's
 college, Manchester.
 S. Walton, B.A. Fellowship (Goodbehers's)
 and Assistant Tutorship, Trinity hall, Camb.
 R. Watson, M.A. Assistant Tutor, Queen's
 college, Cambridge.
 Rev. E. I. Weldon, M.A. Fellowship (Ed-
 wards's) Queens' college, Cambridge.
 W. C. Williamson, Professorship of Natural
 History, Botany, and Geology, Owen's coll.
 Manchester.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 13. At Pixon park, Dulverton, Lady
 Mary Hood, a dau.—At Oak hill, Accrington,
 Lady Gervis, a dau.—14. In the Strand,
 Mrs. Samuel Harvey Twining, a dau.—At
 Farborough vicarage, Warw. the wife of Rev.
 C. W. Hulbeck, a son.—15. At Moulton Pad-
 docks, Suffolk, the wife of Sir Robert Pigot,
 Bart. M.P. a son.—17. At Chesterfield house,
 the Marchioness of Abercorn, a dau.—At
 Lower Brook st. Lady Wodehouse, a dau.—
 In Grosvenor sq. Lady Mary Farquhar, a dau.
 —19. At Winkfield, Mrs. Farquhar Camp-
 bell, a posthumous son.—20. At Hadroyd,
 Yorkshire, the Hon. Mrs. E. Monckton, a son.
 —21. At Ickenstoke rectory, Hants, the
 Hon. Mrs. R. C. French, a son.—22. At Bou-
 logne-sur-Mer, the Hon. Mrs. William Law, a
 dau.—At Montagne st. the wife of Edward
 Leigh Pemberton, jun. esq. a son.—24. In
 Hertford st. Mayfair, the wife of John Harvey,
 esq. of Ickwell Bury, Beds. a son and heir.—
 At Cambridge, the widow of Lieut. Sugden,
 30th Madras N. Inf. a son.—At Chicheley
 hall, Bucks, the wife of Robert Hobson, esq.
 a son.—25. At Gloucester terrace, Hyde park
 gardens, the wife of W. E. Pole, esq. a son.—
 26. At Salterton, the wife of G. Dalbiac, esq.
 a son.—27. At Chester st. Mrs. Philip Pley-
 dell Bonverie, a dau.—28. At Stanmer, the
 Countess of Chester, a son.—The wife of
 the Rev. H. G. Liddell, Head Master of West-
 minster School, a son.—29. At Culverthorpe
 hall, Linc. the wife of C. Hill, esq. a son.—
 30. At Radwell house, Herts, the wife of Fran-
 cis Leslie Pym, esq. a dau.—31. At Wilton
 crescent, the wife of the Right Hon. T. Milner
 Gibson, M.P. a son.—In Hertford at Lady
 Olivia Ossulston, a son and heir.

Late. At Dowdeswell, Gloucestershire, the
 wife of Coxwell Rogers, esq. a son and heir.—
 At Worcester, the wife of Lieut.-Col. St. John,
 Bombay Army, a son.

Jan. 2. In the Close, Salisbury, the wife of
 Archdeacon Macdonald, a dau.—At Copt
 Hewick hall, near Ripon, the wife of Edward
 Horner Reynard, esq. of Sunderlandwick, a
 dau.—4. At Lowndes sq. the wife of E. C.
 Tuffnell, esq. a dau.—7. At Cheshunt, Lady
 Roberts, a dau.—8. In Lowndes sq. the Hon.
 Mrs. M. Kerr, a son.—9. At Chicksands
 priory, Lady Elizabeth Osborn, a dau.—10.
 In Eaton sq. the wife of Edward Divett, esq.
 M.P. a son.—12. At Northchurch rectory,
 Herts, the wife of the Rev. Sir J. H. C. Sey-
 mour, Bart. a dau.—At Morden lodge, Sur-

rey, the wife of Henry James Hoare, esq. a dau.—In Cavendish sq. the wife of Edward Majoribanks, jun. esq. a dau. — 13. At Naples, the Hon. Mrs. J. G. Hubbard, a dau. — 15. At Cheltenham, the wife of Richard Basset, esq. of Bonville, Glamorganshire, a son.—At Broughton hall, Flint, the wife of C. Cotton, esq. a son.—At Mereworth castle, Lady Le Despencer, a dau.— 16. At Talacre, Holywell, Flintshire, the Hon. Lady Mostyn, a dau.—At Hyde park square, Mrs. Edward Baldwin, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 2. At Benares, H. Cortlandt *Angelo*, esq. 16th Gren. to Helena, dau. of the Rev. P. M. Cumming, Rector of Prior, Kerry.

7. At Port Louis, Mauritius, William *Lyons*, esq. Lieut. and Adj. 5th Fusiliers, to Emily, third dau. of the late Zach. Button, esq. of Ford Place, Essex.

22. At Rawul Pind, Bendyshe *Walton*, esq. H.M. 33d Regt. fourth son of the late Major Charles Walton, 4th Light Dragoons, to Jessie, second dau. of Capt. Wilcox, 4th Bengal N. Inf.

23. At Mussoorie, Thomas Leigh *Blundell*, esq. of Simla, eldest son of Thomas Leigh Blundell, esq. M.D. to Martha, youngest dau. of the late John Smith, esq. surgeon, of London.

24. At Allahabad, George Dundas *Turnbull*, esq. Bengal Civil Serv. to Eliza-Henrietta, youngest dau. of the late R. F. Grindall, esq. Bengal Civil Service.

30. At Barbados, John Hampden *King*, esq. barrister-at-law, Member of the House of Assembly, to Margaret-Hughes, only dau. of Adam Cuppage, esq. Judge of the Assistant Court of Appeal.

31. At Stratton St. Mary, the Rev. George Newnham *Phillips*, youngest son of the Rev. Wm. J. G. Phillips, Vicar of Eling, Hants, to Frances-Sarah, only dau. of the Rev. Ellis Burroughes, of Long Stratton, Norfolk.—At Scarborough, B. Blaydes *Thompson*, esq. solicitor, of Tadcaster, to Maria-Charlotte, youngest dau. of W. Travis, esq. M.D.—At West Ham, Essex, the Rev. John Thomas *Layard*, B.A. Rector of Swafield, Norfolk, to Eleanor-Stratton, second dau. of Charles Curtis, esq. of Plaistow.—At St. George's Hanover sq. Richard *Stephens*, esq. late of Merton college, Oxford, eldest son of the Rev. Richard Stephens, Vicar of Belgrave, Leic. to Henrietta-Maria, only dau. of the Right Hon. Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart. G.C.B.—At Exeter, Charles *Tucker*, esq. of London, second son of the late Rev. Marwood Tucker, Vicar of Harford, to Hermana-Drewe, dau. of the late E. W. Band, esq. of Buckerell, Devon.—At Dunton, Essex, Octavius, fifth son of Henry *Shepherd*, esq. of Faversham, to Elizabeth Gale, niece of Richard Knight, esq. of Dunton hall.—At Havering-atte-Bower, Essex, William Barnes, son of the late Joseph *Pemberton*, esq. of Beauchamp-Roothing, Essex, to Ann, eldest dau. of the late John Barnes, esq. of the Round house, Havering, and Park house, Mile end, Middlesex.—At Liverpool, the Rev. William Wilson *King*, B.A. Vicar of Milwich, Staff. to Elizabeth, third dau. of the late James Smith, esq. of Liverpool.—At Stroud, Alexander *Rimington*, esq. Bombay, to Annette-Hannah, youngest dau. of W. B. Cartwright, esq. of the Field, near Stroud, Gloucestershire.—At Portsea, Henry Francis *Williams*, esq. of Dublin, M.D. to Margaret-Ann, eldest dau. of Lieut. Henry Watson Hall, R.N. of H.M. Dockyard, Portsmouth.—At West Ogwell, Devon, Copleston-Lopes, second son of the Rev. Walter *Radcliffe*, of Warleigh, Devon, to Elizabeth-Charlotte, dau. of the late Cregoe

Colmore, esq. of Moor end, Cheltenham, and relict of Capt. Knipe, 5th Dragoon Guards.

Lately. At St. George's Hanover sq. Geo. Stewart *Mackenzie*, esq. 72d Highlanders, youngest son of the late Right Hon. T. A. Stewart Mackenzie, to Maria-Louisa, youngest dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. T. Marriott, of the Madras Army.—At East Bergholt, the Rev. William J. *Denman*, A.B. Curate of Brantham, Suffolk, fifth son of the late Mr. John Denman, of Dinder, near Wells, to Emily, fifth dau. of the late Mr. Alderman Manning, of Dedham, Essex.

Nor. 2. At North Cray, Kent, John Sims *Reeves*, esq. the eminent English tenor, to Charlotte Emma Lucombe, the celebrated soprano, eldest dau. of Mr. Thomas Lucombe, formerly librarian at Brighton.—At St. Margaret's Westminster, B. Mudge *Marchant*, esq. to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Joseph Herbert, esq. of New Palace yard, Westminster.

4. At Bedford, the Rev. J. Frederic *Harward*, Incumbent of Middleton, Derb. eldest son of the Rev. John Harward, Vicar of Wirksworth, to Sophia S. G. Holder, widow of J. A. Holder, esq. of Barbados, and eldest dau. of Col. Bush, K.H.

5. At St. Peter's, Isle of Thanet, the Rev. Taylor *White*, Vicar of Norton Cuckney, Notts, son of the late Sir T. W. White, Bart. to Charlotte-Bates, only child of Robert Crofts, esq. of Dumpton park, and niece of Sir Richard Burton, of Jackett's hill.—At Dublin, the Rev. Robert Turner *Cummins*, of Ash-next-Sandwich, to Margaret, dau. of the late James Allen Heyland, esq. and niece of Francis Percy, esq. of Richmond house, co. Dublin.—At Doncaster, the Rev. J. H. *Brodrick*, Rector of Sneaton, and Chaplain to the Duchess of Gordon, to Fanny, dau. of the Rev. Dr. Sharpe, Vicar of Doncaster and Brodsworth, and Canon of York.—At Cranley, Surrey, Henry *Gambrell*, esq. to Ann, second and youngest surviving dau. of the late William Hemming, esq. of Bridge house, Albury.—At Paddington, the Rev. John *Butler*, Rector of Inkpen, eldest son of John Butler, esq. of Kirby house, Berks, to Maria-Anne, dau. of the late G. H. Cherry, esq. of Denford.—At Christ Church, Mary-bone, Joseph Allen *Piggot*, esq. of Chelmsford, third son of John Piggot, esq. of the Elms, Maldon, Essex, to Mary-Jane, second dau. of Joseph Houlton, esq. M.D. of Lisson grove.—At Nassau, New Providence, Lieut. Edward Hinton *East*, R. Art. to Charlotte-Mary-Elizabeth-Brace, only dau. of the Rev. Wm. Strachan, D.D. Rector of Christ Church, Nassau.—At Calcutta, Arthur J. *Payne*, esq. M.D. Bengal Med. Serv. to Emily-Walcott, eldest dau. of the late S. S. Lynch, esq. 77th Foot.

6. At St. George's Hanover sq. Villiers La Touche *Hatton*, esq. Capt. in the Grenadier Guards, only son of Rear-Adm. Hatton, to Rosia-Mary, only dau. of Sir William de Bathe, Bart.—At Corrimony, N.B. Col. John Bloomfield *Gough*, C.B. 3d Light Dragoons, Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, and Quartermaster-Gen. of Her Majesty's Forces in India, to Elizabeth-Agnew, third dau. of the late George Arbuthnot, esq. of Elderslie, Surrey.—At Mansfield, John Bailey *Langhorne*, esq. of Richmond, Deputy Registrar of the Diocese, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the Rev. John Swire, Vicar of Mansfield.—At Locking, James-Copleston, eldest son of the Rev. James Smith *Townsend*, Vicar of Coldridge, to Annie-Elizabeth, youngest dau. of E. V. Fox, esq. of Locking.—At Upper Hardens, the Rev. Forster G. *Simpson*, only son of Richard Simpson, esq. of Elm grove, Surrey, to Selina-Helen, second dau. of the Rev. E. Sandys Lumsdaine, of Blarney, N.B.—At Cradely, Worc. Dr. John *Clarke*,

of Upper Marylebone st. to Mary Anne Hayes, widow of George Hayes, esq. solicitor, of Hales Owen.—At Rondebosch, Murrell R. Robinson, esq. First Assistant Surveyor-Gen. of the Cape of Good Hope, to Maryanne-Bance, youngest dau. of J. B. Edden, esq.

7. At Sevenoaks, Kent, J. D. Bishop, esq. surgeon, of Stoke Newington, Middlesex, only son of the late John Bishop, esq. of Calne, Wiltshire, to Antonia, second dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Petley, Royal Art.—At Petworth, Sussex, the Rev. Thos. Wall Langshar, Rector of West Grinstead, Sussex, to Frances, eldest dau. of the Rev. Thomas Sockett, Rector of Petworth.—At St. John's, Edinburgh, Edward L'Atchoff, esq. solicitor, of Knaresborough, only son of the late Edward L'Atchoff, esq. of the Madras Civil Service, to Rebecca, eldest dau. of the late Major William Cunningham, of the Bengal Army.—At Sedlescomb, Boyce Harvey Combe, esq. late of the 1st Bombay Lancers, eldest son of Boyce Combe, esq. and grandson of Ald. H. C. Combe, esq. M.P. to Ann-Sarah, only dau. of Hercules Sharpe, esq. of Oaklands, and granddau. of the late Sir Anthony Brabazon, Bart.—At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Charles Graves, esq. Capt. 82nd Regt. to Emily, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. North, half-pay 14th Regt.—At Saleby, Linc. the Rev. Davin Royce, M.A. Vicar of Nether Swell, Glouc. to Elizabeth-Anne, only dau. of the late John Mould, esq. of Oundle.—At Dedham, Essex, Capt. Brooke Bond, Hon. East India Company's Service, to Mary-Adelaide, youngest dau. of the late Charles Smith, esq. formerly of Northampton.—At Bath, Henry Terry, esq. R.F.C.S. Northampton, son of the late William Terry, D.D. Rector of Wootton, Northamptonshire, to Juliana, only surviving dau. of the late Rev. John Suford, Rector of Cottlesbrook.—At Brighton, William Lloyd, esq. M.D. Madras Army, to Elizabeth-Maria, youngest dau. of the late Rev. A. Horton, M.A. Incumbent of St. Mary's, Rochdale, and niece of the late Rear-Adm. Sidney Horton.—At Bristol, Samuel Fowell, esq. surgeon, son of the late Capt. Fowell, R.N. to Anne, eldest dau. of the late Jas. Horatio Fenn, esq. Lower Thames st.—At Skeddoway, Fifeshire, Henry Liddell, esq. of the East India Company's Service, to Alice, eldest dau. of Thos. Darling, esq.—At Calcutta, the Rev. Chas. Davies, B.A. Cathedral Missionary, to Jane, youngest dau. of the late R. Brown, esq. of Streatham.

11. At Marylebone, Frederic Bernal, esq. youngest son of Ralph Bernal, esq. M.P. to Charlotte-Augusta, only surviving dau. of James Brewster Cozens, esq. of Woodham Mortimer lodge, Essex.

12. At Southwell, Notts, the Rev. John Gordon, B.A. of St. John's college, Camb. second son of the Rev. George Gordon, M.A. Rector of Muston, Leic. to Frances-Octavia, third dau. of the late Col. Sherlock, K.H.—At St. George's Hanover sq. Alexander Chas. Stuart, eldest son of Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Sir Patrick Stuart, G.C.M.G. to the Hon. Elizabeth Frederica Lennox, dau. of Lord George Lennox, and Maid of Honour to Her Majesty.—At Alkham, near Dover, Thomas Walker, esq. to Isabelle, widow of the Rev. T. C. Howes, and youngest dau. of Thomas Docker, esq. of Dover.—At Brewood, Thomas Tillotson, esq. of Priory grange, to Miss Simpson, of Chillington, Staffordshire.

13. At Dublin, the Rev. Charles Eranson, M.A. Perp. Curate of St. Andrew's, Montpellier, Bristol, to Catherine, only dau. of Wm. Marks, esq. of South Abbey, Youghal.—At Stonehouse, Devon, Wharton Wilson, esq. late of the 11th Hussars, only son of Matthew Wilson, esq. of Esliton hall, Yorkshire, M.P. to

Gratiana-Mary, only dau. of Vice-Adm. Thomas, and granddau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Williams, of Stonehouse.—At Brighton, the Rev. Richard J. Allen, B.A. Vicar of Swilland, Suffolk, son of Wm. Allen, esq. of Malton, to Emma, dau. of the late Broome P. Witts, esq. of Brunswick sq. and Kingston-upon-Thames.—At Calcutta, Thomas Edward Ravenshaw, esq. Bengal C.S. eldest son of J. H. Ravenshaw, esq. of Richmond, to Mary-Susanna, eldest dau. of A. Symonds, esq. of Utbridge house, Worc.

14. At Welton, Frederick Palmer, esq. son of the Rev. Henry Palmer, of Withcote hall, Leic. to Mary, only dau. of the late W. H. Harrison, esq. and niece of H. Broadley, esq. M.P.—At Cheltenham, John Collis Browne, esq. Assistant-Surgeon of H.M. 96th Regt. to Matilda, dau. of Lieut.-Col. W. H. Kersteman, of Cheltenham.

15. At Barrackpore, Henry Brabazon Urnston, esq. 62nd B.N.I. son of the late Sir James B. Urnston, to Harriett-Elizabeth, dau. of Wm. Hughes Hughes, esq. formerly M.P. for Oxford.

19. At Barbados, Maj. Charles Edw. Michel, 66th Regt. to Emily-Spooner, eldest dau. of Sir R. B. Clarke, K.C.B. Chief Justice of Barbados.

23. At Antigua, Richard Paget Campbell Jones, esq. R. Art. eldest son of Col. Richard Jones, R. Art. to Eliza-Harriet, only dau. of Thomas Lane, esq. Colonial Secretary.

Dec. 10. At Keston, Kent, the Rev. C. F. Newell, M.A. Incumbent of Broadstairs, to Anne-Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the Right Hon. S. R. Lushington, of Norton Court.—At Walworth, Henry Brinsley Sheridan, esq. of Brompton, to Elizabeth-Frances, eldest surviving dau. of the Rev. John Wood, of Great Malvern.

12. At Edinburgh, the Hon. Charles Augustus Murray, Consul-General for Egypt, to Elizabeth, only dau. of the late James Wadsworth, esq. of Genesee, New York.

14. At St. Botolph's, Aldersgate, James Bowen Thompson, esq. M.D. of Suffolk pl. to Elizabeth-Maria, second dau. of the late H. Evans Lloyd, esq. of Charterhouse square.

16. At Paddington, the Rev. John J. Wilkinson, M.A. Vicar of Erith, Kent, son of the Rev. Geo. Wilkinson, B.D. Rector of Wicham, Camb. to Gertrude, sole surviving child of the late John Walpole, esq. of Dublin.

17. At St. Mary's Bryanston sq. James Hayes Sadler, esq. only son of the late Rev. J. H. Sadler, of Portman sq. to Sophia-Jane, eldest dau. of the late James W. Taylor, esq.—At St. George's, Gloucestershire, the Rev. R. Wall, Incumbent of St. Ann's, Birkenhead, to Elizabeth, only dau. of the Rev. F. Salt, Incumbent of St. Mary's, Southtown, Suffolk.—At Llanthetty, Brecon, Wyndham W. Lewis, esq. of Cardiff, to Annie, youngest dau. of the late George Overton, esq. of Llanthetty hall, Brecon.—At Morval, Cornwall, Sir John Duckworth, Bart. M.P. to Mary-Isabella, youngest dau. of the late John Buller, esq. of Morval.—At Upminster, Essex, John Joseph Tourle, solicitor, younger son of the late Thos. Tourle, esq. of Landport, near Lewes, to Eleanor-Ann, only child of the late W. P. Johnson, esq. of Aldborough, Suff. and Helions Bumpstead, Essex.—At All Souls' Langham pl. Charles Rhoderic M'Grigor, esq. eldest son of Sir James M'Grigor, Bart. K.C.B. to Elizabeth-Anne, youngest dau. of Col. Sir Robert Nickle, K.H.—At Dublin, the Rev. Wm. T. Lett, Rector of Dullyvallen, co. Fermanagh, to Mary, eldest dau. of Jonathan Stackhouse, esq.—At Chesterton, Camb. the Rev. William Vliako Turner, Curate of Hingham, Kent, to Emma, youngest dau. of the late J. Pitches, esq.

OBITUARY.

LORD TALBOT DE MALAHIDE.

Dec. 20. At his seat, Evercreech House, Somersetshire, at an advanced age, the Right Hon. James Talbot, Baron Talbot de Malahide and Lord Malahide of Malahide, co. Dublin.

His Lordship was the second son of Richard Talbot, esq. of Malahide Castle (who died in 1788), by Margaret, eldest daughter of the late James O'Reilly, esq. of Ballylough, co. Westmeath, which lady was created Baroness Talbot and Malahide in 1831. On the death of his brother, Richard-Wogan the late Lord Talbot and Malahide (and also Lord Furnival in the peerage of England, which dignity became extinct with him), he succeeded to the Irish peerage, on the 29th Oct. 1849.

His Lordship married, Dec. 26, 1804, Anne-Sarah, second daughter and co-heir of Samuel Rodbard, esq. of Evercreech House, and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue six sons and five daughters. The former were—1. James, who has succeeded to the title; 2. the Hon. Samuel-Rodbard; 3. the Hon. Richard-Gilbert, who married in 1847 Anne-Cunliffe-Lister, daughter of Ellis Cunliffe Lister Kaye, esq. of Manningham Hall, Yorkshire; 4. the Hon. and Rev. George; 5. the Hon. and Rev. Edward-Plantagenet-Airey, formerly a Captain in the 34th Foot, and now in holy orders, who married in 1850 Catharine-Eleanor, daughter of the late Francis Hoey, esq. of Dunganstown castle, co. Wicklow; and 6. the Hon. William-Leopold, Capt. 53d Foot. The daughters were—1. the Hon. Margaret-Nugent, married in 1836 to Thomas Jones, jun. esq. of Stapleton, co. Glouc.; 2. Anne, who died in 1822; 3. the Hon. Harriette-Mary-Everard, married in 1838 to her cousin, Lieut.-Col. Richard Airey, eldest son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Airey, K.C.B. by the Hon. Catharine Talbot; 4. the Hon. Marianne-Flora, married in 1845 to the Rev. Charles Walter Albin Napier, Vicar of Evercreech, Somersetshire; and 5. the Hon. Charlotte-Etruria.

The present peer married in 1842 Maria-Margaretta, youngest daughter of Patrick Murray, esq. of Simprim, co. Forfar, and has issue several children.

VICE-ADM. HON. D. P. BOUVERIE.

Nov. 6. At his seat, Clyffe hall, Wiltshire, aged 70, the Hon. Duncombe Pleydell Bouverie, Vice-Admiral of the Red, a Deputy Lieutenant of that county; brother to the Earl of Radnor.

Admiral Bouverie was born on the 28th June, 1780, the second son of Jacob second Earl of Radnor, by the Hon. Anne Duncombe, second daughter and co-heir of Anthony Lord Feversham.

He entered the Royal Navy Academy at Portsmouth, Jan. 1793, and embarked in April 1795 as a volunteer in the Nassau 64, Capt. Herbert Sawyer. He served as a midshipman in the Latona and Cambrian frigates, until made a Lieutenant, Feb. 1799. He then joined Vice-Adm. Sir Roger Curtis in the Prince 94; accompanied him in the Lancaster 64, to the Cape of Good Hope, and was there his flag-Lieutenant in the Adamant 90. In Aug. 1801, he assumed the command of the Penguin sloop, by virtue of a commission dated back to the 14th Feb. preceding; and on the 2nd April, 1802, he was made post into the Braave of 40 guns. On the 1st April 1803 he was removed to the Mercury 28, employed, first as a floating battery off Guernsey, next in convoying the outward-bound trade to the Mediterranean, and (after capturing, Feb. 4, 1805, a Spanish national vessel, El Fuerte de Gibraltar, of four guns and 59 men,) in cruising in the West Indies. On the 10th Aug. 1805, he was removed to L'Aimable 32, and Feb. 20, 1806, to the Médusa 32. During more than seven years of his continuance in the latter frigate, Captain Bouverie participated in all the operations in the Rio de la Plata, from Oct. 1806 until his return to England, with Lieut.-Gen. Whitelock, in Sept. 1807, including the capture of Meldonado and the island of Gorriti. He also took, April 4, 1808, L'Actif, French privateer of 14 guns; united with Captain Manby, of the Thalia 36, in a supposed pursuit of two French frigates to the coast of Labrador, whence he returned after experiencing for three months the greatest privations; captured, Jan. 5 and 14, the privateers L'Aventure and L'Hirondelle, each of 14 guns; and, in the summer of 1812, was repeatedly noticed in the despatches of Sir George Collier for his efficacious support of the patriotic cause on the north coast of Spain, where he particularly contributed to the reduction of Lequeytio and Guetaria. He afterwards commanded, from May 15, 1828, until 1831, the Windsor Castle 76, on the Mediterranean station; was appointed Colonel of Marines, July 22, 1830; attained the rank of Rear-Admiral, Jan. 11, 1837; was lastly employed, from July 26, 1837, until the same month in 1842, as Admiral Superintendent

at Portsmouth, with his flag on board the *Victory* 104; and became a Vice-Admiral, Nov. 9. 1846.

Admiral Bouverie sat in Parliament for two short periods, at a long interval of time. In 1806, he was returned for the borough of Downton. In Feb. 1828, on the succession of his elder brother to the peerage, he was elected for the city of Salisbury without opposition. He was re-elected in 1830 with the Tory member, the late Mr. Wadham Wyndham, also without a contest; but in 1831, and again in 1832, a second Whig candidate was proposed in the person of the late Mr. Brodie, the banker; on the second occasion Mr. Brodie was successful; but the excluded candidate was not Mr. Wyndham, but Capt. Bouverie, the numbers being, for

Wm. Bird Brodie, esq.	392
Wadham Wyndham, esq.	268
Hon. D. P. Bouverie	265

On a petition Capt. Bouverie recovered his seat, Mr. Wyndham being excluded; but on the dissolution in 1835, Capt. Bouverie retired, and Mr. Brodie and Mr. Wyndham were returned.

Vice-Adm. Bouverie married, in 1809, Louisa, second daughter of the late Joseph May, esq. of Hill House, and had issue by her a daughter, Louisa, born in 1811, and married in 1832, to the Hon. Samuel Hay, brother to the present Earl of Erroll. Mr. Hay died without issue in 1847.

The funeral of Vice-Admiral Bouverie took place at Market Lavington, on Tuesday the 12th of November. It was attended by his nephew Viscount Folkestone, his two younger brothers, the Hon. and Rev. Canon Bouverie, of Pewsey, and the Hon. Philip Pleydell Bouverie, and other near relatives; and several of the neighbouring gentlemen, anxious to testify their respect and sorrow, without intruding upon the grief of the family, fell into the procession after it had left the house.

GENERAL SIR J. W. GORDON, G.C.B.

Jan. 4. At his residence near the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, in his 79th year, General the Right Hon. Sir James Willoughby Gordon, of Niton, in the Isle of Wight, Bart. G.C.B. and G.C.H. a Privy Counsellor, Quartermaster-Gen. of the Forces, and Colonel of the 23rd Fusiliers.

Sir Willoughby Gordon was the son and heir of Francis Grant, esq. Capt. R.N. who assumed the surname of Gordon in 1768 (pursuant to the will of his maternal uncle James Gordon, of Moor Place, co. Herts, esq.) by Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas, and sister and coheir of Sir Willoughby Aston, Barts.

He entered the army in 1783, as an Ensign in the 66th Regiment, in which corps he remained until 1801, having obtained a company in 1793, and a majority in 1797. In 1793, Lieut. Gordon accompanied Lord Hood's fleet to the siege of Toulon as a volunteer, and he was present in 1796 at the taking of the French forces at Bantry Bay, on the Irish coast. He was appointed Lieut.-Colonel May 21, 1801. Having exchanged from the 66th to the 85th Regiment, he commanded the 45th at the taking and occupation of Madeira, in 1808. He attained the rank of Colonel, July 25, 1810.

In the spring of 1812, Col. Gordon was appointed Quartermaster-General to the forces in the Peninsula, under the Duke of Wellington, and he has ever since retained that office at home, with the greatest satisfaction to the Commander in Chief and the army. He was present at the capture of Madrid, the siege of Burgos, and in the retreat into Portugal. On the 4th June 1813 he became a Major-General, and in Nov. 1815 he was appointed to the Coloncle of the 55th Regiment. In 1818 he was created a Baronet of the United Kingdom. In 1823 he was removed to the Coloncle of the 23rd Regiment; in 1825 he was nominated a G.C.H., and in 1831 a G.C.B. He was advanced to the rank of Lieut.-General in 1825, and to the full rank of General in 1841. He was sworn a Privy Counsellor in 1830. Sir Willoughby was much esteemed for his urbanity and soldier-like qualities, and was a valuable colleague of his Grace the Duke of Wellington. When Colonel Gordon, he rendered essential service to his late Royal Highness the Duke of York. During the Parliamentary inquiry into the Army expenditure and organization, some fifteen years ago, it was decided that the office of Quartermaster-General was unnecessary; and it probably will not be resumed. The income has amounted to 1833, a-year.

Sir Willoughby Gordon married, on the 15th Oct. 1805, Julia-Lavinia, daughter of Richard Henry Alexander Bennet, esq. of Beckenham, Kent; and by that lady he has left issue one son, now Sir Henry Percy Gordon, and one daughter, Julia-Emily.

The present Baronet was born in 1805, and married, in 1839, Lady Mary Agnes Blanche Ashburnham, youngest sister of the present Earl of Ashburnham.

SIR LUMLEY SKEFFINGTON, BART.

Nov. 10. In his 80th year, Sir Lumley St. George Skeffington, the second Bart. (1786) of Skeffington Hall, Leicestershire. This veteran representative of the gentle-

man of the last age was born in the parish of St. Pancras, Middlesex, on the 23rd of March 1771.* He was the younger but only surviving son of Sir William Charles Skeffington, the first Baronet (a memoir of whom will be found in the Gentleman's Magazine for Feb. 1815), by Catharine-Josepha, eldest daughter of Michael Hubbard, esq. of Teneriffe, and a merchant of the city of London. His father's paternal name was Ferrall; he was a Lieut.-Colonel in the army, and took the surname and arms of Skeffington, by the King's warrant, dated June 12, 1772, being the grandson of William Ferrall, esq. of Chester, by Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Thomas Skeffington, alias Brome, of Skeffington, co. Leic. who was the grandson of William Brome, of Woodlow, co. Warwick, esq. by Catharine, daughter and coheir of Thomas Skeffington, esq. of Skeffington, great-grandson of Sir William Skeffington, Lord Deputy of Ireland temp. Hen. VIII. and there representative of the ancient family seated at Skeffington, from the earliest times on record (see the pedigree in Nichols's History of Leicestershire, vol. iii. p. 448). From Sir John Skeffington, an alderman of London, brother to the Lord Deputy, have descended the Skeffingtons Earls of Massareene, in the kingdom of Ireland, now represented by the Viscount Massareene, whose mother was the heiress of that branch.

Sir Lumley Skeffington received his education at the school of Mr. Newcome, at Hackney; where he acquired a taste for the drama, taking part in the plays for which the school had been noted for above a century, and acquiring much applause in his graceful representation of Hamlet, his no less remarkable energy in Phocas in Hughes's *Siege of Damascus*, and in other characters.

"Almost on his first coming to school. the late elegant poet George Keate, esq. wrote for him an epilogue, in which the fashionable manners of the day were well depicted, and were portrayed, even at that early age, by the performer, with the most admirable elegance." We here quote a Memoir of Sir Lumley Skeffington, which was published in the *Monthly Mirror* for Jan. 1806; and we cannot refuse a still more characteristic (but perfectly serious) passage which presently follows:—

* Pedigree in Nichols's Hist. of Leic. vol. iii. p. 450. The newspapers have recently stated that Sir Lumley was 82 when he died, and Dod's *Peerage* says, born in 1768. In the *Monthly Mirror* for 1806 and the *Biographia Dramatica* his birth is placed March 1778. This error was perhaps not unintentional.

"Being now arrived at that period when young men, in his line of life, are introduced into the world by a presentation at Court, he for a time forgot the Muses, and, by a very successful courtship of the Graces, burst forth a most distinguished figure in the highest circle of fashionable society. It was in vain that rivals strove to detract from him, to whom, in a very little time, they were obliged reluctantly to yield. His triumph is in a great measure to be attributed to that good-humour and vivacity which continue to render him, in every sphere, so general a favourite.

"As to his manners, the suffrages of the most polished circles in this kingdom have pronounced him one of the best bred men of the present times, blending at once the decorum of what is called the *vielle cour*, with the careless gracefulness of the modern school; he seems to do everything by chance, but it is such a chance as study could not improve. In short, whenever he trifles, it is with elegance, and whenever occasion calls for energy, he is warm, spirited, and animated.

"In the conduct of this gentleman there are some traits which are particularly apparent; first, his uncommon ardour in friendship; and, secondly, his condescending and free manner to inferiors and servants. It is also a fact well ascertained, that he was never known to say, even in the most remote way, a disrespectful or unkind word of any person."

"Thus gifted" (we continue to quote the *Monthly Mirror* of 1806) "in person, birth, and talents, it will not appear extraordinary that he should, in his turn, be governing the fashions, and establishing the mode. . . . We of late heard of a new colour of his introducing, which is distinguished by the name of *Skeffington brown*."

Mr. Skeffington, it is clear, was not without ambition, however questionable may have been the field he chose for its aspirations. But we are next told that, "after passing a few years in a round of fashionable gaiety, [a few years more than in 1806 he was willing to admit,] the charms of his early friends the Muses again attracted his attention, and he returned to them with the delight of a lover."

In May 1802 he produced at Covent Garden theatre a comedy in five acts, entitled "*The Word of Honour*;" and in the following season, at Drury Lane, "*The High Road to Marriage*," another comedy in five acts, both of which met with moderate success. On the 6th Dec. 1805, his "grand legendary melodrama, *The Sleeping Beauty*," was produced at Drury Lane, and was more decidedly successful; and he subsequently contributed

to the stage "*Maida and Bachelors*," 1806; "*The Mysterious Bride*," 1808; "*Bombastes Furioso*," an opera named "*Ethelinde*," brought out at Drury Lane about 1810; and a comedy called "*Lose no Time*." None of these, we believe, were printed, except the songs to "*The Sleeping Beauty*." He was the author of various prologues written for his friends, some of which were printed in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, within the years from 1792 to 1808 (see our *General Indexes*, vol. iii. p. 533); and of other poetical trifles.

He still aimed to shine as one of the most conspicuous stars in the world of fashion, and some poet of whose name we are ignorant, has commemorated the time when

Skeffy skipp'd on with his wonted grace.

He is also enshrined in the amber of the "*English Bards and Scotch Reviewers*."

In grim array though Lewis' spectres rise,
Still Skeffington and Goose* divide the prize;
And sure great Skeffington must claim our praise,

For skirtless coats and skeletons of plays
Renown'd alike; whose genius ne'er confines
Her flight to garnish Greenwood's† gay designs.

Nor sleeps with *Sleeping Beauties*, but anon
In five facetious acts comes thundering on,
While poor John Bull, bewild'rd with the scene,

Stares, wondering what the devil it can mean;
But, as some hands applaud,—a venal few!
Rather than sleep, why John applauds it too!

And Letter VIII. of the "*Twopenny Post Bag*" is addressed from Colonel Th-m-s to — Sk-ff-ing-t-n, esq.

He succeeded to the dignity of a Baronet on his father's death, Jan. 26, 1815.

Having exhausted the resources of his patrimony, he resided for some years within the rules of the King's Bench; occasionally visiting the haunts of his earlier years, and scrupulously observing the attire and manners of the old beau, though his frame was nearly doubled with age. Some years ago, we believe, his fortunes were partially repaired, by the recovery of a small hereditary property to the value of about 800*l.* a-year; but an attempt he made in 1838 to regain an interest in the estates of his maternal family the Hubbards, at Rotherhithe, was less successful. The Hubbards had failed as merchants, and it was adjudged by Mr. Baron Alderson that his uncle, from whom he claimed, had assigned all his property to his trustees.

Having become habituated to a residence in the southern suburbs, Sir Lumley con-

tinued there when it was no longer necessary, and died in his lodgings near the Blind Asylum: from whence he was accustomed to take an airing about twice a week in a hack cabriolet. His body was interred on the 15th Nov. at Norwood cemetery. That of his father was buried at Paddington Church; for the Leicestershire property had quitted the family in 1814, previously to Sir William's death.* As Sir Lumley never married, the baronetcy is of course extinct.

A portrait of Sir Lumley Skeffington was published in the *Monthly Mirror* for Jan. 1806, engraved from a miniature by Barber; and "a biographical sketch" (from which we have extracted the most characteristic passages), was published in portions in that magazine, and those for February and April. Another, scarcely less laudatory, will be found in the *Biographia Dramatica*, edit. 1812.

SIR JOHN MACPHERSON GRANT, BART.

Dec. 2. At Ballindalloch Castle, in his 47th year, Sir John Macpherson Grant, the second Bart. (1838), of Ballindalloch, co. Elgin, and Invereshie, co. Inverness.

He was the son and heir of Sir George Macpherson, who assumed the additional name of Grant, the first Bart. and M.P. for Sutherlandshire (a brief memoir of whom will be found in our *Magazine* for Jan. 1847), by Mary, eldest daughter of Thomas Carnegie, esq. of Craigs, co. Forfar.

He succeeded to the title on the death of his father, Nov. 24, 1816. He had previously for some time filled the situation of Secretary of Legation at Lisbon. Since his accession to the patrimonial estate, he has lived at Ballindalloch, and has fully carried out the improvements projected and commenced by his father. He was one of the three members not appointed *ex officio* of the board of supervision for the relief of the poor in Scotland—an office to which his father had been nominated by the government on the first institution of the board in 1843. He will be lamented in Strathispey as the hospitable gentleman, the best of landlords and neighbours, the farmer's friend, and the benefactor of his country.

He married Sept. 7, 1836. Marion Ellen, eldest daughter of Mungo Nutter Campbell, esq. of Ballimore, co. Argyll; and had issue Sir George, born in 1839, who has succeeded to the title; Campbell, born in 1844; and three daughters.

* The freehold estate of Skeffington was sold July 3, 1814; and on the 12th of July, 291 pictures and the library were also disposed of by auction.

* Dibdin's pantomime of "*Mother Goose*," which had a run of nearly a hundred nights. † The scene-painter.

SIR RICHARD NAGLE, BART.

Nov. 10. In Grenville-street, Dublin, aged 50, Sir Richard Nagle, the second Bart. of Jamestown House and Donower Castle, Westmeath (1813), and a Deputy Lieutenant and late M.P. for that county.

He was born on the 12th Aug. 1800, the eldest son of Sir Richard the first Baronet, by his second wife Mary-Bridget, daughter and sole heir of Owen Geoghegan, of Rosemount and Ballybrickogue, esq. He succeeded his father in the title, in 1827. He was returned to Parliament for the county of Westmeath in 1832, after a contested election, which terminated as follows—

Montague L. Chapman, esq. . .	385
Sir Richard Nagle, Bart. . .	381
Gustavus Rochfort, esq. . .	238
Gustavus Lambert, esq. . .	159

He was re-elected in 1835; and in 1837, after another contest, which terminated thus—

Sir M. L. Chapman, Bart. . .	840
Sir Richard Nagle, Bart. . .	798
R. Haudcock, esq. . .	393
Sir Richard Levinge, Bart. . .	388

At the dissolution of 1841 he retired, having supported the extreme Reform party, and voted for a Repeal of the Union and all their most revolutionary propositions. Whilst High Sheriff of Westmeath, he was dismissed from the magistracy for presiding at an anti-tithe meeting: but he was a Deputy-Lieutenant of Westmeath at the time of his death. His estate in the county, owing to the accumulation of mortgages upon it, was sold two or three years ago, when the amount of purchase money fell far short of the liabilities.

Sir Richard Nagle was unmarried; and his only brother, Joseph Nagle, esq. having died unmarried on the 21st March, 1843, the baronetcy has become extinct.

His mother died at Rosemount, co. Westmeath, only five weeks before him.

CAPT. SIR H. M. BLACKWOOD, BART.

Jan. 7. At Portsmouth, aged 49, Sir Henry Martin Blackwood, the second Bart. (1814), a Post Captain R.N. Captain of H.M. ship *Vengeance* 84.

Sir Henry Blackwood was born June 11, 1801, the only son of the late Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir Henry Blackwood, Bart. K.C.B., G.C.H., K.F.M. (fourth son of Sir John Blackwood, Bart. and Dorcas Baroness Dufferin and Claneboye), by his second wife, Eliza, fourth daughter of Captain Martin Waghorn, R.N. He entered the navy July 22, 1814, as third-class boy on board the *Liffey* 50, Capt. John Hancock, stationed in the Channel; where he

served until April 1815. He next, in May 1817, joined the *Bulwark* 74, Capt. George M'Kinley; and afterwards officiated as midshipman, on the Cape of Good Hope, Brazilian, East India, and Home stations, of the *Favourite* 26, the *Leander* 50, bearing his father's flag, the *Eden* 26, the *Tees* 26, and the *Dover*. The *Eden* was actively employed in 1820 against the pirates of the Persian Gulf. He was made Lieutenant Nov. 30, 1821, and from July 6, 1822, until his promotion to the rank of Commander, Dec. 1, 1823, he served on board the *Nimrod* 18, and *Active* 46. He obtained command, July 26, 1826, of the *Jasper* sloop on the Mediterranean station, and there served until his advancement to post rank, April 28, 1827. His next appointment was on Oct. 14, 1843, to the *Fox* 42, in which frigate, after being for some time employed on particular service, he sailed for the East Indies, where he discharged the duties of Commodore.

Subsequently he has commanded the *Vengeance*, first succeeding the Earl of Hardwicke in the Mediterranean, and then re-commissioning the ship on paying her off in July last. The reformers of the service have lost a friend in the death of Sir Henry, for he has been reported as an approver, if not an active supporter, of a revision of naval titles, and the establishment of a general mess on board ship.

Sir H. M. Blackwood married Aug. 12, 1826, Harriet-Louisa, youngest daughter of J. M. Bulkeley, esq. by whom he has left issue ten surviving children. His eldest son, now Sir Henry Blackwood, has, since his father's death, been appointed Lieutenant in H. M. ship *Hastings*, on the East India station. The Admiralty ordered a public funeral for the late Sir Henry, which took place on Saturday the 18th Jan. All the troops of the garrison, and about 400 men of the 82nd, under command of Colonel Maxwell, with the three bands of the regiments of the line playing the "Dead March in Saul," followed in procession, with reversed arms. The other portion of the troops formed on each side the street from the George Hotel to the Victoria Pier, and kept a clear space for the procession to pass down. At the Victoria Pier the barge of the *Vengeance* received the coffin, attended by the boats of the *Vengeance* and other ships in harbour, with the barge of the *Victory*, and band of that ship, all with pendants and ensigns hoisted half-mast. So soon as the body was lowered into the barge of the *Vengeance*, that ship commenced firing minute guns, and continued to do so till the burial ceremony ended. The boats crossed the harbour in two lines, the Vic-

tory's barge preceded, the band playing the "Dead March." The launches of the Britannia and Excellent followed, conveying the mourners and others that formed the procession. The service of the dead having been performed, and the body conveyed to the burial-ground at Haslar, it was consigned to its last resting-place, and the ceremony was concluded by three volleys fired by the Royal Marines.

GEN. SIR F. T. HAMMOND, G.C.H.

Nov. 26. In Dean-street, Park-lane, aged 83, General Sir Francis Thomas Hammond, G.C.H. Lieut.-Governor of Edinburgh Castle, a Deputy Lieutenant of Suffolk.

Sir Francis Hammond was the son of Francis Hammond, esq. of South Mimms, co. Hertford, by Mary, daughter of William Woodgate, esq. of Wrotham in Kent. He was descended of a family formerly seated at Hawsted in Suffolk. The first ancestor mentioned is Thomas Hammond, who was born in 1583, died 1640, and was buried there.

He served during the early part of the war, and on the 3d Feb. 1795, was made Lieut.-Colonel in the 120th Foot. On the 29th April, 1802, he became Colonel in the army, in 1809 a Major-General, in 1814 Lieut.-General, and in 1837 full General.

He was for forty years Chief Equerry and Clerk Marshal in the household of King George III. and George IV. The latter monarch knighted him in 1819, and nominated him a Grand Cross of the Hanoverian Guelphic order in 1827. He was appointed Lieut.-Governor of Edinburgh Castle in 1831.

In 1800 Sir Francis purchased of Charles Earl (afterwards Marquess) Cornwallis, the manor and lands at Whepstead, near Bury St. Edmund's, having previously purchased the Plumton farm, at the same place, from Joshua Grigby. Plumton, which thus became the seat of Sir Francis, appears to have been a dairy farm to the abbey of St. Edmund's. The late possessor made considerable additions to the mansion; and the alterations of the house and gardens, and the disposition of the woods, with the glades cut through them, give the place much the character of a French chateau. (*Gage's Thingoe Hundred*, pp. 394-5.)

He married, in 1803, Louisa, second daughter of Admiral Sir Richard King, Bart. and sister to the late Vice-Adm. Sir Richard King, G.C.B., and had an only child Georgina - Augusta - Frances, who died 25th Oct. 1824, aged 16, and was buried at Dupplin Castle, N.B.

GENERAL SIR PHINEAS RIALI, K.C.H.

Nov. 10. At Paris, General Sir Phineas Riall, Knt. K.C.H. Colonel of the 15th regiment of Foot.

Sir P. Riall entered the army as an Ensign in the 92nd regiment in Jan. 1794, became Lieutenant in March, Captain in May, and Major of the 128th Foot in December of the same year. In 1797 he was reduced, and he remained on half-pay for seven years. In April 1804 he was appointed Major in the 15th Foot; and on the 1st Jan. 1806, Lieut.-Col. by brevet. He commanded a brigade in the expedition against Martinique, and in that against the Saintes in 1809, and in the attack and capture of Guadaloupe in Jan. and Feb. 1810. For these services he received a medal and clasp.

On the 25th July, 1810, he attained the rank of Colonel; and on the 27th Dec. following was appointed to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy in the 69th Foot. On the 4th June, 1813, he became Major-General, and was thereupon placed on the staff in Great Britain. In September following he was ordered to America, where he was severely wounded in the battle of Chippawa. On the 18th Feb. 1816, he was appointed Governor of the Island of Grenada and its dependencies, where he remained for some years.

He was promoted to the rank of Lieut.-General in 1825. In 1831 he was nominated a Knight Commander of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order, and in 1833 he was knighted at home. In 1835 he was appointed to the command of the 75th regiment, from which he was removed to the 15th in 1846. He attained the full rank of General in 1841:

LIEUT.-GEN. SEBRIGHT MAWBY.

Nov. 26. In Baker-street, aged 80, Lieut.-General Sebright Mawby.

This officer, after serving as a volunteer with the 18th foot at Gibraltar, purchased an ensigncy in that corps the 20th of June, 1787, and a lieutenantcy the 18th of May, 1791. With the exception of two months' leave of absence he continued at Gibraltar until Oct. 1793, when he embarked with his regiment for Toulon. After serving with it at the latter place, he was appointed assistant engineer, and sent to the outpost of Cape Brun, where he remained until that place was evacuated the 17th Dec. 1793. When the army left Toulon he embarked with a detachment of his regiment on board the French ship *Pompée*, under the French royal standard, and commanded by French officers; which conveyed the detachment to Gibraltar, where it did duty until the 12th of May, and then it proceeded to Corsica. In June.

1794, he embarked with the grenadiers from Bastia for Cahir; he was present at the whole of the siege of that place, and was senior Lieutenant of the Royal Irish grenadiers at the storming of the Mozelle Fort, a short time previous to the surrender of the town. In May, 1795, he was appointed an assistant Quartermaster-general to the army in Corsica. The 1st Sept. 1795, he was promoted to a company in succession; and, in 1796, was removed from the situation of Assistant Quartermaster-general, to that of Deputy Barrackmaster-general, which he held until that department was done away with in Corsica. He was then appointed to the command of the French Artificer Company, and while holding it requested and obtained permission to accompany a detachment of his own corps ordered on service to the Island of Caprija. When that place surrendered he returned to Corsica, and resumed the command of the Artificer Company. At the evacuation of Bastia, in Oct. 1796, he superintended the spiking the guns in the citadel, a service of some danger. He afterwards accompanied his regiment to the continent of Italy, and early in 1797 the Royal Irish again returned to Gibraltar, and remained there till May, 1800.

The 1st of June, 1799, he obtained by purchase a majority in his regiment, and in May, 1800, embarked in command of it for Minorca, where an army was assembled for an intended attack on Cadiz, which did not take place. He continued with his regiment until from ill health he was obliged to leave it for Malta; and rejoined it in Egypt early in June 1801. In Sept. he returned with it to Malta, and in Nov. following accompanied it to Porto, where he remained till the peace, and then proceeded with it to Ireland, and landed there in Aug. 1802. On the 5th Oct. 1804, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel in 53rd foot, and on becoming the senior effective Lieut.-Colonel he joined the 1st battalion at Portsmouth, where it was in readiness to embark for India. On the 20th of April, 1805, he embarked in command of the battalion. In Nov. 1809 he accompanied the regiment into the province of Bundelcund, and was appointed to command the 1st brigade of infantry of which the 53rd formed a part, and he held this command until the army was ordered into cantonments on the 29th of March, 1812. He subsequently commanded the British troops in the gallant but unsuccessful attack on the fort of Callinger.

He received the brevet of Colonel in 1813, that of Major-General in 1819, and that of Lieut.-General in 1837.

LIEUT.-GEN. JOSE O'LAWLER.

Oct. 28. At Madrid, aged 77, Lieut.-General José O'Lawler, a senator.

He was a distinguished officer in the Spanish service, and acted as the Duke of Wellington's general agent in Spain. He is mentioned at the close of the Duke's despatch relative to the battle of Talavera—"I also received much assistance from Colonel O'Lawler of the Spanish service."

At his funeral, which took place at the cemetery of San Nicholas, outside the Atocha Gate, a great number of private carriages followed the hearse, amongst others those of Lord Howden, of General Narvaez, and some of the other ministers. Many senators and generals, and about fifty officers attended the funeral.

REAR-ADM. JAMES MURRAY GORDON.

Dec. 28. At Balmaghie House, Castle Douglas, in his 79th year, James Murray Gordon, esq. Rear-Admiral of the Red.

The gallant deceased was a son of the late Thomas Gordon, esq. and brother of the late Lieut.-Colonel Gordon, of the Fusilier Guards.

He entered the navy in June 1794, on board the *Britannia* 100, bearing the flag in the Mediterranean of Adm. William Hotham. After serving for rather more than five years as midshipman on the same and on the *Home* and *East India* stations, in the *Tarleton* and *Virginie*, Mr. Gordon became acting Lieutenant, July 18, 1800, of the *Vulcan* bomb, also stationed in the *East Indies*; where he removed in a similar capacity to the *Trincomalee* 18, and *Dédaigneuse* frigate, to which latter vessel he was confirmed by commission dated Feb. 25, 1803. He assumed the acting command on May 26, 1805, of the *Albatross* sloop, and being officially appointed to that vessel Feb. 1, 1806, continued to serve in her in the *East* until Feb. 28, 1807. He then returned to England, but was soon again ordered to India in the *Procris* 18, of which vessel he assumed command on the 19th of the following October. As a Post-Captain—a rank he attained Feb. 15, 1808, Captain Gordon was further employed on that station in the *Terpsichore* frigate from April 28, in the same year, until July 28, 1809. We do not find that he has since held any appointment. His promotion to flag rank took place Nov. 9, 1846.

He married, Dec. 10, 1810, the daughter of Archdeacon Caulfield, and relict of Captain Carlton, E.I.C.S. That lady died in 1821, leaving issue two sons and two daughters. The second son, a Lieutenant in the 92d Highlanders, died in 1841.

CAPT. R. HOARE, R.N.

Dec. 6. At Gaddesdenbury, Herts, aged 57, Richard Hoare, esq. a Post Captain R.N.

Captain Hoare was born on the 1st Sept. 1793, and was the third son of the late Sir Henry Hugh Hoare, Bart. of Stourhead, co. Wilts, by Maria-Palmer, daughter of Arthur Acland, esq. of Fairfield, co. Somerset. He was brother of the present Sir Hugh Richard Hoare, Bart.

This officer entered the navy, 5 July, 1805, as first-class volunteer on board the Tribune frigate, Capt. R. H. A. Bennett, with whom he served in the Channel and North Sea, until compelled by sickness to be sent on shore in Jan. 1806.

Re-embarking, 25 July, 1807, on board the Powerful 74, bearing the flag of the late Lord Gambier, he accompanied that officer in the ensuing expedition to Copenhagen; on his return whence, he was for four years employed with Capt. Edward Fellowes, in the Apollo 38, and Conqueror 74, chiefly on the Mediterranean station. Between Feb. 1812, and July 1813, he served in the Channel on board the San Josef 110 and Queen Charlotte 100, flag-ships of Lord Keith, by whom he was then appointed Lieutenant of the Sparrow sloop, Capt. John Campbell. While employed, soon afterwards, in rowing guard in a six-oared cutter off St. Jean de Luz, Mr. Hoare, in spite of the resistance he could offer, was captured by four French gunboats, and taken to Bayonne. On his exchange and return to England, he was at once, by a commission dated 13 Nov. 1813, officially advanced to the rank of Lieutenant, and on the 30th of the same month nominated to the Dragon 74, Capt. Robert Barrie, under whom he enacted a prominent part in the after-scenes of the American war.

His succeeding appointments were, 30th Aug. and 27th Oct. 1815, to the Madagascar and Phaeton frigates, commanded by Capt. F. Stanfell, at Sheerness and at the Cape of Good Hope; on the 7th June, 1818, as First Lieutenant to the Blossom 26, Capt. Fred. Hickey and F. E. Venables Vernon, in South America; and on the 9th Feb. 1821, in a similar capacity to the Niemen 28, Capt. E. R. Selby, fitting for service at Halifax. He was promoted, on the latter station, to the command, 19 July, 1822, of the Dotterel 18, which sloop he brought home and paid off in 1825. He acquired post-rank 7 July, 1827, but has not been since afloat.

Capt. Hoare married, first, at Bermuda, 15 March, 1823, Mary-Offey, youngest daughter of the late Admiral Sir William Charles Fahie, K.C.B.; she died on the 27th Sept. 1826; and secondly, March

27, 1834, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of William Praed, esq. of Tyringham, Bucks, and of Trewithan, Cornwall. By his first wife he had issue one son, Hugh-Richard, who died a commoner of Winchester college in 1840, and was there buried; and two daughters, Maria-Palmer, and Renée.

WM. C. RUSSELL, Esq.

Nov. 30. At Leamington, aged 72, William Congreve Russell, esq. of King's Heath, co. Worc. a magistrate for the counties of Worcester and Warwick, and a Deputy Lieutenant of the former; formerly M.P. for East Worcestershire.

Mr. Russell was descended of a family seated for some generations at Moore Green, King's Norton, in the same county; and was born on the 15th April, 1778, the only son of Thomas Russell, esq. of that place (who died in 1826, in his 90th year,) by his second wife, Mary Garner. He was named after the family of his father's first wife, Sarah, daughter of William Congreve, esq. which lady died without surviving issue.

On the formation of the North Worcester Volunteers in Sept. 1803, he received the commission of Captain, being the first of the five then appointed.

He was returned to Parliament for the Eastern division of the county of Worcester at the general election of 1832, on the Whig interest, after a contested election, which terminated as follows:

Wm. Congreve Russell, esq.	. . . 2576
Thomas Henry Cookes, esq.	. . . 2517
J. S. Pakington, esq.	. . . 1916

At the dissolution of 1835, finding another contest inevitable, he gave way in favour of Edward Holland, esq. who was then successful, but was defeated in 1837.

Mr. Russell served the office of High Sheriff of the county in 1839. He was of a quiet, retiring, disposition, with no other ambition than that of discharging his public duties with integrity and honour.

He married, July 19, 1820, Elizabeth-Mary, third daughter of the late John Thomas Hendry Hopper, esq. of Witton Castle, co. Durham. By that lady, who died June 27, 1821, he has left issue, an only daughter and heiress, Elizabeth-Mary, married in 1839 to the late Joseph Bailey, esq. M.P. of Easton Court, co. Hereford, and left his widow on the 31st August last (see the memoir of Mr. Bailey in our November magazine, p. 550).

EDMUND PEEL, Esq.

Nov. 1. At his seat, Bonehill House, near Tamworth, in his 60th year, Edmund Peel, esq. younger brother to the late Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart.

He was born on 8th Aug. 1791, the third son of Sir Robert Peel, the first Baronet, by Ellen, daughter of William Yates, esq.

At the general election of 1830 he contested the borough of Newcastle-under-Lyne unsuccessfully, polling 319 votes; but in 1831 he was returned at the head of the poll, by 746 votes. In 1832 he was defeated by Sir H. P. Willoughby, Bart. who obtained 587 votes, and Mr. Peel only 478; but in 1835 he was again placed at the top of the poll, the numbers being,

Edmund Peel, esq.	689
William Henry Miller, esq.	494
Sir H. P. Willoughby, Bart.	397

Of that parliament the late Sir Robert Peel and his three brothers, William, Edmund, and Jonathan, were all members; but upon the dissolution of 1837 Mr. Edmund Peel relinquished his seat. His politics had been those of a conservative reformer. In 1831 he voted for Lord Ebrington's motion expressive of confidence in Lord Grey's administration. On his motion the franchise of freemen in boroughs was preserved.

He married, Jan. 2, 1812, Jane, second daughter of John Swinfen, of Swinfen, co. Stafford, esq.; but we believe had no issue.

WILLIAM BOTFIELD, Esq.

Dec. 26. At his residence, Decker Hill, near Shiffnal, William Botfield, esq.

The subject of this notice was the second son of Thomas Botfield, of Dawley, in the county of Salop, by Margaret his wife, the daughter of William and Anne Baker, of Worfield, near Bridgnorth. He was born at Dawley on the 7th May, 1766, and was educated at the Grammar School of Cleobury Mortimer, having previously been under the tuition of Mr. Deans, at Sheriffhales, near Shiffnal. He was early initiated in his father's business, which he continued after his death, and by his unremitting attention and strict integrity maintained the reputation of a name which for upwards of half a century has been honourably known in connexion with the British iron trade. On the 19th Jan. 1785, he was admitted a Burgess of Bridgnorth. Singularly fortunate in the matrimonial alliance which he formed on the 14th Jan. 1794 with Lucy, daughter of John and Betty Bishton, of Kilsall, in the county of Salop, he passed a life of active usefulness in comparative retirement. Before his marriage he quitted the paternal roof at Dawley, and took possession of the mansion at Malinslee, which had been built for him by his father. In 1806 he filled the office of High Sheriff in his native county, though the only land

he then possessed was a small freehold which his father had purchased at Dawley for two hundred pounds. He subsequently, however, acquired by purchase the estates of Shadwell, Mainstone, and the Reilth, lying on the borders of Clun Forest, in the vicinity of Bishop's Castle, and obtained a considerable extension of his property on the inclosure of Clun Forest, at that time reported to be the best uninclosed land in England. In 1812 he removed from Malinslee to Decker Hill, which residence he altered and embellished upon its purchase from Joshua Williams, esq. of that place, and where he continued to reside up to the time of his decease, which took place at the mature age of 84.

COLONEL WILLIAMS.

Dec. 19. At Wootton, near Liverpool, Lieut.-Colonel George Williams, late M.P. for Ashton-under-Lyne.

At twelve years of age he joined General Burgoyne's army in America, and carried the flag of truce on the memorable occasion of the surrender at Saratoga. It is supposed that he was the last survivor of that army. After twenty-five years of active service in Nova Scotia, St. Domingo, and Jamaica, in Holland, and in Ireland, he quitted the army in 1800. By commission dated 12th Aug. 1803, he was appointed Lieut.-Colonel Commandant of the 2nd Liverpool Volunteers. Having become well known in his neighbourhood for his political opinions and consistent advocacy of the cause of civil and religious liberty during half a century, he was, in 1832, returned to parliament for the town of Ashton-under-Lyne, though not a candidate, and in spite of his repeated efforts to decline the honour.

At the next election in 1835 his name was placed at the foot of the poll, viz. Hindley, 212; Helps, 105; Williams, 63.

JOHN HAVILAND, M.D.

Jan. 7. At Cambridge, aged 65, John Haviland, M.D. Regius Professor of Physic in that university.

Dr. Haviland was descended from an ancient family of Guernsey, one of whom settled as a merchant at Poole early in the reign of Elizabeth. His posterity have since resided chiefly in Somersetshire, and the father of Dr. Haviland was an eminent surgeon at Bridgewater. He married Mary, daughter and coheir of Samuel Glover, esq. of Dunham, co. Nottingham; at which place he died in 1817, leaving the subject of this memoir his only son.

Dr. Haviland was a member of St. John's college; graduated B.A. 1807, as 12th wrangler; was subsequently made a Fellow

of his college; and took the M.A. degree 1810. In 1814, on the death of Sir Busick Harwood, he was elected Professor of Anatomy; and in 1817, vacating the Professorship of Anatomy, he succeeded Sir Isaac Pennington as Regius Professor of Physic, whereupon he proceeded M.D. He was for twenty-two years Physician to Addenbrooke's Hospital, and had the chief practice as physician in the town and neighbourhood of Cambridge. The shock which his constitution received from an attack of fever in 1838 induced him to retire from practice, and he resigned his appointment at the hospital in 1839. He retained the Professorship, but was obliged to avail himself of the assistance of Dr. Bond, who has now been appointed his successor.

Dr. Haviland had for several years suffered under slight paralysis, consequent on his severe attack of fever, and had been in indifferent health during the last three or four months. On the evening of the 7th Jan. he was seized with apoplexy, and survived only a few hours.

Dr. Haviland was an excellent practical physician; a quick, clever man, yet discreet, and possessed of sound judgment. His attention was directed less to the niceties of diagnosis than to the minutiae of treatment, in which he particularly excelled, being most fertile in his resources, and ever ready to impart information on those details of general management which, though highly important, are too often neglected by the educated practitioner. His manner to the patient and to the friends was so kind and winning that he gained their affection in no less degree than he inspired confidence; indeed, he was universally esteemed and beloved. By the medical men of the town and county of Cambridge, he was regarded as a friend,—almost as a father,—to whom they could apply in their difficulties, and in whose kind interest and willing assistance they might implicitly rely. Of a sensitive temperament himself, he was very careful over the reputation of another, and always showed his anxiety to maintain inviolate that good feeling which should ever exist between the patient and the ordinary medical attendant. He was lively and unreserved in his demeanour, and had the art of placing his inferiors on an equality with himself, at the same time that he maintained with an easy courtesy the dignity of his position. Those only who have had occasion to seek his counsel, and they are not a few, can tell with what readiness he entered into their plans, with what frankness and judgment he tendered his advice. Endowed with an ample fortune, he was a munificent contributor to the

charities of the town, and was ever ready with his purse and his presence to aid in relieving the necessities of the poor, and in promoting the cause of education and religion.

The professorial chairs of medicine in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge are positions of more importance than is generally supposed by the world at large. The spirit emanating from them, though comparatively silent in its operation, is wide in its influence. They are the sources from which the leading members in the highest grade of the profession commonly receive their first instruction in the principles of the science, and the occupants of those chairs are the representatives of the profession in the two great seats of learning—the connectors, as it were, of medicine with the other branches of philosophy. To perform the difficult and responsible duties of such a position, Dr. Haviland was qualified in an eminent degree; and during the six-and-thirty years in which it was his privilege to act as Professor, he did good service to the University, and to the medical profession. His great earnestness, his high character, his sound judgment, and his thorough knowledge of the academic system necessarily gave him much influence with the governing bodies of the University, as well as with the governing bodies of the profession in other parts of the kingdom. This influence he turned to good account: it has been mainly owing to his instrumentality that the faculty of medicine has been retained at all as an integral part of the University; in accomplishing which he had to contend with much lukewarmness within the body, and many attacks from without: and it is entirely owing to him that the medical school has attained its present efficiency; indeed it may almost be said to have been founded under his auspices. As Professor of Anatomy, Dr. Haviland was the first to give a regular course of lectures on human anatomy in Cambridge; and, as Regius Professor of Physic, he was the first to give lectures on pathology and the practice of physic. Before his time the proceedings in physic were merely nominal, a few questions put *ritæ roce* constituting the only examination; at his suggestion and by his efforts a lengthened and systematic course of study has been required, rigid examinations have been instituted, and lectures on various branches of medicine, and the collateral sciences, have been regularly given in the medical school of the University.

Dr. Haviland was, moreover, a good classical scholar, and was remarkable for the elegant style in which he conducted the keeping acts and conferred the de-

grees. He did not contribute much to medical literature, his only publications consisting of a Synopsis of his Course of Lectures on Anatomy, and "Some Observations concerning the Fever which prevailed in Cambridge during the Spring of 1815."

His body was interred on Tuesday the 14th Jan. at Ditton, near Cambridge, where he purchased considerable property a few years ago. The medical men of the town testified their respect for his memory by joining the funeral procession as it passed Addenbrooke's Hospital.

He married March 31, 1819, Louisa, youngest daughter and coheir of the late Rev. George Pollen, of Little Bookham, co. Surrey, and has left issue five sons, the eldest of whom is the Rev. John Haviland, Vicar of Pampisford, co. Cambridge, who married in 1846 Harriet, third daughter of the Marchese di Spineto. The second, the Rev. George Edward Haviland, is Curate of Odiham, Hants.

W. O. PORTER, M.D.

Aug. 15. At Bristol, aged 76, William Ogilvie Porter, M.D.

Dr. Porter was the only survivor of the celebrated Porter family, brother to Sir Robert Ker Porter, the traveller, and to Jane and Anna-Maria Porter, the novelists. Of Miss Jane Porter an ample memoir appeared in our Magazine for August last, including a full account of the family.

Dr. Porter had practised as a physician in Bristol for nearly forty years; and was one of the physicians to the Bristol Dispensary, &c. &c.

He published in 1819, "Remarks on the Causes, Prevention, and Management of the present prevailing epidemic, commonly called Typhus Fever, for the use and benefit of the People," 8vo.

A. R. CARSON, LL.D.

Nov. 4. At Lauriston-place, Edinburgh, Alexander Ross Carson, LL.D. F.R.S. Edin. and V.P.S.A. Scot. formerly Rector of the High School of Edinburgh.

At the age of twenty-four Dr. Carson occupied the onerous position of head of the Grammar School of Dumfries, the chief town of his native county. Four years after he was promoted to the High School of Edinburgh, where he expended for thirty-nine long years all the energies of a ready and acute intellect. During twenty-five years of this he was Rector. It was in 1845 that he had retired from the office which he had so long adorned, in consequence of a disease of the heart, accelerated, if not produced, by his indefatigable labours. His life was that of

a Christian scholar, averse to public display, and abounding in all the gentler virtues. He published "Exercises in Attic Greek," 12mo. 1849.

His body was interred on Friday the 8th of Nov. in the Greyfriars churchyard. The general feeling of respect for Dr. Carson's memory suggested the idea of something approaching to a public funeral. The whole of the present pupils of the High School accordingly followed to the grave the remains of the venerable old man, whose voice had so often been heard within the walls of their *Alma Mater*. Upwards of a hundred members of the High School Club, headed by their Vice-President, the Lord Provost, were also in attendance, and the procession extended to a great length.

REV. RICHARD GARNETT.

Sept. 27. In Mapledon-place, aged 61, the Rev. Richard Garnett, M.A. Assistant Keeper of the Printed Books in the British Museum.

Mr. Garnett was formerly one of the Priest-Vicars of the cathedral church of Lichfield, and on the death of the Rev. Henry White, in 1836, was presented by the Dean and Chapter to the vicarage of Chebsea, in Staffordshire. He relinquished this preferment, and became Sub-Librarian of the British Museum on the resignation of the Rev. F. H. Cary, in 1837.

We are not aware that Mr. Garnett was the author of any work published with his name on its title; but we believe he once contemplated a work on the Provincial Dialects, with which he was very familiar. In Feb. 1836 he contributed to the Quarterly Review an article on that subject; and he was also the writer of several other philological articles in the same publication. He was an extensive contributor to the Encyclopedia Metropolitana, and he supplied several valuable notes to the edition of Warton's History of English Poetry published in 1840.

Mr. Garnett was one of the original members of the Philological Society, established in 1842; and he communicated to that body in 1843 a long memoir on the Language and Dialects of the British Islands, the reading of which was divided between six of their meetings. Also, in the same year, some remarks "On the probable relations of the Picts and Gael with the other tribes of Britain;" in 1844, a paper "On the origin and import of the Augment in Sanscrit and Greek;" in 1845, a paper "On the origin and import of the Genitive Case;" in 1846, others "On the derivation of words from Prenominal and Prepositional Roots;" "On certain Initial Letter-changes in the Indo-European

Languages;" and "On the relative import of Languages;" in 1847, a paper "On the formation of words by the further modification of Inflected Cases;" and in 1848, one "On the nature and analysis of the Verb." These important contributions to the history of language are all reported in the first three volumes of the Proceedings of the Society.

He was formerly a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, to which he communicated in 1843 a brief memoir "On the Eastern Terminus of the Wall of Antoninus," which is printed in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxx, pp. 245—247.

To the *Gentleman's Magazine* he sent some remarks on the different manuscript copies of Hampole's *Pricke of Conscience*, and on other subjects.

The sheets of the *Ormulum* printed at Oxford, but not yet published, were submitted to him for revision and correction.

His library, which was very rich in philological and biblical literature, was sold by Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson on the 4th Dec. and three following days.

The following passage we extract from the last *Quarterly Review*: "Mr. Garnett was a most excellent classical scholar, thoroughly versed in German and all cognate literature, one of our few good Anglo-Saxons, well acquainted with Italian, French, and Spanish, and their dialects, and conversant with several Oriental languages . . . Let us add, that he was the writer of not a few articles in this *Review*, and his death was a great loss to us as well as to the Museum."—(*Quarterly Rev.* No. 175, p. 168.)

REV. JAMES RICHARDSON, M.A.

Dec. 22. At his residence in Bootham, York, aged 90, the Rev. James Richardson, M.A. Sub-chantor of York Cathedral, and Incumbent of St. John's Micklegate, in that city.

Mr. Richardson was born at St. Bees in Cumberland, on the 29th July, 1760, and was educated at the grammar-school there. He proceeded thence, as one of Lady Hastings's exhibitioners, to Queen's College, Oxford, and graduated at that university, arriving at the degree of M.A. on the 4th May, 1786. On the 6th June, 1784, he was ordained deacon by the Bishop of Oxford, by letters dimissory from the Archbishop of York, and was licensed to the curacy of Brotherton, near Ferrybridge. This charge he held for a short time only; and on the 26th Jan. 1785, was appointed a Probationary Vicar of York Cathedral, by the then Dean, the Very Rev. Dr. Fountayne; his brother, the late highly-esteemed William Richard-

son, being at that time one of the vicars choral.

On the 24th July in the same year he was ordained priest by the Archbishop of York; and on the 18th March, 1786, was regularly admitted as one of the vicars choral of the Cathedral. In conjunction with this appointment, he held for some years the living of St. Maurice, with that of the united parishes of Holy Trinity, Goodramgate, and St. John del Pyke, and afterwards the vicarage of St. Martin the Bishop, in Coney-street.

The then Dean (Dr. Markham) and the Chapter presented him, on the 14th Feb. 1804, to the perpetual curacy of St. John's, Micklegate, which he retained till his death. On receiving this preferment he resigned his other incumbency. In October of the same year, he was presented to the vicarage of Huntington, near York, by the body of which he was so efficient a member, namely, the Sub-chantor and Vicars Choral of the Cathedral. He also, for a great number of years, held the perpetual curacy of the small chapel of ease of St. Paul, Heslington, having been presented thereto, in 1822, by the Rev. G. D. Kelly, as prebendary of Ampleford, and one of the canons residentiary. He was also lecturer at York Castle, after the death of his brother, the Rev. William Richardson, which occurred on the 14th July, 1837 (see our vol. viii. p. 322). His curates and assistants in his labours were faithful ministers, and acceptable to the congregations.

Mr. Richardson was an agreeable and energetic preacher; his style attractive and elegant, and often highly argumentative. His brother William used to say of him that he never preached a bad sermon. There was no ambiguity in his discourses—their clearness could only be equalled by their earnestness. He was admitted indeed on all hands to be an able orthodox divine. His doctrine was that of the Reformers, and conformable in all things to the articles and formularies of the Church of England. His zeal on behalf of Protestantism was pre-eminent, and was an example worthy of imitation in these critical times. He generally preached at the Cathedral on the fifth of November, and his anniversary sermon was always looked forward to with great interest.

In 1812 he was prevailed upon to publish two sermons. One of these was entitled "The Wilderness and the Solitary Place glad for the Light of the Gospel," preached at St. John's Church on the 16th Feb. 1812, on the formation of the York Auxiliary Bible Society. The other was entitled "God's command to Joshua," preached in York Minster on the 25th Oct.

1812, on the fifty-second anniversary of the accession of King George III. In 1819 he published, at the request of the archdeacon and clergy of Cleveland, a sermon preached at the archidiaconal visitation held that year at Malton; and the same year he published two sermons preached in York Minster, entitled "A Cloud of Witnesses to the Truth of Scripture opposed to Modern Infidelity." In 1822 he published a very learned work in defence of the Athanasian Creed, for which he received the warm thanks of many eminent dignitaries and friends of the Church. In the following year the late Archbishop of York, quite unsolicited, presented Mr. Richardson to the living of Crambe, writing him a letter, from which the following is an extract:—"I have long wished to offer you some small mark of my regard, and of the estimation in which I hold your professional character and exertions; to the latter I consider the Church much indebted for many able expositions of her most important doctrines." On taking possession of this living, Mr. Richardson preached a sermon at Crambe, which he afterwards published, entitled "The Articles of Religion practically considered." He resigned Crambe after holding it a few years.

About this time the Roman Catholic question was much agitated, and he published in 1823 a very able pamphlet, called "The Roman Catholic convicted upon his own evidence of hostility to the Protestant Church of Britain." In 1825 he published "Popery unmasked"—a work of great research and talent. In 1826 the declaration of the Roman Catholic bishops, and the vicars apostolic, their coadjutors, was published, which called forth from the pen of Mr. Richardson a very able review, entitled "Popery brought to the test of its own principles." He also published Prayers for Young Persons and Family Prayers, which have gone through many editions, and in 1832 a sermon entitled "God's Voice in the Pestilence," preached at the churches of St. John and St. Michael-le-Belfry, on the occasion of the general fast for the cholera.

On the 18th June, 1835, a number of the inhabitants of York and its vicinity presented him with a large and splendid silver salver, "as a testimony of high esteem for his private character, and more especially in acknowledgment of his zealous and able services to the Church for a period of more than fifty years."

Through the exertions of Mr. Richardson, the valuable exhibition of Lady Elizabeth Hastings to Queen's College, Oxford, was procured for St. Peter's School, in York, another grammar school having

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forfeited the privilege of sending candidates, by non-compliance with the founder's will.

Possessing a hale and vigorous constitution, he was enabled to labour with almost undiminished energy beyond the appointed threescore years and ten of man, and when, after he attained fourscore years, his strength and activity gradually failed, his mental faculties remained as vivid as when he was in the zenith of his strength. His last sermon was preached at the Minster on Trinity Sunday 1847, when he was in his 87th year.

Mr. Richardson was much pained at the Tractarian tendencies of many members of the Church; he took a warm interest against the recent act of Papal aggression, and often remarked that, if Protestants were better acquainted with the doctrines and practices of Rome, they would not so often be led away by their goodnature to facilitate her objects. Many who formerly, perhaps, viewed Mr. Richardson, and those who thought with him, to be bigoted and uncharitable, will have learnt by late events to judge them more favourably in that respect, and to admit that they took a more correct view than others of the dangers to be apprehended from Popery. He may be said to have died protesting against Rome, nearly his last act having been to sign (together with his brethren) an address to the Queen in defence of her supremacy.

Mr. Richardson married Miss Tate, by whom he had a large family: he survived her six years. In his last hours he was surrounded by his surviving children, to whom he was most devotedly attached. His body was interred in the family vault at Huntington, the funeral cortege being accompanied through the city by the Lord Mayor and other influential citizens.

C. J. HULLMANDEL, Esq.

Nov. 15. In Great Marlborough-street, in his 62nd year, Charles Joseph Hullmandel, esq. the eminent lithographer.

Mr. Hullmandel was born in Queen-street, May Fair, on the 15th of June, 1789. His father was a celebrated German musician and composer, and his mother a Madlle. du Cazan, of a noble French family, and niece to the Receiver General of France. They enjoyed for a long period an estate on the banks of the Seine, which they quitted in order to come and reside in England.

Mr. Hullmandel commenced his experiments on the then new art of lithography in Great Marlborough-street, in the year 1818; and printed his own drawings made from paintings and sketches during a residence of some years on the continent

of Europe. His success attracted the attention of a great number of amateurs and artists, who besought him to initiate them into the method of drawing on stone, and to print their drawings. So numerous were the requests made to him that he determined to devote his time and study entirely to lithography. In order to pursue his researches on scientific principles, he placed himself as a pupil under Professor Faraday; and the result of his chemical researches was a succession of acquisitions to the means and appliances of the art. The first great improvement he made was that of a graduated tint printed over a black and white impression, showing the high lights, and giving it the appearance of a print on tinted paper, and the lights added with permanent white; this process gave a prodigious impulse to the art, and attracted the attention of eminent artists to it, which led to the production of those splendid folio works by Stanfield, Harding, Nash, Roberts, Haghe, &c. His next advance was printing in colours by means of various stones, which he succeeded in perfecting seventeen years since, by producing a plate fac-simile of paintings in the interior of an Egyptian tomb. At the same time his mind was constantly directed to the means of printing from drawings made on stone with a brush and liquid ink; and after many years of laborious experiments, he solved the problem, and procured a patent for it, which he called Lithotint. The French authorities in lithography had pronounced this impossible, and his Majesty Louis Philippe had offered a reward for it, which was awarded to Mr. Hullmandel. Several works have been produced in this new process by Cattermole, Harding, Hulme, and others, among the most important of which are Cattermole's Portfolio, and the Baronial Halls, edited by S. C. Hall, F.S.A. Mr. Hullmandel's next improvement was introducing and printing drawings on stone with the stump, much in the same way as drawings are made with the black-lead pencil and the stump; and many splendid works have been accomplished by these means.

His ever active and ingenious mind was not entirely engrossed by researches in his profession, but was often devoted to improvements and facilities in manufactures; he invented and patented a means of putting on and multiplying patterns on rollers, for calico-printing by machinery; also a beautiful process of producing patterns of all kinds of coloured marbles on earthenware, extraordinary specimens of which have been executed by Messrs. Copeland.

The last duties to the memory of Mr.

Hullmandel were paid by his friends, on the 21st Nov. at the Highgate Cemetery, with deep regret for the loss of one who was at once a man of genius and strict integrity. The establishment in Great Marlborough-street is carried on by his friend and partner, Mr. Walton.—*Art Journal*.

CLERGY DECEASED.

At Bramley Parsonage, near Leeds, aged 57, the Rev. *Thomas Furbank*, M.A. He was a native of Leeds, and educated at the Free Grammar School in that town, from whence he proceeded to Lincoln coll. Oxford, where he graduated. He was for some years Curate of the parish church of Leeds; and in 1830 was presented by the Vicar (the late Rev. Richard Fawcett) to the incumbency of Bramley. Here he secured the esteem and affection of his flock by his affable disposition and faithful discharge of his sacred office. In 1839, chiefly by his untiring exertions, a new church was erected at Stanningley, a populous hamlet within the chapelry of Bramley, and where the want of church accommodation had long been felt and lamented. In aid of the funds necessary for this undertaking, Mr. Furbank edited a volume of original pieces chiefly contributed by his own personal friends; this neat little work is entitled "Votive Offerings; or, a Help towards Stanningley Church." In 1841 the church was completed, and consecrated by the Bishop of Ripon; the Sermon on this interesting occasion was preached by Mr. Furbank, and afterwards published. He was also the author of a Sermon "On the Duty of a Christian Monarch to make provision for the religious instruction of his Subjects the same as that of a Parent to give a religious Education to his Children;" and an occasional contributor to the periodical press on matters of a local and temporary nature.

Oct. 27. In Curzon-street, aged 72, the Right Rev. *John Inglis*, D.D. Bishop of Nova Scotia. He was the son of the Right Rev. Charles Inglis, D.D. the first Bishop of the same diocese; and received his education at King's college, Windsor, in that settlement. He was consecrated to the bishopric in 1825. The Bishop married in 1802 the daughter of Thomas Cochrane, esq. member of the council of Nova Scotia.

Nor. 10. At Montrose, the Rev. *Lewis Potter*, Rector of Dromaid, co. Sligo. Whilst preaching in St. Peter's Episcopal Chapel in Montrose, as a deputation of the Irish Society, he was seized with sudden illness, and he died the next day of rupture of the aorta.

Nov. 13. At Plas-yn-Llysfaen, aged 94, the Rev. *James Price*, Rector (1800) of Llanvechan, co. Montgomery. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1780.

Nov. 14. At Cranbrook, Kent, aged 75, the Rev. *Daniel Davies*, formerly Vicar of that place.

Nov. 19. At Vianstown, co. Down, aged 48, the Rev. *Edmund Francis Knox*, Incumbent of Ballynascannon, co. Louth. He was the younger son of the late Hon. Vesey Knox, uncle of the present Earl of Ranfurly, by Catharine, daughter of the late General Gisborne, and was nephew to the late Bishops of Derry and Limerick, and cousin to the Bishop of Down, Connor, and Dromore. He married in 1831 Mary-Anne, daughter of the Rev. Bernard Ward, of Vianstown, co. Down.

Nov. 20. At Rushton rectory, Northamptonshire, aged 82, the Rev. *John Chislett*, Vicar of Thornton, Lincolnshire, to which he was presented in 1795 by the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield.

At Wolverhampton, aged 23, the Rev. *John Goodier*, Curate of St. Mark's in that town. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1850.

Nov. 21. Whilst on a visit to Whitworth, aged 59, the Rev. *John Suddart*, B.A. Perp. Curate (1845) of St. Paul's, Lane-bridge, Burnley, Lancashire.

Nov. 23. At Horham, Suffolk, aged 50, the Rev. *William Bumpstead Mack*, Rector of that parish. He was of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, B.A. 1823, and was instituted to his living in 1829. He had been for some years an efficient magistrate of the county, and chairman of the Hoxne Union board. Last spring, in consequence of indisposition, he tendered his resignation of that office, but it was unanimously rejected under the hope of his restoration to health, so highly were his services appreciated. "Few men," says a county journalist, "have passed away from life with deeper or more general regret." His father, the Rev. Wm. Mack, who is still living, is, we believe, the patron of the living, and presented him to it.

Aged 71, the Rev. *James Wall*, Vicar of Norton Subcourse, Norfolk, and Dom. Chaplain to Sir Edm. Bacon, Bart. by whom he was presented to his living in 1816.

Nov. 25. Aged 43, the Rev. *Edmund Cory*, of Cambridge. He was of St. Peter's college, Camb. B.A. 1830, M.A. 1833.

At Broseley, Salop, aged 55, the Rev. *Thomas Mortimer*, late Minister of the Episcopal Chapel, Gray's Inn Lane, London. He was of Queen's college, Cambridge, B.D. 1830. He was for some time Minister of St. Mark's, Myddelton-square, Pentonville. He was the author of *Sixteen Lectures on the Influences of*

the Holy Spirit, preached at St. Olave's Southwark, 8vo.; a volume of Occasional Sermons, 12mo.; Sermons on Death, preached at St. Mark's Pentonville, 8vo.; and, *The Trembling Prophet*, a sermon on Isaiah vi. 5, preached at St. Michael's, Chester-square, Pimlico, May 11, 1848. Mrs. Mortimer is also the author of several religious works, particularly of "Light in the Dwelling, a Harmony of the Four Gospels."

Nov. 26. At Grantham, aged 34, the Rev. *Charles Richard Bradley*, Curate of Elton on the Hill, Notts. He was of Queen's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1837, M.A. 1841.

At Alne, Yorkshire, aged 59, the Rev. *Henry Chaloner*, Vicar of that parish. He was the younger son of William Chaloner, esq. of Guisborough, by Emma, daughter of William Harvey, esq. of Chigwell, Essex, and sister to Admiral Sir Eliab Harvey, G.C.B.; and was uncle to the present Mr. Chaloner, of Guisborough. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1813, and was presented to his living in 1820 by Sir C. B. Codrington, Bart.

Aged 42, the Rev. *Howell James*, Rector of Lytchet Maltravers, Dorsetshire. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1831, M.A. 1834, and was presented to his living in 1841.

Nov. 28. At Moylough rectory, the Rev. *Marcus Armstrong*, Rector and Vicar of the union of Moylough, and Prebendary of Kilmoylan, diocese of Tuam.

At Lastingham, Yorkshire, aged 77, the Rev. *Robert Harrison*, Vicar of that parish. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1794, and was presented to his living in 1828 by the Lord Chancellor.

The Rev. *John Thompson*, Perp. Curate of Syke house, Yorkshire (1840).

Nov. 29. At Bushy Park, Inniskerry, the Rev. *Richard William Wake*, Rector of Courteenhall, Northamptonshire, and a Rural Dean. He was the younger son of Sir William Wake, the eighth Bart. of Courteenhall, by Mary, only daughter and heir of Richard Fenton, esq. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1797, as 3rd Senior Optime, M.A. 1803; and was presented to his living by the Lord Chancellor. He married in 1798 Jane, daughter of Sir William Dunkin, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court in Calcutta; she died in 1823, leaving issue three sons and one surviving daughter.

Nov. 30. At Leamington, aged 71, the Rev. *Arthur Buller*. He was of Magdalene college, Cambridge, B.A. 1801, M.A. 1804.

At Torquay, aged 51, the Rev. *Rice Robert Hughes*, B.A. Vicar of Llanidan, and Rector of Newborough, Anglesea.

Dec. 4. At Loughborough, Leicestershire, aged 78, the Rev. *Thomas Stevenson*, for more than thirty years Head Master of the Grammar School in that town. He was brother to Mr. Stevenson the eminent vocalist. He was of Christ's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1797, M.A. 1806; and was Domestic Chaplain to the late Marquess Wellesley.

Dec. 5. At Dromore, aged 25, the Rev. *Benjamin Marshall*, for fifty-seven years a Curate, fifty five of which he lived at Dromore.

At Hastings, aged 52, the Rev. *Walter Burroughes*, formerly Fellow of Clare hall, Cambridge. He was the second son of the late Rev. Ellis Burroughes, of Long Stratton, Norfolk, by Sarah Nasmyth, only dau. of Robert Marsh, esq.; and was brother to the present Rev. Ellis Burroughes, of Long Stratton. He graduated B.A. 1820, M.A. 1823.

Dec. 7. At East Tuddenham, Norfolk, aged 60, the Rev. *William Smith*, Vicar of that parish and Honingham. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1813, M.A. 1816; and was presented to his united parishes in 1831 by Lord Bayning.

Dec. 9. At East Rudham, Norfolk, aged 89, the Rev. *Thomas Bland*, Rector of that parish and Vicar of Toft-Trees, to both which churches he was presented in 1805 by Lord C. Townshend.

At Alfreton, Derbyshire, aged 81, the Rev. *John Pepper*, Vicar of that parish. He was of Jesus college, Cambridge, B.A. 1792, and presented to his living in 1812.

Dec. 10. At Ashwellthorpe hall, Norfolk, aged 49, the Hon. and Rev. *Robert Wilson*, Rector of Ashwellthorpe, younger son of Lord Berrers. He was of Emmanuel college, Cambridge, B.A. 1823, M.A. 1829; and was presented to his living in the latter year by his father. He married first Emma, daughter of Colonel Pigott, of Doddershall Park, Bucks; and secondly in 1832 his cousin Harriet, widow of John Wilson Sheppard, esq. of Campsey Ashe, and younger daughter and coheir of Colonel George Crump. By the latter lady he has left a son, heir-presumptive (after his uncle, who has no children) to the peerage, and one daughter.

Dec. 12. At the residence of his aunt, Maids' Causeway, Cambridge, the Rev. *Robert Scaplehorn*, of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, B.A. 1828, M.A. 1831.

Dec. 13. Aged 66, the Rev. *John Charles Townsend*, of Newbury, Bucks; formerly Rector of Ickford, Bucks. He was of St. John's college, Oxford, M.A. 1809; and was instituted to Ickford, which was in his own gift, in 1808. While attending, with his daughter, morning

prayers at the chapel of St. Mary, Sprenghamland, he fell down and expired.

Dec. 21. At Hepworth, Suffolk, of apoplexy, aged 71, the Rev. *Edward Rend Payne*, M.A. Rector of that place. He was the eldest son of the late Edward Payne, esq. sometime of Shenley-hill, co. Herts, but latterly of Knighton House, near Chichester, who died in Jan. 1830, at the advanced age of 84 (*Gent. Mag.* vol. c. i. 93), being brother to René Payne, esq. the celebrated banker, the first of Sulby Hall, co. Northampton, and ancestor to George Payne, esq. late of the same place. Mr. Payne's mother was Maria, sister of the late Sir Robert Baker, chief magistrate in Bow-street (who acted so conspicuous a part in the late Queen Caroline's funeral, both being children of Richard Baker, esq. brother of Sir Wm. Baker, of Bayfordbury, co. Herts, the ancestor to the present family of that place. She died, aged 77, three years after her husband (*Gent. Mag.* ciii. i. 189), having together with him survived no less than five of their sons who had all attained to manhood, and of whom four were in their country's service. Their deaths are recorded at some length in our volumes, viz. vol. lxxii. p. 976; vol. lxxv. p. 773; vol. lxxvii. p. 376; vol. lxxxiii. p. 81; and vol. xcii. ii. p. 369. Mr. Payne was formerly Fellow and Vice-Provost of King's college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1802, M.A. 1805. In 1819 he was presented to the rectory of Hepworth, and in Jan. 1822 he married Frances, daughter of the late George Boldero, esq. of Ixworth, co. Suffolk, who became eventually, by the death of her two brothers unmarried, co-heiress of that family. By her he had three sons, viz. George, Charles, and John, and one daughter, Hester. The premature death of his youngest son John, Lieut. in the Rifle corps, while with his regiment in Dublin in Dec. 1849, and the death of his wife within a few days of the same (see *Gent. Mag.* N.S. vol. xxxiii. p. 229), so much affected Mr. Payne's spirits that his health gave way, and his death followed in hardly more than a year after them.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

July 25. In Porchester-terrace, Bayswater, aged 73, Fred. David Schaw, esq. retired Commander R.N. (1840). He entered the navy in 1793 on board the *Excellent* 74; was captured in the *Alexander* 71 in 1794; was nominated acting Lieut. of the *Dictator* 64 in 1796; and was made Lieut. of the *Pomona* 1800.

He was one of the warmest supporters of the Royal Naval Benevolent Society and other charitable institutions.

July 26. In Eaton-place, aged 75, the Hon. Charles Tollemache, uncle of the Earl of Dysart. He married first in 1797 the only daughter of Wm. Hay, esq. of the Marquess of Tweeddale's family; and secondly Gertrude-Florinda, widow of Charles John Clarke, esq. and dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Wm. Gardiner. By the former marriage he has left issue two sons; and by the latter two sons and two daughters, the younger of whom is the Marchioness of Ailesbury.

Aug. 19. In London, aged 42, Sir Charles Vincent Loraine, the 7th Bart. of Kirkharle, Northumberland. He was the second son of Sir Charles, the fifth Bart. by Elizabeth, only dau. of Vincent Campart, esq. and succeeded his brother Sir William. By the death of Sir Charles the dignity devolved on the third and only surviving brother, Sir Henry Claude Loraine: who is now also deceased, having died unmarried, at Ramsay in the Isle of Man, on the 11th Jan. 1851. He is succeeded by his uncle, William Loraine, esq. of Newcastle, one of the borough magistrates, who is unmarried, and the title, in the event of his death, will devolve on his brother, John Lambton Loraine, esq. who has several sons and daughters.

Aug. 31. In Park-crescent, Portland-place, aged 65, Sarah, widow of Iltid Nicholl, esq.

Dec. 12. At Camberwell, aged 64, Richard Tyler Russell, esq. late of the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich.

At Blackheath, Emma-Florentina, wife of W. C. Macpherson, esq. dau. of the Rev. W. Marsh, chaplain of Mordon college, Blackheath.

In Westbourne-park Villas, Elizabeth-Haughton, third dau. of the late John Haughton James, esq. of Jamaica.

Dec. 13. At Greenwich, Sarah-Maria, wife of John Wood Rowse, jun. esq. of Greenwich Hospital, and third dau. of John Beavis Bignell, M.D. of Barnstaple.

At Kensington, Fanny, wife of George A. Harris, esq. of the Madras Civil Service.

At the residence of his daughter, Peckham, aged 80, George Rose, esq.

Dec. 14. At Upper Holloway, aged 81, John Roffe, esq. engraver.

In Stanhope-st. Mary-Charlotte, wife of Hugh Parkin, esq.

Dec. 15. In South-st. Grosvenor-sq. aged 58, James Thomas Townley Tisdall, esq. son of the late James Tisdall, esq. of Bawn, Louth, and the present Countess of Charleville.

Dec. 16. At Camberwell, aged 82, John Brickwood, esq.

At Langham-pl. aged 87, Mary-Winfred, relict of Walter Spencer Stanhope, esq. of Cannon Hall, M.P. for Carlisle. She was the dau. and heir of Thomas Babington Pulteney, esq. of Carlton Hall, co. York, by Winifred, dau. of Edw. Collingwood, esq. of Dissington, by Mary, dau. and co-heir of John Roddam, esq. of Roddam. She was left a widow in 1821, having had issue, six sons: 1. The present Mr. Spencer Stanhope; 2. Edward, who assumed the name of Collingwood; 3. William, who assumed the name of Roddam; 4. Charles, in holy orders; 5. Philip, Colonel in the Gren. Guards; 6. Hugh, barrister-at-law; and five daughters.

Aged 67, Esther, the wife of Edmund Walker, esq. of Friern Manor-house, and Stone-buildings, Lincoln's-inn.

Dec. 17. Aged 70, Thomas James Tatham, esq. of Bedford-pl. and Althorne, Essex, many years Assistant Tithe Commissioner, and one of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the co. of Essex.

Dec. 18. Aged 86, Charles Roworth, of Bell-yard, Temple-bar, printer.

At Mornington-pl. Camberwell New-road, aged 80, Susanna, relict of William Smith, esq. formerly of Old Elvet, Durham.

Dec. 19. In Lowndes-st. Rosetta, wife of William Hawksley, esq., and only dau. of the late Conyngham M'Alpine, esq. of Dublin.

At the residence of his brother, Fitzroy-st. aged 31, Philip-Western, third son of the late W. Wood, esq. of Dublin, and nephew of the late Sir M. Wood, M.P.

Aged 81, Gloster Wilson, esq. F.R.S., many years a commissioner of H.M. Board of Customs.

At Balham-hill, Surrey, aged 61, George Wilson, esq. of St. Martin's-st. Leicester-sq. A wholesale stationer, and very much lamented by his family and dependents.

Dec. 20. Aged 66, Miss Sarah Langham, youngest dau. of the late William Langham, esq. of Holloway.

In Cunningham-pl. St. John's-wood, aged 84, George Greenhill, esq. late Treasurer of the Stationers' Company. This gentleman became a liveryman of the Company of Stationers in 1795; and in 1797 was elected Treasurer of the Stock Board, the duties of which office he executed highly to his own credit and to the advantage of the Company for the long space of 52 years. On his resignation in 1849, he was complimented by a continuance of his salary for life; and his son, Mr. Joseph Greenhill, was chosen Treasurer in his room.

At Kensington, aged 48, Elizabeth, dau. of the late Alexander Radclyffe Side-

bottom, esq. of Sloane-st. and Lincoln's-inn.

In Queen-sq. Bloomsbury, aged 47. Miss Nutt.

At Greenwich, aged 57, Capt. George Edwards, unattached, late of the 57th Reg.

Dec. 21. At Brompton, aged 37, William Henry Brownson, esq. M.D. late surgeon of 2d W. I. Reg.

In Chester-sq. Ellen, wife of the Rev. E. S. Ensor, Recluse Rectory, Norfolk.

Aged 28, Edward, youngest son of the Rev. James Willins, Rector of Great Melton, Norfolk.

In Eaton-pl. Anna-Maria, widow of Henry Bertram Ogle, esq. She was the dau. of Edw. Raphael, esq. of Madras, and sister to the late Alexander Raphael, esq. M.P. of whom a memoir was given in our last Number. By this lady's death a considerable property has devolved on her brother-in-law, Adm. Sir Charles Ogle, Bart.

Dec. 22. In York-st. aged 55, Capt. Darel Jago, late of R. Art. and fifth son of the late Rev. John Jago, D.D. Vicar of Milton Abbot.

Aged 47, Charles T. Johnson, esq. of the General Post Office.

Aged 50, Charles Barrow, esq. of Denmark-hill and Giltspur-st.

In Gower st. aged 21, Mary-Philippa, relict of John Guilleminard, esq. of the Bury, Clavering, Essex; sister to the late Davies Gilbert, esq. Pres. R.S.

Dec. 23. In Gloucester-pl. aged 80, Anne, relict of Theophilus Thornhagh Gardon, esq. of Grundisburgh, Suffolk, and Letton in Norfolk. She was the dau. of William Mellish, esq. of Blyth, Notts. was married in 1796, and had issue five sons, and one daughter, the mother of the present Lord Wodehouse.

Aged 69, W. B. Sarsfield Taylor, esq. brother of the late J. Sydney Taylor, esq. barrister-at-law.

In Arlington-st. Pimlico, aged 85, Miss Brooks, and aged 30, Miss Hannah Story, both burnt to death from their clothes catching fire.

Dec. 24. Aged 50, John William Bury, esq. of Charles-st. St. James's.

Dec. 26. Charlotte-Frances, second dau. of Robert Alexander, esq. formerly of Calcutta, and granddau. of the late Col. Francis Rutledge, of the Bengal army.

At St. John's Wood-terrace, aged 69, Sophia, second dau. of the late James Quilter, esq. of Hadley, Middlesex.

At Kensington, Miss Frances Ogle.

In Russell-pl. Fitzroy-sq. aged 70, Ann-Elizabeth-Robinson, relict of Thomas Wells, esq. Comm. R.N.

Dec. 27. At the Charter House, aged 63, Mr. Benjamin Meredith, for upwards

of thirty-three years collector and secretary to the Lock Hospital, on retiring from which duties in 1848, he was (through the kind interest of the Governors) honoured with the presentation of H.R.H. Prince Albert to the brotherhood of the Charter house.

Aged 73, at Hackney, Capt. William Holden, late Paymaster in the 1st battalion of Rifle Brigade.

At Islington, aged 32, Frances, second dau. of the late Capt. Tresahar, R.N.

Isabella, wife of Francis Stenton, esq. and niece of the late Lord Castlemaine.

Dec. 28. At Shacklewell, aged 80, Stephen Pierse-Fatt, esq.

Suddenly, Mr. Joseph Rickerby, printer, of Sherborn-lane.

Of bronchitis, aged 23, Mary, wife of Alfred Earishaw, esq. of Bedford-terr. Clapham-rise, and only dau. of John Coles Faurdriner, esq. of College-st. Dowgate.

At Orsett-ter. Gloucester-gardens, aged 67, Penelope, wife of the Rev. James Eyre, and third dau. of the late T. H. H. Phipps, esq. of Leigh House, Westbury, Wilts.

In Gloucester-ter. aged 81, Agnes, relict of Robert Ross, esq.

Aged 50, Samuel Town-end, son of the late Mr. Townsend, well known at Tattersall's and on the turf, and celebrated as a horse-dealer. Deceased was so destitute that he slept in cellars, doorways, or anywhere he could. He was found lying dead in the dust-hole in Wild-street. In early life he drew a cheque for 8,000*l.* on his father's bankers, which he soon spent in folly and dissipation in Paris, after which his family discarded him.

Dec. 29. At Brompton, aged 32, shortly after the birth of a son (stillborn), Emma, the wife of Neville Wood, M.D.

In Norfolk-terr. Bay-water, aged 16, John Scott, esq. of Melby, Shetland Islands.

In Curzon-st. May-fair, aged 35, William Henry Seguin, esq. a well-known singer. Possessed of a fine bass voice, he was a sound musician; of pure and cultivated taste, and especially distinguished as a performer of sacred music.

In Blackheath Park, aged 79, Henry Hennah, esq.

Dec. 30. In Hanover-terr. Regent's Park, aged 77, Jane, widow of Archibald Grahame, esq. of Glasgow, banker.

In Piccadilly, Allen Woodburn, esq. formerly of St. Martin's-lane, the celebrated picture-dealer.

At Hackney, aged 90, Mr. Edward Colebatch, formerly of the Minorities, and for 40 years a member of the corporation of London.

In Glengall-pl. Kent-road, aged 69, Mary, widow of Isaac Everett, esq. of Wix Lodge, Manningtree, Essex.

Aged 69, Edward Gardner, esq. of Stamford-hill, and Paternoster-row, bookseller. He married a daughter of the late Mr. Bensley the printer.

S. Thomas, jun. esq. late Ordnance Storekeeper at Bytown, Canada West.

Suddenly, aged 56, Mr. D. W. Osbaldiston, the well-known theatrical manager, and till lately the lessee of the Victoria Theatre. Mr. Osbaldiston has been manager of the Covent Garden, Sadler's Wells, Surrey, and City of London Theatres.

Dec. 31. At King's-road, St. Pancras, the residence of her son-in-law, aged 86, Charlotte, relict of John Gostling, esq. of Highbury House.

Jan. 1. At St. Sepulchre's vicarage, Charterhouse-sq. Mariann, dau. of the Rev. James Jackson.

In Clapham-road, aged 68, R. E. Meredith, esq.

Jan. 2. In Albert-st. Regent's Park, brevet Major Fitzmaurice William Colthurst, late of the 57th Foot.

In Park-crescent, Portland-pl. Frances-Eliza, wife of William Parry Richards, esq.

In Woburn-sq. aged 62, Miss Ware.

Jan. 3. In Oxford-terr. aged 35, Crawford Kerr, esq. late of Hong Kong, China, eldest and last surviving son of C. Davison Kerr, esq. of Kensington-garden-terrace,

At his son-in-law's residence, (Mr. T. W. Davies, of Clapham-road,) aged 52, Mr. William Fisher, for thirty-two years clerk of the Hon. Mr. Justice Wightman.

Jan. 4. At Camberwell, Catherine, relict of Samuel Smith, esq. Purley Lodge.

At Upper Clapton, aged 75, Joshua Milne, esq. late Actuary of the Sun Life Assurance Society.

In Artillery-pl. Finsbury, aged 50, Margaret-Peel, wife of J. F. Sundius, esq.

Jan. 5. In Wilton-crescent, aged 48, George Drummond, esq. of Charing-cross, banker. He was a member of the noble house of Strathallan, being son of George Harley Drummond, esq. of Stanmore, by Margaret, dau. of Alexander Monro, esq. He married in 1831 Marianne, daughter of the late Edw. Berkeley Portman, by whom he leaves one son and four daughters. He died suddenly after attending divine service. A coroner's inquest returned as their verdict, "Natural Death from disease of the heart."

At Milbank, the residence of his son-in-law, the Rev. William Jephson, aged 60, John Cuthbert Joyner, esq. late of Denmark-hill.

Jan. 6. At the residence of her son-in-law, Eccleston-sq. aged 81, the relict of D. Sinclair, esq. of Enfield-highway.

In Woburn-pl. aged 64, Thomas Ansaldo Hewson, esq.

Lydia, wife of William Fuller Maitland, esq.

John Gibbons, esq. of Clarendon-road-villas, Notting-hill.

Jan. 7. At Putney, aged 59, Evan Morris, esq. for 20 years a member of the firm of Messrs. Milne and Morris, of the Inner Temple.

Sophia-Jane, wife of Henry Edmund Marsh, esq. of Charlotte-row, Mansion House, and the Grange, Brompton.

At Kensington, at a very advanced age, Helen, relict of Robert Ilennell, esq.

At Clapham New Park, aged 65, Sarah, relict of Thomas Buxton, esq. of Aldersgate-st. and Shenley-hill, Herts.

Jan. 8. In Woburn-sq. aged 84, Sarah, relict of Thomas Davy, esq.

In Tavistock-square, aged 33, Catherine Caroline, wife of the Rev. J. V. Povah, Minor Canon of St. Paul's.

Jan. 9. At Kentish Town, at an advanced age, George Wilkins, esq.

Jan. 11. The Viscount da Torre de Moncorvo, for many years the Portuguese Minister at this court.

Jan. 17. In Prince's-st. Cavendish-sq. aged 68, Major Henry Jones, late of the 8th Madras N. Cav.

Beds.—Dec. 14. At Bedford, Eliza, dau. of the late Silvester Addington, esq. of Goldington.

Dec. 16. Aged 71, John Fletcher, esq. of Bedford.

Berks.—Dec. 18. Aged 86, John Cotterell, esq. of Wick-hill, Warfield.

Dec. 22. At Newbury, aged 47, Elizabeth, second dau. of the late Joseph Blandy Bunny, esq.

Dec. 23. At Reading, Letitia-Jane, third dau. of Daniel Gosset, esq. M.D. late of Leicester.

Jan. 11. At Abingdon, in consequence of being accidentally thrown from a gig, in his 53rd year, Thomas Frankum, esq. solicitor, and for many years clerk to the magistrates of the borough. Mr. Frankum was a man of much professional ability, and in private life was peculiarly generous and hospitable. He was intimately acquainted with all the antiquities in the surrounding country, especially those in the Vale of White Horse, and had formed a singular museum or collection of antiquarian relics. It is greatly to be regretted that the world has been deprived by an untimely death of the great store of traditional knowledge upon these subjects which he had collected from his boyhood.

Bucks.—Dec. 15. Aged 63, Mary, wife of Charles Penrose, esq. of Little Brickhill.

Dec. 24. At Great Marlow, aged 93, William Hickman, esq.

Jan. 5. At the residence of her son, J. S. Staepoole, esq., Upton Park, Slough, aged 61, Mrs. Jefferies, wife of Lieut. Jefferies, R.N.

Jan. 6. At Spinfield Lodge, Great Marlow, James Simpson, esq. formerly of Kingston, Jamaica.

Jan. 7. At Slough, aged 61, Miss Joan Maria Thomas, eldest dau. of the late Dr. Robert Thomas, M.D. of Salisbury, author of "The Modern Practice of Physic."

CAMBRIDGE.—*Dec. 17.* Aged 19, at St. John's College, Cambridge, Waldyve-Henry, second son of Francis Willington, esq. of Tamworth.

Dec. 26. At Cambridge, Victor Henry Lewis, Student of Clare Hall, last surviving child of the late Peter Turtle Lewis, esq. of Brompton, Kent.

Dec. 28. Aged 24, Walter Parker, esq. of Christ's College, Cambridge, only son of William Parker, esq. late of Lichfield.

Jan. 12. At Cambridge, Elizabeth, wife of Henry Annesley Woodham, LL.D. F.S.A., late Fellow of Jesus College.

CHEESHIRE.—*Dec. 19.* At Birkenhead, aged 71, Lieut. Samuel Spencer, R.N. (1806), out-pensioner of Greenwich Hosp.

Dec. 25. At the house of her niece, Mrs. Brassey, of Chester, aged 80, Catherine, widow of Thomas Barton, esq. of Liverpool.

CORNWALL.—*Dec. 24.* At Truro, aged 79, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Bennallack, solicitor.

Dec. 29. At Truro, aged 44, Grace, dau. of the late Rev. Richard Polwhele, of Polwhele, the historian of Cornwall and Devonshire.

CUMBERLAND.—*Nov. 29.* Suddenly, at the house of his brother the Rev. Hugh Salvin, Alston, Geoffrey Salvin, esq. late capt. in her Majesty's 14th Foot.

DERBYSHIRE.—*Dec. 17.* At Southgate House, aged 63, John Bruno Bowdon, esq.

Jan. 1. At Derby, aged 68, Mary-Jane, youngest dau. of late Rich. French, esq.

Jan. 5. At Clifton, near Ashbourn, aged 91, Edward Corden, gentleman.

DEVON.—*June 26.* At Caton, near Ivy-bridge, aged 61, Commander Silas Thompson Hood. This gallant officer was one of the late Capt. Sir William Hoste's distinguished first Lieuts. in the *Bacchante*, during that ship's service in the Adriatic up to 1814, and on the coast of America until promoted to the command of the *Portia*, sloop of war, in 1815. His services during fifteen years at sea were all of a desperate character. In the space of two years he assisted in making at least 1,000 prisoners, and in capturing 27 national gun-vessels, 87 sail of merchant-men, and one privateer.

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July 13. At Torquay, aged 60, Capt. Richard Meredith, R.N. He served 21 years on full pay from his first entering into the service in 1799; was in the *Phoebe* 44 at the capture of the *Africaine* of the same force, after a night action of two hours, in Feb. 1800; was made Lieut. 1806; was in the *Vulture* at the taking of Copenhagen, 1807; Commander, 1824; commanded the *Northumberland*, *Spartiate*, and *Cambridge*; and became Captain in 1837.

Dec. 12. At Torquay, aged 49, Matthew Clarkson, esq. of Leicester.

Dec. 15. At Torquay, Francis Smith, esq. solicitor, and town-clerk of Blandford.

At Torquay, aged 63, William Forbes, esq. of Denmark-hill, Camberwell.

Dec. 16. At Exeter, aged 52, Miss Marianne Elizabeth Cathcart, dau. of the late Hon. and Rev. Arch. Cathcart.

Dec. 17. At Heavitree, aged 90, Mrs. Worthy.

Dec. 18. At Torquay, aged 45, Sarah-Margaretta, wife of Captain Powys, of Westwood, Staffordshire.

John Horden, esq. of Rose-hill Villa, near Barnstaple, and a liberal benefactor to that town. He amassed considerable wealth in America during a residence there as a general merchant, a great portion of which he lost on the breaking out of the American war of independence. He was born at Branton, and his father lived for many years as a grocer in Barnstaple.

Dec. 22. At the vicarage, Totnes, the wife of the Rev. J. W. Burrough, Vicar of Totnes.

Dec. 24. At Churchingford, aged 65, James Rich, esq. for many years surgeon at that place.

Dec. 26. At Tiverton, aged 72, Wm. Smale, esq. of Rus in Urbe Villa. His remains were interred in St. Peter's church, attended by the mayor, aldermen, and town council, who are left trustees for 1,000*l.* invested for the benefit of the poor for ever. He has also left 100*l.* to the Literary and Scientific Institution, and 20*l.* to each of the Sunday Schools; also, 500*l.* to the Devon and Exeter Hospital, 500*l.* to the Blind Institution, and 500*l.* to the Deaf and Dumb Institution at Exeter.

Dec. 27. At Torquay, aged 36, George Hugh Keightley, esq. of Liverpool.

Dec. 30. At Branton, aged 32, Mr. Arthur Webber, son of the late Philip Rogus Webber, esq.

At Swimbridge, at the residence of Thomas Hartnoll, esq. aged 71, the wife of James Buckingham, esq. late of Westcott, East Buckland.

Jan. 1. At Brixham, Evelina-Pym, ninth dau. of Capt. Edward Burt, R.N.

Jan. 2. At Exeter, aged 85, Miss Harriet Tucker, only dau. of Benedictus Marwood Tucker, esq. of Coryton Park.

Jan. 4. At Craddock House, the residence of her son-in-law John New, esq. aged 87, Ann, relict of Stephen Cave, esq. of Cleeve Wood, Gloucestershire.

Jan. 6. At Exmouth, aged 85, Anne, widow of James Wentworth Buller, esq. of Downes, M.P. for Exeter. She was the dau. of the Rt. Rev. William Buller, Lord Bishop of Exeter, by Anne, dau. and co-heir of Dr. John Thomas, Lord Bishop of Winchester: was married to her cousin-german, and had issue the present Colonel Buller Thomas, Capt. R.N., and two or more daughters.

Jan. 10. Aged 37, the wife of Dr. Morton, of Rawleigh House, Bideford.

Jan. 12. At Tiverton, aged 76, Miss Miriam Acland.

DORSET.—*Dec. 9.* At Wimborne, of apoplexy, Lieut.-Col. William Thornhill, formerly of 7th Hussars. He was the second son of Bache Thornhill, esq. of Stanton, co. Derby, by Jane, dau. of Edw. Gould, esq. of Mansfield Woodhouse. He was promoted to the local rank of Lieut.-Colonel on the continent in 1826.

Dec. 22. At Weymouth, aged 69, Martha, wife of James Bower, esq. of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis.

At Eagle House, Blandford, aged 53, James William Stuart, esq. third son of the late Hon. Archibald Stuart, of Balmarino, Fifeshire, and of Blandford, and nephew of the late Earl of Moray, K.T. He has bequeathed to the poor of the town the sum of 1,200*l.* in the 3½ per cents.

Dec. 27. At Wyke Oliver, near Weymouth, aged 48, C. Gill, esq.

Dec. 29. At Poole, aged 64, Mary, relict of John Gosse, esq.

Dec. 31. At Corfe-hill, near Weymouth, aged 72, Edward Balston, esq. magistrate of the county, and formerly commander in the Hon. East India Company's Maritime Service.

Jan. 1. At Allington, near Bridport, aged 67, Miss Colfox.

Jan. 3. At Oakley, near Wimborne, aged 21, Arthur, 3rd son of John Hill, esq.

Jan. 5. At Bridport, Miss Shuckburgh.

Jan. 8. At Wimborne Minster, aged 17, Henry, eldest son of the Rev. Henry Parker Cookesley, A.M.

DURHAM.—*Dec. 23.* At Egglecliffe, Emily-Margaret, wife of T. W. Waldy, esq.

Dec. 27. In the parish of Lanchester, Thomas Milburn, born Oct. 11, 1743, and consequently 107 years and three months old. He had been an agricultural labourer, and was in the possession of good health
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and all his faculties until a few weeks previous to his death.

ESSEX.—*Dec. 14.* At Saffron Walden, aged 78, the relict of the Rev. Charles Hayward, Vicar of Haverhill.

Dec. 16. Aged 32, Mary-Ann, wife of Arthur Foulger, esq. of Walthamstow.

Dec. 26. Very suddenly, aged 67, Charles Smith, esq. of Copse Hall, Sturmer.

Dec. 28. Aged 70, Mrs. Hayward, wife of Edmund Hayward, esq. of Barking.

Dec. 31. At Stratford-green, aged 57, Frances-Jane, wife of Edw. Vincent, esq.

Jan. 5. At Leyton, aged 72, Marian, widow of John Hubbard, esq.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—*Dec. 13.* At Cheltenham, Diana-Charlotte, wife of John Beaufin Irving, esq.

Dec. 14. At Clifton, aged 30, Matilda-Louisa, wife of William Phillips, esq. of Whitston House, Monmouthshire.

At Bristol, aged 34, George, eldest son of Richard Searlett, esq. solicitor, of Thornbury.

Dec. 19. At Clifton Wood, Bristol, Hannah, widow of John Longmore, esq.

Dec. 22. At Clifton, L. D. Atkins, esq. solicitor.

Dec. 23. At Fairford, Amelia, wife of George Aug. Payne, esq. barrister-at-law.

Dec. 29. At Bristol, aged 75, Mary, relict of Robert Norman, esq. of Bristol, formerly of Newmarket.

Lately. At Lechlade, Wm. Gearing, esq.

Jan. 4. At Holm Wood, Westbury-upon-Trym, Anna-Maria, relict of Richard Llewellyn, esq.

At the house of his brother, Cainscross, Albert Harris, esq. of Great Ormond-st. second surviving son of the late Samuel Harris, esq. of Stoneaston, Somerset.

Jan. 5. Aged 37, Sophia, wife of Edward Holland, esq. of Dumbleton.

Jan. 6. At Cheltenham, Major John Williams, R.M.

Jan. 7. Aged 67, Edwin Holwell Heywood, esq. youngest son of Peter John Heywood, esq. of the Nunnery, Isle of Man, and only surviving brother of Mrs. Aislable, of Painswick Lawn.

Jan. 8. At Cheltenham, aged 69, Frances-Rebecca-Harriet, widow of James Charles Bladwell Ogilvie, esq. of London, and Swannington Hall, Norfolk.

At the residence of his father, aged 28, George, eldest son of Abraham Alexander, esq. Bristol.

Jan. 9. At Dean-hall, aged 76, Joseph Pryke, esq. a deputy-lieut. and justice of the peace, and one of the verderers of Dean Forest.

Jan. 11. At Cheltenham, aged 84, Elizabeth, widow of William Matthew Raikes, esq. of Walthamstow. She was

the dau. and heir of John Reeve, esq. by Elizabeth, dau. of Daniel Lysons, esq. of Hempsted, co. Glouc.; was married in 1788, and left a widow, without issue, 1824.

At Bristol Hotwells, Maria, wife of James Powell, esq.

Jan. 16. At Clifton, Louisa, wife of Darcy Warburton, son of the late Rev. Rob. Warburton, Rector of Holtby, Yksh.

HANTS.—Dec. 5. At Ventnor, Jesse, youngest dau. of the late Jacob da Fonseca Brandon, formerly of Clapton.

Dec. 12. At Shanklin, John Abernethy, youngest son of late John Warburton, M.D. At Portsea, aged 79, Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. John Griffin, of Portsea.

Dec. 13. At Shirley, Eliza, dau. of the late Rev. Griffith Richards, Rector of Farlington, and wife of Capt. George C. D. Lewis, R. Eng.

Dec. 15. At Petersfield, aged 25, Charles Greetham, esq.

Dec. 19. At the Vicarage, Kingsclere, aged 52, Emma, third dau. of the late Thomas Barnes, esq. of Greenwich.

Dec. 20. At Bournemouth, aged 16, the Hon. George Horace Pitt, eldest son of Lord Rivers.

At Portsmouth, aged 81, Chevalier Arnoldus Vanden Bergh, who for upwards of 50 years performed the onerous duties of Consul for the Netherlands, France, Austria, Portugal, Lubeck, Bremen, and Hanover, at that port, which some years back he resigned, and was succeeded by his son, Lewis Vanden Bergh, esq.

Dec. 25. Aged 74, James Aldridge, esq. of Kimbridge, Romsey.

At Romsey, aged 30, Sarah, wife of Francis Buckell, esq. surgeon.

Dec. 29. At Wallington, aged 20, Anna-Maria, relict of John Coape, esq. of George-st. Hanover-sq.

Dec. 30. At Wickham, aged 76, Frances, relict of Samuel Powell, esq. of Brandesome-hall, Lanc. and Upper Harley-st.

Dec. 31. At Ryde, Thomas Leach, esq. brother of the late Master of the Rolls, and for many years a member of the corporation of the town and port of Seaford.

Jan. 6. In Spring-vale, I.W., Lieut. Harry Wilson, R.N.

At Southampton, aged 73, Margaret, relict of C. R. Henderson, esq. of Lavington House, Wilts.

Jan. 7. At Emsworth, aged 59, Thomas Hellier Sparkes, esq.

Jan. 8. At Ryde, Elizabeth, relict of Richard Bromley, esq. of Stoke Damerel.

Jan. 11. At Romsey, aged 88, William Footner, esq. banker.

Jan. 11. At Ryde, aged 76, Sophia, widow of the Rev. James Worsley, of Bilingham, and Vicar of Thorley, I.W.

HEREFORDSHIRE.—Dec. 15. At Bronsil, aged 28, William Conolly Watson, esq. only surv. son of the late Geo. Watson, esq.

Dec. 18. At Brockhampton, aged 36, Susan, widow of John Barneby, esq. M.P. for East Worcestershire, eldest dau. of the late Henry Elwes, esq. of Colesborne, Glouc. and grand-dau. of the late Anthony Hamond, esq. of Westacre, Norfolk. She was married in 1838, and left a widow in 1846, having had issue two sons. (See the memoir of Mr. Barneby in our vol. XXVII. p. 81.)

Jan. 10. At Whethourne Court, aged 66, John Francis Smith, esq. a magistrate of the county, and one of the gentlemen nominated in November last to serve as sheriff for 1851.

Jan. 14. At the residence of his eldest son, the rectory Stoke Lacy, aged 90, John Kempson, esq. formerly of Hornsey, Middlesex, during many years senior partner in the well-known city firm of Kempson, Gates, and Co., wholesale druggists, King-street, Snowhill.

HERTS.—Dec. 21. At Harpenden, aged 26, Elizabeth, wife of John Wyatt, esq. Benchet of the Inner Temple.

Jan. 14. At Balls Park, aged 82, Isabella Hankey, of Grosvenor-sq. widow of John Peter Hankey, esq.

KENT.—Dec. 6. At Woolwich, George Shedden Dunbar, First Lieut. R.M. third surviving son of the late Capt. Sir James Dunbar, Bart. R.N.

Dec. 19. At Dover, Mary, widow of Sir Edward Knatchbull, Bart. She was a dau. and coheir of Thomas Hawkins, esq. of Nash Court, Kent, and was the third wife of Sir Edward Knatchbull, the 8th Bart. who left her his widow in 1819, having had issue by her two sons and eight daughters.

Dec. 20. At Deal, James Edward Parlbay, Comm. R.N. He entered the service in 1810 on board the Armide 38, and served 26 years on full pay. He was in the Superb 74 in the expedition against Algiers; became Lieut. 1823, and Commander 1836. From March 1838 until 1843 he was an inspecting Commander of the Coast Guard. He married in 1825 Sophia-Sylvester, dau. of Captain Holland, 44th Regt.

Dec. 23. At Tunbridge, aged 81, William Jewhurst, esq. of Warders.

Dec. 28. At Ramsgate, aged 70, William Whitelaw Algeo, esq. of Armagh.

Dec. 29. At Tunbridge Wells, aged 77, John Sherer, esq.

Dec. 30. At Dover, Sarah, wife of Thomas Baldock, Comm. R.N.

Dec. 31. Aged 26, Harriet, dau. of John Alfred Wigan, esq. of Clare House, near Maidstone.

Jan. 3. At Lewisham, Margaret-Carr,

wife of Comm. Popplewell, R.N. and ninth dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. George Mackay, of Bighouse, Sutherlandshire.

Jan. 4. At Brabourne, aged 58, Jemima, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Andrews, esq. of Willesborough.

At Maidstone, aged 94, Richard Winch, esq. formerly of Elford, Hawkhurst.

Jan. 6. At Maidstone, aged 67, Martha, wife of Walter Hills, esq.

Jan. 8. At Dover, aged 77, Lieut.-Col. Baldwin.

LANCASHIRE.—*Dec. 19.* At Cornbrook Bank, near Manchester, aged 71, William Stirling, esq. of Drumpeller.

Dec. 20. At Manchester, suddenly, aged 47, Richard Powdrell Hobson, esq. one of the official assignees of the Manchester Court of Bankruptcy.

Dec. 27. At Islington, Liverpool, aged 58, Thomas Balmer, esq.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—*Dec. 25.* Aged 72, George Houghton, esq. of Leicester.

Dec. 28. At Ainsty, at an advanced age, Bradshaw Roby Burgin, esq.

Jan. 6. At Leicester, aged 30, John Simmonds Nedham, esq. eldest son of John Nedham, esq.

MIDDLESEX.—*Dec. 11.* At Uxbridge, aged 75, Richard Andrews, esq. many years surgeon at Great Stanmore.

Dec. 14. At Tottenham, aged 68, George Twining, esq. of the Strand, late of East Sheen.

Dec. 23. At Hounslow, aged 74, Thomas Wilson, esq. formerly of Burton-crescent.

Dec. 26. At Botwell, aged 63, William Cant, esq.

MONMOUTH.—*Jan. 8.* At Blaina, Robert Falkner, esq. surgeon, third son of F. H. Falkner, esq. Lyncombe.

NORFOLK.—*Dec. 13.* Aged 69, Mary, wife of Thomas Seppings, esq. of South Rainham.

Dec. 17. Elizabeth, wife of Rev. Armine Herring, of Thorpe Rectory, and dau. of the late George Robinson, esq. of Knapton.

Dec. 18. Aged 35, Louisa-Sophia, dau. of George Cooper, esq. solicitor, East Dereham.

Dec. 25. At Gaywood, aged 73, Thomas Read, gent.

Jan. 4. At Great Yarmouth, George Sayer, esq. late Lieut. 55th Reg.

Jan. 11. William Rackham, esq. solicitor, Castle Meadow, Norwich.

Jan. 13. Charles Kett Tompson, esq. of Witchingham Hall, late an eminent brewer at Norwich.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—*Dec. 26.* At King's Cliffe, aged 67, Charlotte, wife of the Ven. H. K. Bonney, D.D., Rector of that parish, and Archd. of Lincoln.

Dec. 27. Of apoplexy, aged 66, George Platel, esq. of Peterborough.

Jan. 7. At Northampton, aged 36, Charles-James, second son of the late Rev. John Croome, Rector of Bourton-on-the-Water.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—*Jan. 1.* Near Wooler, aged 17, by the accidental discharge of his gun, Mr. Thomas James Orde, son of Major John Bertram Orde, of Weetwood Hall.

OXFORD.—*Dec. 12.* At Burford, aged 71, R. H. Pytt, esq. for nearly 50 years an eminent medical practitioner at Burford.

RUTLANDSH.—*Dec. 14.* At Uppingham Hall, aged 67, Thomas Barnes, esq. formerly of Cumberland Pen, Jamaica.

SALOP.—*Dec. 20.* Aged 36, Elizabeth-Ann, eldest dau. of the late James Dewson, esq. of Edgmond.

Dec. 24. At Ludlow, Samuel Burton Creswell, esq.

Jan. 2. At Brimfield Court, Ludlow, Anne, wife of the Rev. G. Pinhorn.

SOMERSET.—*March 4,* 1850. At Bath, Dr. Crucefix, well-known in every part of the world where Freemasonry flourishes. By his benevolent exertions the Asylum for Aged and Decayed Freemasons was founded. The Institution known as the "Widows' Fund," established for the widows of Freemasons, also owes its existence to his efforts, and of all other charitable institutions of the craft he was a liberal and zealous supporter.

Dec. 19. At Bishop's Lydeard, aged 72, Henry Warre, esq.

Dec. 21. At Weston-super-Mare, aged 64, Samuel Cary, esq.

Dec. 24. At Bath, Margaret, wife of Capt. J. C. M'Nair, late of Madras Art.

Dec. 26. At Wellington, aged 54, Evan Holliday Evans, esq.

Dec. 28. At Bath, Henry Hughes, esq. youngest son of the late Rev. John Hughes, Rector of North Tedworth, and brother of J. C. Hughes, esq. Devonport.

Dec. 30. At Worle, aged 60, the wife of Thomas Castle, esq.

Dec. 31. At Bath, aged 59, John Upton Tripp, esq. Comm. R.N. youngest son of the late Rev. Dr. Tripp, Rector of Spofforth, Yorkshire. He entered the service in 1802 in the *Magicienne* frigate, and served fourteen years on full pay. He was made Lieut. 1809 into the *Triumph* 74, and accepted the rank of retired Commander 1847. He married his cousin Sarah, dau. of James Upton Tripp, esq. and had issue six children.

Jan. 7. At Staplegrave, near Taunton, aged 63, Amy, widow of Jas. Turner, esq.

Jan. 9. In Bath, Lieut.-Col. James Kitson, of the Madras Army, son of the late John Kitson, esq. of Bath. He was

a cadet of 1804, and became Lieut.-Colonel of the 46th Madras Native Infantry, in 1834.

At Bath, aged 84, John Gill, esq.

Jan. 9. At Bath, at the house of her father-in-law, Emily, wife of Henry Bean, esq. of Fountains Hall, Yorkshire, and dau. of the late Rev. James Serjeantson, of Kirby Knowle.

Jan. 10. At the rectory-house, Pilton, aged 94, Henry Smith, esq.

Jan. 14. At Curry Malet, aged 72, Anne, wife of the Rev. J. H. Cardew, Rector of that parish.

STAFFORDSHIRE.—Dec. 22. Anne, wife of John Francis Dalby, esq. solicitor, West Bromwich.

Jan. 1. At Walsall, aged 37, Charlotte-Christiana, wife of the Rev. J. B. Pugh, Head Master of Queen Mary's Grammar School, and Incumbent of St. Paul's, in that town, and dau. of the Rev. John Garton Howard, Rector of Stanton by Dale Abbey, Derbyshire.

SURREY.—Dec. 16. At Surbiton-hill, Charlotte, wife of William Henry Dickinson, esq. of her Majesty's Customs.

Dec. 18. Caroline-Mary, widow of John M'George, esq. of Herne-hill.

Dec. 19. At Reigate, Emma, wife of George Morrison, esq.

At Upper Sheen, aged 57, Miss Barker.

Dec. 20. At Wimbledon, aged 76, Anne, relict of Samuel Humphreys, esq.

Dec. 22. At Norwood, Richard West Nash, esq. M.A. Barrister-at-law, and Member of Legislative Council, Western Australia.

Jan. 4. At Bagshot, aged 79, Habakkuk Robinson, esq.

Jan. 7. At Chertsey, aged 80, Thomas Gaff, esq. formerly of Whitefield House, Uldale, Cumberland.

Jan. 8. Aged 88, Ebenezer Thompson, esq. formerly of Norwood.

SUSSEX.—Dec. 2. At the residence of her uncle, William Sampson, esq. Eastbourne, Amelia Sampson, wife of R. J. Flowerdew, Esq. of Hafod, S. W.

Dec. 12. At Bognor, aged 28, Charles Mahew H. Kennett, esq. only surviving son of the late Rev. B. Kennett, Rector of East Ilsley, Berks.

Dec. 13. At Southover, near Lewes, aged 63, Frances, only dau. of the late George Clay, esq. of Nottingham-place.

Dec. 15. At Beeding Priory, aged 45, Anna-Matilda, wife of the Rev. W. P. Hulton.

At Lewes, Mary-Harriet, youngest dau. of D. Wyse, esq. of Singleton.

Dec. 17. At Beaulieu, aged 71, Robert Small, esq.

Dec. 18. At Brighton, aged 69, John Barnabas Turner, esq. of Walthamstow.

Dec. 19. Aged 81, Lady Dick, wife of Sir Page Dick, Bart. of Port Hall.

Dec. 20. At Littlehampton, aged 78, Ann-Jane, relict of George Coombe, esq. of Arundel.

Dec. 26. At Hastings, aged 43, Duncan Anderson, esq.

Aged 83, Frances, relict of Robert Anderson, M.D. of Brighton.

Dec. 27. At Brighton, Rachel, wife of John James Masquerier, esq. and eldest dau. of the late Duncan Forbes Mitchell, esq. of Thainston, Aberdeenshire.

Dec. 28. At Brighton, aged 75, Sarah, relict of James Harris, esq. of Salisbury.

At Brighton, aged 66, William Henry Stothard Scott, esq.

Jan. 2. At Brighton, aged 84, James M'Elhiney, esq. who for many years in early life was a resident in Baltimore.

Jan. 3. At Brighton, Harriot, eldest dau. of the late Robert Watts, esq. of Hampstead.

Jan. 5. At Brighton, Eleanor, wife of Robert Skynner, esq. of Mortimer-st. Cavendish-sq.

Jan. 11. At Brighton, Constantia, relict of Alexander Campbell, Major R.A.

Miss Cholmley, of Worthing House, Worthing.

WARWICKSH.—Dec. 18. At Hatton House, aged 42, Edward Arkwright, second son of Peter Arkwright, esq. of Wileysley, Derbyshire.

At Morton Morrell, Elizabeth, relict of Rev. R. W. Baxter, of St. Katharine's, Regent's Park, and Kingsthorpe, Npsh.

Dec. 25. Aged 41, James-Robinson, fourth son of J. W. Unett, esq. of the Woodlands, Smethwick, near Birmingham.

Dec. 22. Miss Myddleton, of Edgbaston.

Jan. 5. At Kineton, aged 83, Edward Goute, esq. for many years an eminent surgeon in that place.

WESTMERLAND.—Dec. 24. At Highgate, Kendal, aged 74, Christopher Wilson, esq.

WILTSHIRE.—Dec. 17. At Melksham, aged 75, Thomas Jefferys, esq.

Dec. 24. Aged 84, Elizabeth, wife of W. B. Blackmore, esq. of Salisbury.

Jan. 6. At Scargry, aged 83, Mrs. Ann Vines.

Jan. 15. At Sandhayes, Corsley, aged 66, Jane, wife of John Raxter, esq. and eldest dau. of the late Rev. Brouncker Thring, D.D. Rector of Sutton Veney.

WORCESTERSHIRE.—Dec. 11. At Malvern, aged 31, Thomas Safford Lee, esq. of Cambridge, formerly of Gordon-st. Euston-sq.

Dec. 13. At Powick, aged 81, Elizabeth-Maria, relict of the Rev. James Ward, D.D. of Coltishall Hall, Norf. Senior Chaplain

at Calcutta, aunt of the Rev. Ellis Burroughes, of Long Stratton, Norf.

Lately. At Blakebrook, near Kidderminster, aged 59, John Sutton Barber, esq. one of the borough magistrates.

At Worcester, aged 54, A. Joseph De Visme, esq.

Jan. 5. At Worcester, aged 87, Ann, relict of Humphrey Chamberlain, esq. alderman of that city, and last of the ancient family of Draycot, of Draycot-in-the-Moors, co. Stafford.

Jan. 11. At Great Malvern, aged 25, Charles, second surviving son of the late William Helyar, esq. of Coker Court, Somerset, by Harriet, dau. of Thomas Grove, esq. of Fern.

YORKSH.—Dec. 14. At Northallerton, aged 35, William, youngest son of the late Thomas Leighton, esq. of Richmond.

Dec. 15. At Thorne, near Doncaster, aged 60, John Charles Lea, esq. surgeon.

Dec. 16. William Priestley, esq. of Melmerby, near Ripon.

Dec. 20. At Pontefract, aged 60, Mrs. Hannah Shepherd, for many years a devoted member of the Methodist Society. She has bequeathed 600*l.* to the poor of Pontefract and Tanshelf, the interest to be divided into two parts, one portion to be distributed by the Vicar, and the other by the Wesleyan Methodists, annually, at Christmas, for ever; 500*l.* the interest to her servant for life, and after her decease to the Wesleyan Missionary Society; 100*l.* to the Wesleyan Missionary Secretary, within six months; 100*l.* to the Chapel and Education Fund; 100*l.* to the Theological Institution; 100*l.* to the Worn-out Preachers' Fund; 100*l.* to the Kingswood and Woodhouse Grove Schools; 100*l.* to the chapel at Pontefract; 100*l.* to the Sunday School at ditto; 100*l.* to the Sick Society at ditto; 100*l.* to the Church Missionary Society; 100*l.* to the British and Foreign Bible Society; 50*l.* to the Pontefract Dispensary; to each member of her class, a Bible, value one guinea. The residue to be equally divided between the Wesleyan Missionary Society and the Worn-out Ministers' Fund.

Dec. 21. At York, aged 85, Mrs. Daniel, dau. of John Daniel, esq. late of Brinkworth Hall.

Dec. 25. At Hornby Castle, the seat of her uncle the Duke of Leeds, Marcia-Frederica-Isabella, eldest dau. of Sackville Lane Fox, esq. M.P.

Dec. 28. Aged 73, William Smith, esq. of the Mount-Stead, near Otley. He served the office of Mayor of Leeds two years consecutively, and was much and deservedly respected.

Dec. 31. At Northallerton, aged 22, Arthur Douglas Mercer, esq. R.N. second

son of the Rev. T. Warren Mercer, Vicar of Northallerton.

Jan. 1. At Boroughbridge, aged 85, Mr. Richard Stubbs, last surviving partner of the late firm of William and Richard Stubbs and George Absalom, wholesale grocers, Cannon-st. London.

Jan. 3. At North Bar without Beverley, aged 60, John Myers, esq. He served the office of mayor for that borough three times.

Jan. 9. At Thorganby Lodge, near Selby, Marianne, wife of William Burland, esq. and youngest dau. of the late Rev. Charles Isherwood, of Brotherton, M.A.

Jan. 10. At North Ferriby, aged 81, Ann-Isabella, relict of William Hutchinson Hearon, esq. of Fulford, near York.

Jan. 14. Aged 70, Mr. John Hindson, of Brotton, near Gisborough. He was the plaintiff and heir-at-law in "*Hindson v. Hindson*," a case which caused considerable interest at the Midsummer Assizes, York, in 1844.

Jan. 16. At Richmond, Grace, relict of Thomas Ianson, esq.

WALER.—Nov. 27. At Canton, near Cardiff, aged 53, Jane, relict of J. B. Blannin, esq. of H. M. Customs, island of Grenada.

Jan. 1. At Crockherbtown, Cardiff, aged 60, George Insole, esq. an extensive coal proprietor, who was mainly instrumental in developing the resources of one of the most important mineral districts in the county.

SCOTLAND.—July 7. At Edinburgh, aged 61, Lieut. Wm. Hamilton Murray, R.N. He entered the service 1804; was in the *Resistance* 38 at the capture of the *Marengo* 80, and *Belle Poule* 40; and in several actions in the Mediterranean. After being made Lieut. in 1815, he was not again employed.

Dec. 14. At Edinburgh, Margaret, wife of Thomas Ogilvy, esq. of Corrimony.

Dec. 15. Mrs. Harriet Sutherland, of Edinburgh, only daughter of the late Mr. Samuel Highley, of Fleet-st. bookseller.

Dec. 23. At Saughton House, Mid Lothian, the Right Hon. Helen Lady Aberdour. Her ladyship was dau. of the late James Watson, esq. of Saughton House, and was married in 1844 to Lord Aberdour, heir-apparent to the Earl of Morton, by whom she leaves issue one son, born in the same year.

Dec. 21. At Pittodrie, Aberdeenshire, aged 33, Edward Augustus Milman, late Capt. 33d Regt. 4th and youngest son of Sir W. G. Milman, Bart.

Dec. 24. At Barremman House, Dumbartonshire, aged 18, Emily-Sarah, second dau. of William Nelson Clarke, esq. D.C.L.

Jan. 11. At Rothesay, Geraldine-Julia,

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From December 26, 1850, to January 25, 1851, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.	Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.		Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	
Dec. 26	°	°	°	in. pts.		Jan. 11	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	35	39	47	30, 15	cloudy, rain	11	47	50	50	30, 04	cloudy
27	43	47	46	, 15	do.	12	47	51	49	29, 97	do.
28	40	46	40	, 21	do. fair	13	47	49	47	, 70	fair, cloudy
29	40	47	48	, 29	fair	14	43	46	42	, 53	do. do.
30	43	50	52	29, 88	fr. cly. slht. rn.	15	47	51	42	, 68	cloudy, rain
31	47	52	43	, 79	cloudy, rain	16	43	47	48	, 68	fr. cly. hy. r. wd.
J. 1	50	54	57	, 84	do. do.	17	45	49	38	, 62	do. do. do. do. s.
2	50	54	50	, 84	do. fair	18	38	47	42	30, 05	do. do.
3	45	47	47	, 87	constant rain	19	44	48	42	, 02	do. do.
4	45	49	46	, 82	fair, cloudy	20	38	43	49	29, 47	do. do. do. do.
5	45	47	46	, 68	do. do.	21	40	51	41	, 52	do. do. do. do.
6	35	47	41	, 61	do. do.	22	36	45	37	, 91	do. do.
7	40	48	46	, 47	do. do. rain	23	33	46	37	30, 20	do. do.
8	42	49	42	, 46	do. do. do.	24	33	35	34	, 14	foggy, cloudy
9	36	44	37	, 80	do. do.	25	37	40	37	29, 94	cloudy
10	42	48	50	30, 07	constant rain						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Dec. & Jan.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
28	—	97½	—	98½	7½	—	—	70 71 pm.	59 61 pm.	
30	213½	97½	—	98½	7½	—	—	76 pm.	62 58 pm.	
31	213	97½	—	98½	7½	—	—	78 75 pm.	56 60 pm.	
1	—	97½	—	98½	7½	—	—	76 pm.	57 60 pm.	
2	213½	97½	—	98½	7½	—	—	76 pm.	58 62 pm.	
3	213½	97½	—	99½	7½	—	—	78 74 pm.	62 58 pm.	
4	213	97½	—	99½	7½	—	—	74 pm.	61 pm.	
6	—	97½	96½	98½	7½	—	—	78 76 pm.	60 63 pm.	
7	214	97½	96½	98½	7½	—	—	75 78 pm.	59 62 pm.	
8	213½	97½	96½	98½	7½	—	—	75 78 pm.	59 62 pm.	
9	214	97½	97	99½	7½	—	107½	75 78 pm.	63 59 pm.	
10	214½	97½	96½	99	7½	—	—	74 pm.	58 61 pm.	
11	214½	97½	96½	99	7½	—	—	74 pm.	58 61 pm.	
13	215	97½	96½	99	7½	—	—	75 pm.	60 57 pm.	
14	215	97½	96½	99	7½	97	—	77 73 pm.	60 56 pm.	
15	215	97½	96½	99	7½	96½	—	73 77 pm.	59 56 pm.	
16	214½	97½	96½	98½	7½	—	268	73 pm.	59 65 pm.	
17	215	97½	96½	98½	7½	—	—	70 pm.	55 58 pm.	
18	215	97½	96½	98½	7½	—	107½	73 pm.	55 58 pm.	
20	215	97½	96½	98½	7½	96½	—	268 70 72 pm.	58 pm.	
21	214½	97	96½	98½	7½	—	267½	72 70 pm.	55 58 pm.	
22	214½	97½	96½	98½	7½	—	—	73 70 pm.	56 59 pm.	
23	214½	97½	96½	99	7½	—	268	68 72 pm.	56 59 pm.	
24	214½	97½	96½	98½	7½	—	—	68 71 pm.	60 57 pm.	
25	—	97½	96½	99	7½	96½	—	—	57 60 pm.	
27	—	97½	96½	99	7½	96½	106½	68 71 pm.	60 57 pm.	

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THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE
AND
HISTORICAL REVIEW.
MARCH, 1851.

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

G. J. will find a list of the COUNCILS OF THE CHURCH in Sir Harris Nicolas's *Chronology of History* (Lardner's Cyclopædia), pp. 201—253. They amount in number to 1,582. Their decisions are contained in collections which extend to very many ponderous folio volumes. Our correspondent will perceive that the subject he suggests is too vast for any magazine. We would refer him for information respecting it to the article "Councils" in the Suppt. to the Penny Cyclopædia.

Q. sends us the following ANECDOTE in connection with what he says Mr. Hallam terms the great opprobrium of the Church of the Middle Ages, and Mr. Borrow designates as the "DEATH-BED ROBBERIES" by which so much wealth was acquired by ecclesiastics. "Of course," as our correspondent remarks, "nothing of the kind is likely to recur in our own days," but he thinks such facts ought not to be overlooked at a time when people are so anxiously investigating and reviving the peculiarities of the church of our forefathers. The authority for the following story is Harl. MS. 1226.

"A friar coming to visit a great man in his sickness, and finding him past memory, took opportunity, according to the custom of the times, to make provision for the monastery whereof he was; and finding that the sick man could only speak some one syllable, which was for the most part 'yea' or 'nay,' in an imperfect voice, forthwith took upon him to make his will; and demanding of him—'Will you give such a piece of land to our house to pray for your soul?' the dying man sounded 'Yea.' Then he asked him, 'Will you give such land to the maintenance of lights to Our Lady?' The sound was again 'Yea;' whereupon he boldly asked him many such questions. The son and heir standing by, and hearing his land going away so fast by his father's word 'Yea,' thought fit to ask one question as well as the friar, which was, 'Shall I take a cudgel and beat this friar out of the chamber?' The sick man's answer was again 'Yea,' which the son quickly performed, and saved unto himself his father's lands."

T. H. D. inquires—"What was the work, and where does it now exist, which was illustrated by ENGRAVINGS executed by all the sons and daughters of LOUIS PHILIPPE?" We are ourselves unable to inform him. Perhaps some of our correspondents can do so. Louis Philippe himself was particularly partial to the art of engraving, regarding it as excellently adapted for the cultivation of the popular

taste, and also as tending to render indestructible works of art which are liable to total destruction so long as they exist in a single copy. All his family were skilful in the art of engraving, the Princess Marie particularly so. We have heard of a single plate which was the result of their joint labours, but never of the work alluded to by T. H. D.

The Roman altar, inscribed *Dis Mountibus*, which was described in our January Magazine, p. 2, by Mr. John Bell of Gateshead, is engraved in the Rev. Mr. Bruce's volume on the Roman Wall, which was reviewed in our last number. But Mr. Bruce (p. 415) has erroneously described it as having been found at the station Vindobala, now Rutchester. It was found at Rochester in Redesdale, the site of the station Bremenium, in the year 1832, but was not presented to the Antiquarian Society of Newcastle until 1850.

We have been kindly informed that the book entitled "*Oxford and Locke*, 1829," enumerated amongst the works of LORD NUGENT, and attributed to him in our Magazine for Jan. p. 92, was really written by the late Lord Grenville.

A correspondent has sent us a copy of a poem, extending to about 200 lines, said to have been written by ELIJAH FENTON at the age of 16, entitled "*Cleopatra*," in imitation of Chaucer." Imitation of Chaucer in these lines there is not the slightest, nor merit of any kind sufficient to render them worthy of publication. If Fenton had not improved greatly upon these boyish lines, the advice of Cibber, that he should seek in some honest labour the support which he could not hope to obtain from poetry, would have been esteemed kind instead of insolent.

We have considered the observations of M. B. A. A. S. with attention, and honour him for the evident kindness which has dictated them, but we cannot change our opinion upon the subject to which he refers. The books published by archaeological societies should diffuse sound knowledge, and lead to the formation of a correct taste and an accurate judgment.

We have received several further communications respecting "Jerusalem, my happy home!" and shall next month state the result of some fresh inquiries upon the subject. In the meantime any information will be most acceptable.

In Jan. p. 81, for Moyle read Mayle; in Feb. p. 205, Mrs. Edmund Peel's name was Emily, not Jane: Mr. Peel has left issue three sons, Robert, Edmund, and William.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE
AND
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

THE PRESENT STATE OF ENGLISH HISTORICAL LITERATURE.

I. ACCESSIBILITY OF OUR HISTORICAL MATERIALS.

1. THE STATE PAPER OFFICE.

THE genius of the present age is pre-eminently historical. The fact is evidenced by our literature, which speaks for itself, as well as by the way in which historical considerations influence the determination of the most important public questions. A few years ago, in the midst of the fervour of a great movement, we were assured that the records of the past were as valueless as an old almanac. History has avenged herself upon those who made the reckless assertion. Her authority as a teacher is now universally recognised, whilst her impugnors, almost before their time, have become a portion of that past which they so unjustly depreciated.

The historical predilections of the present generation are obvious, not only amongst ourselves but throughout the whole civilized world. In the midst of their political troubles, the statesmen of France, of Germany, and of Italy, look to the past for guiding light, and even the mighty Confederation which throws its broad shadow across the Atlantic has begun to peer into the dimness of by-gone centuries, and to gather together with affectionate reverence the scattered traces of the lineage of their puritan forefathers. Wherever we turn, we find evidences that the historical spirit triumphs, and that the enlightened curiosity which man should always feel respecting the history of his race is felt universally. A contempt for antiquity is rightly considered as the mark of a mean and

narrow intellect, of an uneducated and illiberal mind.

At such a period it becomes us to consider how far we are acting up to the requirements of the age. What is the present state of our historical literature? Are our historical writers alive to the importance of their calling, and to its responsibility? Are they rendering us better acquainted with historical truth, or is that which is circulating among us, and which passes under the name of truth, truth painted, truth masked, truth mutilated? Is history employed to teach us,

Quid virtus et quid sapientia possit,

or is it debased into the mere instrument of a party; dressed up in the trappings of a theatre; taught to speak the shibboleth of a sect; or, finally, is it so incomplete, and consequently so inaccurate, that it scatters error from mere necessity, and if it contain light at all, it is merely that light which leads astray.

The last consideration suggests to us, what is properly a preliminary inquiry,—What is the present state of our historical materials? The past has left behind it certain relics—fragments of the great wreck which time is ever making. Without them, and without the proper use of them, there can be no history. They are the stuff of which history is made. If history is valuable, they are more so.

Before, then, we proceed to consider the state of our historical literature,

and, perhaps, in some cases, to complain of certain defects with which it is chargeable, it becomes us to inquire into the present state of our historical materials. Do we take proper care of them? And are they rendered properly accessible to historical inquirers?

These are wide and far-stretching questions; for these materials are of many kinds, they lie scattered in a variety of places, and are subject to many different systems of management. No general answer can therefore be in any degree satisfactory. A certain amount of care is, we hope, universal. It is not to be expected in these days that we should either "burn our records" according to the recommendation of an enthusiast big with the revolutionary insanity of "beginning again upon a new foundation," or that we should *again* voluntarily mutilate and then dispose of them to fishmongers and buttermen at so much per ton. But without outraging public decency in ways so gross and palpable, there may still be cases of very inefficient or improper custody; cases in which defective arrangements for inspection and use entirely destroy their applicability to the wants of the age and of historical writers; cases which demand public attention to be directed to them, no less than would another ebullition of burning zeal or of mutilating activity. Of this kind is

THE STATE PAPER OFFICE.

Everybody knows the square, handsome building, jutting out inconveniently into St. James's Park, which was built for the reception of the state papers about twenty years ago. Nothing can be more pleasant to look at from without, and within it seems fitted up with closets and presses, and cupboards and shelves in most commodious manner. It is, we believe, a branch of the Home Department, and is nominally under the direction of the Right Honourable Henry Hobhouse; Mr. Lechmere, a gentleman distinguished for his courteous attention to all applicants, being the resident *custos*. The history of the office is singularly instructive. In old times the papers concerning business transacted by the royal secretaries (not of course including treaties and acts of state) were

considered to belong to the secretaries themselves. They were their evidences—the justificatory proofs of their official conduct—and hence it has arisen that large collections of official and diplomatic correspondence, all of the highest historical value, are scattered about the country among the archives and in the muniment rooms of distinguished families. When the secretaries abstained from taking away their official papers, or when sudden death, precipitate dismissal, or any other accident occasioned them to be left behind, they were put away in chests or boxes, and in that way chanced sometimes to be preserved, but without any special or peculiar care. After a time the accumulation of boxes became troublesome, and in 1578 Dr. Thomas Wilson, the Master of Requests, and the author of the *Art of Rhetorique*, was employed to methodise and register their contents. After the lapse of thirty years and a considerable further accumulation of boxes, it became necessary that something more should be done with them and their contents. Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury, took the matter in hand, and under his direction the papers were arranged "into a set form or library." He at the same time "departed with various papers of his own" for the use of this library, or paper office, as it then began to be called, some of which had belonged to his renowned father and others had been collected by himself. Sir Henry Wotton at a subsequent time left to the same collection the papers of Sir Nicholas Throgmorton; and many other similar old collections have from time to time found their way into the same receptacle. As an "office" it of course required a local habitation, and the tower over the gateway of Whitehall, said to have been designed by Holbein, and which then stood across the street now known by the name of Whitehall, was given up for the purpose in 1618. The papers and their keepers had scarcely been established in their new place of deposit when a disastrous fire in the palace threatened the papers with utter destruction. In most admired disorder they were hastily cast into blankets; but the fire was fortunately stayed, and the papers were saved. The new zeal which occasioned

the establishment of the office soon disappeared, but in consequence of the interference of a famous Record Committee of the House of Lords in 1705 many neglects in the keeping of the papers and in their periodical transfer from the offices of the several secretaries of state to the Paper Office were remedied. An additional chamber, a long gallery in the Lord Chamberlain's lodgings, known as the Middle Treasury Chamber, was at that time added to the gateway as a place of deposit for fresh papers. In the gallery probably the papers remained comparatively uninjured, but a woeful fate awaited those deposited in the old gateway. It gradually got more and more out of repair, and, when it became too ruinous to be repaired, was given up, with all its contents, for many years, to "vermin and wet." These two harmonious agents worked their conjoint will upon the old papers as long as the gateway could be kept together, and when, in 1750, it became absolutely necessary that it should be taken down, the papers were removed to a house in Scotland-yard, bought by the Lords of the Treasury for their reception. Of this house it appears that, besides being quite as ruinous as the old gateway—so ruinous that it was obliged to be shored up—it had this additional qualification for a paper office, that it was washed by the Thames every high tide. In that happy and congenial spot the papers remained for sixty-nine years! At the end of that time the old house in Scotland Yard would stand no longer. Girders and shoring-up had done all they could. Removal became absolutely inevitable. This was in 1819, a period at which it seems to have been an established official law, that when a mansion was too old and too ruinous to be applied to any other purpose, it was just fit for a State Paper Office. In conformity with this official law, another old house was taken in Great George Street. It was braced and underpinned, and shored up (our readers will remember what a nuisance it was for a long time with its temporary wooden buttresses extending across the pavement), and there, by wonderful good fortune, such of the papers as had survived the joint assaults of "vermin and wet" were kept for fourteen years. In 1833, the papers

from the gallery and the remainder of those from the ruined houses met together in their present place of abode, where they have since been reinforced by various collections of modern papers, drafted from time to time from the offices of the several secretaries of state. A great process of repairing, flattening, sorting, and calendaring has been going on for many years, much of which, and certainly the most expensive part of it, has been owing to the official law by which paper offices were selected and to the free liberty which was given to "vermin and wet."

This detail has perhaps drawn us a little out of our way, but it is so instructive in reference to the way in which public authorities sometimes treat historical materials, that it certainly ought never to be forgotten. Nor is it so much unconnected with our present subject as may at first sight be supposed. It has explained the manner in which the accumulation of papers now in the State Paper Office has been formed, and has indicated, with sufficient accuracy for our present purpose, the general character of its contents.

They constitute a vast body of diplomatic and official acts and correspondence, extending (to speak in general terms) from the reign of Henry VIII. down to the present time. Amongst our historical materials for that period it is scarcely possible to enumerate any that are of more importance. These, indeed, constitute a great part of history itself; they are the very details of many of the most important transactions of the governing body of England. They require only to be condensed and illustrated, to be thrown into a readable narrative, and the gaps supplied, in order to form that which probably constitutes the most trustworthy kind of history,—a mere impartial detail of facts, leaving inferences to be drawn by those who read. No English history, properly so called, can be written without access to these materials. Men may conjecture details from results, they may partially supply the desired information from secondary sources, which are too often delusive, and are always more or less inaccurate; but to write a *true* account of a transaction without having access to the papers

relating to it, must be seen by every body to be impossible. No: English history may be guessed at, may be simulated, may be patched up from other sources, partly wrong and partly right, but it can never be written, without access to the materials in the State Paper Office.

But, it may be asked, presuming that Lingard, Sharon Turner, or any others of our historical writers had not access to the State Paper Office, is it meant that we are therefore altogether to disregard their statements? The answer is, that such conclusion does not necessarily follow. Many of the obviously most important papers in the State Paper Office have, from time to time, crept out into the world in print in the works of various authors, and besides, it is obvious from what we have stated, that all the early state papers did not reach the State Paper Office. Until the rule was established that the papers belonged to the office, and not to the officer, some papers were taken away and some left. Fortunately for English history, vast numbers were taken away and passed into the hands of Sir Robert Cotton and other curious collectors of historical materials. These have ultimately found their way to the British Museum, where they are open to the whole literary world, and such is their extraordinary value and importance, that histories of England have been written out of them alone. Such histories are necessarily incomplete; they are British Museum histories, not histories founded upon the whole body of our historical materials; but to the extent to which they are supported by the papers to which their authors had access, they are perfectly trustworthy. Their authors have passed over, or have guessed at, what is in the State Paper Office; but the lawyers tell us that *de non apparentibus et non existentibus eadem est ratio*, the incompleteness does not appear — both authors and readers are ignorant and are satisfied. But if any one would see what effect access to the State Paper Office produces upon history, let him compare Tytler's History of Scotland with Robertson's, or let him look at Jardine's History of the Gunpowder Treason. In these books, what previous writers had partly discovered

from other sources, very often receives important confirmation; what they had guessed is corroborated or contradicted, and, in both cases, new facts are professedly brought to light which totally change the colour and character of the transactions to which they relate. We do not say that these new facts are really substantiated: that depends upon the accuracy of the two historians, which we have no means of testing fully; but the fact is perfectly indisputable, that Tytler and Jardine, having been permitted to search in the State Paper Office, profess to have discovered there information of the highest historical value which could not be found elsewhere. The historians who preceded them wrote up to the information that was accessible to them; but these gentlemen have shown that without the use of the collections in the State Paper Office inquiry and history are incomplete, and, in all probability, exceedingly erroneous.

And now, presuming that we have said enough to establish the value of the collection in the State Paper Office, let us inquire what is the kind of access which is permitted to it. In the north-west corner of the pleasant looking building is a small but lofty chamber, which is set apart as a reading room. It is lighted by two windows: a table, at which one person may sit, is placed in the recess of each of these windows, and another table suitable for a third person stands against that portion of the wall which intervenes between the windows. This is all the ordinary accommodation for readers. Three persons may therefore sit there, but woe betide the unhappy wight who comes in last on a day in March, and is consequently forced to do penance at the window which is opposite the door. That door is situate at the end of a stone passage in a direct line from the principal entrance to the office, which faces due east. If he sits there for a whole day, his doctor must be more than ordinarily skilful, or his constitution more than ordinarily tough, if he troubles the office again for some weeks to come. This choice little chamber is open daily from 11 to 3, except on Saturdays, when the limitation is from 11 to 2. In summer and winter the hours are all the same;

they are the best hours in every man's day; take them out of it and the day is gone, or more accurately, according to a familiar phrase, it is "cut up."

And who is permitted to have the enjoyment of this encouraging and handsome treatment? All seekers after truth? Not so. All acknowledged *litterateurs*, or persons whose respectability is duly vouched? Not a bit of it. No one, without the permission of a Secretary of State, and then for only some definite purpose fully explained to the Secretary of State beforehand. Thus, if an applicant wishes to peruse certain papers, as for example certain letters relating to a transaction which took place, say, in the reign of Elizabeth, he applies by letter stating the fact to the Secretary of State for the Home Department. After some days—generally a week or ten days—he receives a permission ordinarily couched in the terms of his application; and in the office he is restricted to those very terms, construed after the fashion of a penal law at the Old Bailey. Under a permission to "peruse," for example, or a permission to "collate," he would not be allowed to take a copy. And if when he came to peruse he found that there was probably some other correspondence, as for instance a correspondence with the court of France, which would throw light upon the subject of his inquiries, he must throw aside his unfinished labour and apply for a further permission, and this time his application must be to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who is far more jealous and far less expeditious than his brother of the Home Department. He never gives permission to copy without having precise information respecting the date and other particulars of every document sought to be copied. We know of a case in which such a list was sent in of documents in the reign of Elizabeth, and the applicant had to wait five mortal months before he received the solicited permission.

Now these facts are not stated with any desire to throw blame upon the officers of the State Paper Office or anybody else. These officers are all gentlemanly and intelligent men, and do what they can to facilitate inquiries with great kindness and courtesy consistently with their views of their

duty. We merely seek to prove that the office, so far as regards the admission of readers, is under a system of management which is jealous and illiberal in the extreme, a system we will not say contrived to discourage the use of the State Papers by literary men, but which cannot do otherwise than produce that effect. When a student goes to consult the manuscripts in the British Museum, he finds catalogues ready for his inspection, he hunts through them as he likes, he writes for what he pleases, he is not asked whether he wishes to copy or to collate, there is no obligation upon him to give in lists of the documents which he wants to see or to transcribe. If he chooses to pursue his course of inquiry in his own way and without troubling anybody he may do so: if he prefers to explain his object to the attendants, there is not a man of them who is not ready to help him in every possible way, regardless of trouble, and with an obvious cheerful recognition of the principle that whatever there is in the Museum is applicable (if it be possible to make it so) to the specific object of every applicant.

At the State Paper Office he finds himself under an entirely different system; he is hemmed in between the lines of his permission strictly construed, no information as to the contents of the office is open to him, there is nothing to guide him how to proceed without application to the keeper, he has to trouble this gentleman or that gentleman at every turn of his course, there is only a MS. calendar, which is not kept in the reading-room and which is very incomplete; he cannot see anything or obtain anything without inquiry and explanation; sharp eyes keep watch lest he should overstep the limits of his bond; the very air of the place seems to whisper to him "What a pity you will not let the old papers alone;" nor is he without reminders that it will be a great blessing to some people when the Horse Guards' clock strikes three. Such is the difference between the effect of a generous and liberal custody, and the utmost that the greatest courtesy can do to make exclusiveness and illiberality palatable. Is it wonderful that whilst hundreds of grateful students flock to the one place, the stool of repentance

opposite the door of the State Paper Office is very often without an occupant?

But, it will be said, is there not just cause for a distinction between the degree of accessibility to be granted to these two places, arising out of the difference between their contents. The manuscripts in the British Museum are merely the libraries of Cotton, Harley, Shelburne, Sloane, Birch, and others, but the State Paper Office contains papers of state. Public detriment may arise from exposing them to prying eyes.

It might be sufficient to reply that the libraries of Cotton and the rest contain, as has been stated and will be made more manifest hereafter, state papers of precisely the same kinds as those now preserved in the State Paper Office; but there is a distinction upon this point, which is the hinge of the whole question respecting that office. We will therefore state what we conceive to be the principles applicable to the subject, and we respectfully solicit attention to them and correction if we are wrong.

Diplomatic or official correspondence, and letters and papers of the kind preserved in the State Paper Office, have two distinct uses. Their primary use is in connection with the business to which they relate, and the rights and characters of the parties or persons who have been mixed up in that business.

But this use is temporary. It dies out. The acting parties and their descendants disappear. New rights supersede old ones. The prospects and position of nations are as certainly affected by the succession of several generations as those of the private people of whom they are composed. Death, and above all a succession of deaths, operates as a statute of limitations to enforce quietness and give protection. We know with perfect certainty that a diplomatic correspondence of Henry VIII. or Elizabeth (although it may operate by way of historical illustration) can have no possible practical bearing upon public or private business of the present day. Can a similar correspondence of the time of the Jameses or Charleses, or William and Mary, or Anne, have any such bearing? Obviously not. The

whole question therefore, it will be perceived, is one of time. There does come a time when such correspondence, however practically valuable in reference to current business when it is first written, loses all its possible practical use. When is that time? Some people may fix it earlier and some later than others; but we may lay it down, upon the basis of all past experience, that in all cases after the lapse of one hundred years, and in many cases long before that time, we are quite safe in concluding that such letters and papers as we have described have become totally useless in reference to the ordinary business of life. If there be any timidity upon the subject, thirty years, that is, another generation, might be added; and, if it were desired at the present time to fix an epoch as a limit, that of the accession of George I. or George II. might be selected for the purpose with perfect safety.

But during the period of this possible practical applicability to present questions there has existed another use of these papers;—their historical use, their use as materials for the science of the historian, biographer, and antiquary. That use survives to all time. It is the ultimate use of these papers; and when the other, the primary, use has ceased to exist, the historical use is the only use to which they can be applied.

Taking with us, then, this distinction between the practical use of these papers and their historical use, let us proceed to consider what is the proper mode of keeping them.

Custody ought to have relation to use. Papers ought to be kept in such manner as that they may be the most easily applied to their several uses. We have three modes of keeping public documents:

I. Records, documents which as their names import "give record," that is, "bear witness," and are evidences of public transactions of the highest kind;—these we keep in a solemn manner, consistent with their uses and the requirements of the law of evidence respecting them. We have a high responsible official who is our Record-keeper, but we permit all persons to inspect them and copy what they want upon the payment of a reasonable fee.

II. Historical papers. Of these our great national collection is at the British Museum, and we allow every decent person to inspect them freely. They range from the earliest period of which any written evidence exists down to yesterday, and may be seen and copied without fee or limitation by every one who thinks he can use them. Persons of research, who write upon the authority of historical manuscript evidence, need to refer to it over and over again. They seek for what they want in all directions and places. They pick up their information, here a little and there a little, hunting through many papers which yield them no return. Without therefore noticing the injustice of levying a fee upon persons who seek not for personal objects, but for historical truth, it may be remarked that the one shilling which is required at the Record Offices would, in most cases of historical research amongst state papers, amount in the whole to a sum which would be prohibitory. A fee is out of the question. If not allowed to be inspected freely, the papers might as well be given to Guy Faux for his next bonfire, or, according to our great Exchequer precedent, be mutilated and then sent to the buttermilk.

III. State papers. Here our mode of custody has been devised with a view to the proper mode of keeping papers which relate to recent public and political transactions. We keep them, that is, in jealous and exclusive custody, not permitting them to be inspected at all, except for urgent and legitimate reasons.

Now all these modes of custody are perfectly reasonable. We do not think there is any person who understands the subject who will offer any great objection to any of them. Such a scheme of custody is founded upon the principles of common sense applicable to the nature and uses of the several papers. If it were adhered to, there would be no complaint. But it is not adhered to. We send historical papers

to our Record Offices, where they are useless, buried, lost, because historical inquirers feel that they ought not to pay, and if they were willing cannot afford to pay, the fees required for their inspection. We lock them up in our State Paper Office, where they are equally useless and lost, on account of the difficulties and constraints necessarily applicable to the constrained and jealous mode of custody. Thus we confuse and lose sight of distinctions in reference to use and custody, which are as clear as noon-day if the subject be viewed in the light of a little knowledge and common sense; and what are the results? To enumerate them all is impossible, but these are some of them:—

1. We do infinite wrong and injustice to historical inquiry. The difficulty of access to a vast mass of our materials occasions our best historical books to be incomplete,* and our literature to be overrun with trashy publications which mislead the public mind, deprave the public taste, and do infinite injustice to our noble forefathers,—publications which would not stand an hour in the face of free historical inquiry.

2. We give a very unjust kind of monopoly to the few writers whose position in life enables them to take advantage of the exclusiveness of the State Paper Office restrictions. There are books whose present reputation and authority are the mere result of this monopoly. One such book is of very considerable name. It was written by a highly respectable gentleman, who abandoned a profession to carry out an object which was principally to be accomplished by researches in the State Paper Office, but who was so inaccurate in making his notes and transcripts that his book maintains its ground principally because people cannot go to the State Paper Office and test his authorities, as they could have done if they had been derived from the British Museum.

3. The public is put to considerable

* In the first volume of Sharon Turner's *History of Henry VIII.* we observe more than 500 references to the diplomatic correspondence of that time in the British Museum, but not one to that in the State Paper Office, which has since been shewn to be almost equally valuable. Turner was a man who could not sacrifice his time to the requirements of the State Paper Office, even for the sake of his *History*.

additional expense in consequence of the greater costliness of the machinery necessary for the custody of records and state papers than of historical papers.

4. We foster an opinion in other countries that, although we are a great people in cottons and commerce, we have yet to learn that the highest kind of national glory is inseparable from the prosperity of literature, and that the power which may be acquired by arms or commerce cannot be beneficently exerted except in connection with the civilization and generosity which literature inspires.

5. We strengthen and encourage an opinion, already far too prevalent amongst our literary men, that our government (it matters not whether Whig or Tory) cares nothing about literature or the pursuits of literary men. If a man chooses to send forth literary poison, to pollute the public ear with untruth or immorality, to sap the foundations of society by depreciating the great moral ties which bind us all together, no impediment is thrown in his way. But if he has girded himself to a worthy task, and, desiring to accomplish it completely, applies to official persons even for so small a thing as a copy of an historical document, what a wearying gauntlet has he too often to run before he can obtain a sight of it.

And when a question has to be determined by official persons in which literature or literary men have an interest, the universal persuasion is, that it is too often determined upon mere official grounds, with very little regard to the wants, convenience, or—to speak plainly—to the rights of literature. Literature has no representative in official places, no one whose duty it is to put in a needful word on her behalf.

In this very matter of the State Paper Office, we are told on good authority that the Lords of the Treasury have lately determined that the earlier portion of the papers, that is, the historical portion of them, shall be transferred to the new Record Office now determined to be erected on the Rolls' estate. In consenting to any such transfer they of course relinquish all idea that there is anything of a secret character in the papers, any-

thing which it is likely to be injurious to the public service to disclose. To consent to their removal is to admit that time has rendered them mere historical materials. If so, why should they be sent to a Record Office, where, as we have already explained, the accumulation of fees amounts to an express prohibition of their use as historical materials, instead of to the British Museum, where they might be used with the freedom which befits their character as historical papers? Upon whose advice could such an unfortunate determination have been arrived at? Were any literary men consulted? Or, if literary men, were they men unbiassed by official views and interests? We will undertake to say that the question was determined with some view of aggrandising the Record Office, and perhaps catching a few shillings *per annum* from persons driven to consult the papers by some necessity. Ignorant and miserable policy! An accumulation of such determinations, and at this time there already exist a good many of them, will drive literary men into the formation of an INSTITUTE which may speak with a voice which even governments will hear.

That the British Museum is the right place for these papers can be proved by evidence so incontestable as almost to amount to demonstration. Some few years ago the State Paper Commission was authorised to publish a selection from the papers in their custody. When they began to make chronological collections of papers of the reign of Henry VIII. for the purpose of publication, they discovered that they could not make up a book in any degree complete without the aid of the British Museum. The papers in the two depositories were discovered to be so closely and inextricably interwoven that nothing could be done with those in the State Paper Office alone. A letter was found in one place and the answer in the other, and, in more than one or two instances, (as is stated by the State Paper Commissioners themselves in the Introduction to their publication,) one half of a letter was discovered in the Museum, and the other half in the State Paper Office or Record Office. Under these cir-

cumstances what course did the commissioners adopt? Although their authority extended to the publication of papers from the State Paper Office *only*, they supplied the poverty of their own collection out of the stores of their great historical neighbour, borrowing so largely that we find it stated in our first volume for 1839, p. 21, that in vol. iv. of the collection published by the commissioners 163 papers were derived from the British Museum, 71 from the Chapter House, 2 from the Vatican transcripts, and 29 from the State Paper Office; and, taking vols. iv. and v. together, the account is said to stand thus:

From the British Museum 195 papers.

„ Chapter House . 123 „

„ Vatican . . . 2 „

„ State Paper Office 277 „

Total 597

Is it not as clear as anything can possibly be made, that papers all of the same character, and found by competent authorities to be so entirely parts of one series that upon a direction to publish one portion of them it is absolutely necessary to introduce the others—we put it to the consideration of Lords of the Treasury, and of all persons competent to form an opinion, whether it is not clear as noon day that all such papers ought to be together, and to be kept under one mode of custody? Does not the fact that such papers are now, and under the direction of the Lords of the Treasury are still intended to be, subject to three

different kinds of custody—that one portion of them may be seen at the Record Offices at one shilling a piece, or a volume, as the case may be; another portion at the State Paper Office, where papers already printed and published by the government themselves are still subjected to the jealous restrictions which are designed to preserve recent acts of state from the eyes of impertinent or hostile curiosity; and the remainder of them at the British Museum freely open to all mankind;—does not this indefensible and ridiculous threefold partition intimate with how little care, upon what bad advice, or with what culpable disregard to the wants of literature, this department of our public affairs is managed?

The practical conclusions deducible from what we have written are obvious.

The threefold mode of custody already established should be maintained. Records, Historical Documents, and State Papers, should be kept in the several ways which are suitable to their different characters and uses. But they should not be intermixed. To subject papers whose *only* use is that of being materials for history to the custody which is applicable to Records on the one hand, or that which is proper for recent State Papers on the other, is ridiculous, contrary to all proper principles of custody, most injurious to the welfare of historical literature, and a cause and an excuse for many of the mistakes of historical writers.

NEWLY DISCOVERED POEMS BY BISHOP HALL.

BISHOP HALL is an author of so much importance in our language, whether in his earlier character of a poet, or in his later capacity of a divine, that I feel assured I shall be considered as fulfilling an obligation on our national literature by directing attention to some productions in verse by him, which, although printed early in his career, have been passed over by our bibliographers.

The first of these may probably be looked upon as Hall's earliest effort of the kind; and I call it an effort,

because, although of no great length, the lines run as if they had cost the young author no little trouble, and as if his Muse had laboured hard in their production. Most persons are aware that Hall's *Satires*, printed in 1598 under the title of "*Virgidemiarum, sixe Bookes*," for the most part run in couplets with peculiar freedom and facility; but the piece I have now to notice is in six-line stanzas, and is more remarkable for labour and constraint than for any other quality. It was published in 1596 in a collection

of Latin, Italian, French, and English poems, on the death of that celebrated divine Dr. William Whitaker, who expired on 4 Dec. 1595: we may conclude, therefore, that the *Carmen Funebre Caroli Horni*, &c. upon the event, came out early in 1596. Joseph

Hall, who puts his name to the last poem, which is the only English production in the volume, was then only in his twenty-second year. It is thus headed, *Hermæ Eximii Viri D. Whitakeri, Regii Professoris in Academia Cantabr.*; and it commences—

Binde ye my browes with mourning cyparisse
And palish twigs of deadlie poplar tree;
Or, if some sadder shades ye can devise,
Those sadder shades vail my light-loathing eie:
I loath the laurel-bandes I loved best,
And all that maketh mirth and pleasant rest.

This, it must be owned, is not a very happy beginning, and after three more stanzas, in which the writer, as

usual, calls on all things to lament with him, he proceeds:—

Now shall the wanton devils dance in rings
In everie meade, and everie heath hore,
The elvish faeries and the gobelins,
The hooped satyres, silent heretofore:
Religion, vertue, muses, holie mirth
Have now forsworne the late forsaken earth.

The Prince of Darknesse 'gins to tyrannize,
And reare up cruell trophies of his rage:
Faint Earth, through her despairing cowardice,
Yields up her selfe to endles vassalage.
What champion now shall tame the power of hell,
And the unruly spirits over quell?

In this strain Hall goes on for five more stanzas, and afterwards breaks out into this apostrophe, in which he seems rather to emulate the bombastic

vein of "lusty Tamburlaine," than the simple and touching language of genuine grief.

Now 'ginne your triumphes, Death and Destinies,
And let the trembling world witnesse your wast:
Now let blacke Orphney raise his ghastly neighes,
And trample high, and hellish fume outcast.
Shake he the earth and teare the hollow skies,
That all may feeble and feare his victories.

And after your triumphant chariot
Drag the pale corps that thus you did to die,
To shew what goodly conquests ye have got,
To fright the world and fill the wond'ring eie.
Millions of lives of Death's no conquest were,
Compared with one onely Whitakere.

We have seen the author several times hard bested for a rhyme, but the last line is not only unfortunate in

this respect, but in every other. Presently Hall exclaims,

Open, ye golden gates of Paradise,
Open ye wide unto a welcome ghost!
Enter, O soule! into thy boure of blisse
Through all the throng of Heaven's hoast;
Which shall with triumph gard thee, as thou goest,
With psalmes of conquest and with crownes of cost.

Nothing can well be worse than the whole of this, both in taste and expression, to say nothing of the grossly

defective measure of the fourth line of the last stanza. How was the soul of Whitaker to be guarded by "psalms of

conquest and crowns of cost?" and how into Paradise? We hasten to the last stanza, which is this:—

Meanwhile the memorie of his mightie name
 Shall live as long as aged earth shall last,
 Enrolled on [the] berill walls of fame,
 Ay ming'd, ay mourn'd, and wished oft in wast,
 Is this to die, to live for evermore
 A double life that neither liv'd afore?

JOS. HALL, *Imman.*

But for the unquestionable signature, we could hardly have supposed it possible that Joseph Hall of Immanuel College, afterwards successively Bishop of Exeter and Norwich, could have written such rubbish: the brief prose sentence he many years subsequently delivered regarding Whitaker—"Who ever saw him without reverence, or heard him without wonder?" is worth more than all his exaggerated grief and laborious pumping of artificial tears.

Let us pass therefore to something better, though still, as most will be of opinion, unworthy of the great name of Joseph Hall. It is to be found in a unique tract preserved in the library at Lambeth, which contains, if I mistake not, several publications not elsewhere existing, and the rarity of which may perhaps thus be accounted for. They were sent in type to the Archbishop for his approbation, before they were issued to the public from the stationers' shops; and, not being for some unexplained reason allowed, they were all suppressed excepting the one original copy, which was placed among the other books in the library of the palace. Why the work in question should have been thus stayed in its way to ordinary readers must be matter of speculation: it is a tribute to the memory of Sir Horatio Pallavicino, and we know that at least one other production of the same kind by Robert Greene, on the death of Sir Christopher Hatton, is in the same predicament.* Hatton, however, finished his career in disgrace with the Queen, in consequence of the large sum he owed to the Crown; but such was not the case with Sir Horatio Pallavicino, who died nearly ten years afterwards, on the 6th July, 1600. He had been

of the utmost service to the state in its monetary transactions abroad: he was knighted in 1587; commanded a ship against the Spaniards in 1588; and died prodigiously rich. There seems, therefore, no reason why these laudatory effusions after his demise should not have been permitted to be published.

It may be that I am mistaken as to the singleness of the small volume; other copies of it may lurk somewhere, but I have not been able to find a trace of it in any public or private library, and it is beyond dispute that the two poems by Bishop Hall contained in it have not been mentioned by Ritson, nor by any later bibliographical authority. Their extreme rarity and the celebrity of the writer induce me to point them out on the present occasion. Mr. Singer knew nothing of them, nor does Hall make the slightest allusion to them in the autobiographical memoir which precedes Mr. Singer's reprint of "*Virgidemiarum, sive Bookes*," 12mo. 1824. If I am wrong, your readers can hardly do me a greater favour of the kind than by pointing out my mistake.

Another circumstance induces me to attach importance to the matter. The main contributor to the volume, who probably was, in our sense of the word, the editor of it, was Bishop Field, who held the sees of Llandaff and Hereford, and who was no other than the Theophilus Field who was baptized at Cripplegate Church, 22 Jan. 1574, and was the elder brother of Nathaniel Field, one of the "principal actors" in Shakespeare's plays, as enumerated at the commencement of the first folio edition of his works. 1623. They were both the sons of John Field, a highly

* It is reprinted in vol. ii. of "*The Shakespeare Society's Papers*," from the sole copy at Lambeth.

celebrated Puritanical minister; and the dates of the births of his numerous family may be seen at p. 207 of "Memoirs of the Principal Actors in the Plays of Shakespeare" (published by the Shakespeare Society in 1846). When I wrote that work I was not aware that the Theophilus Field there recorded was the same man who was afterwards chaplain to James I. and from thence was raised to the bench of bishops. That he was a rhymist (not to call him a poet), we have not only the evidence of his several productions on the death of Sir Horatio Pallavicino, but of his two copies of verses in answer to John Stradling's "Divine Poems," 1625, as

given in Wood's *Athenæ*, by Bliss, ii. 397.

The work under consideration has a rather strange title, viz. "An Italians dead Bodiestuckewith English Flowers. Elegies on the death of Sir Oratio Pallavicino. London, Printee (*sic*) by Thomas Creede for Andrew Wise, &c. 1600." It is dedicated, in verse, to the widow by Theophilus Field; but it is not with his performances that we have now to do, and Bishop Hall's "Elegy" and "Epitaph" may be dismissed briefly. The former is headed "Certaine Verses written and sent in way of comfort to her Ladiship." It opens as follows:—

If those salt showers that your sad eyes have shed
Have quencht the flame that your grieffe kindled,
Madame, my words shall not be spent in vaine,
To serve for winde to chase the mournful raine.

We soon afterwards come to a very trite, but not ill-worded, simile :

So have I seene the silly turtle dove,
The patterne of your grieffe and chaster love,
Sitting upon a bared bough alone,
Her dearest mate's untimely losse bemone;
Whilst she denies all cares of due repast,
And mourning thus her weary dayes doth wast.
Thus Nature's selfe doth teach us to lament,
And reason's light our sorrowes doth augment.

And, a few lines further on, he applies it thus :—

Those silly birds, whom Nature hope denies,
May die for grieffe, because their fellow dies;
But on this hope our drooping hart should rest,
And, maugre death, their parted soules are blest,
That their swift course that gale doth sooner gaine,
Whereto, ere long, our slow steps shall attaine.
Some few short yeares your following race shall spend,
Then shall you both meet in a happie end.

All this is common-place enough, and indeed there is nothing in the whole performance to redeem it from the censure of want of originality. The measure, it will be observed, is heroic couplets, the same form Hall

chose for his satires, which, written two years earlier, give much stronger proof of vigour of expression and novelty of thought than could perhaps be expected in a mere posthumous panegyric. It ends with these lines :—

Madame, what ere your grieved thought applies,
We all are pilgrims to our common skies,
And who is nearest to this home of clay,
May find the worsser speed and further way;
And, as I gesse, unlesse our artists faine,
England is nearer heaven of the twaine.
There is your home, where now your knight doth bide,
Resting by many a saint and angel's side.
Walke on in glorie, and grieve your selfe no more
That your so loved mate is gone before.

JO. HALL, *Imman. Coll.*

Notwithstanding her disconsolate grief, Lady Pallavicino soon married Sir Oliver Cromwell, who, if we mistake not, was great-uncle to the Protector. The "Epitaph" upon Sir Horatio follows the preceding elegy,

and is also subscribed "Jo. Hall, idem Imman. Coll." It may be worth subjoining, not so much from any peculiar merit of its own, but because it covertly refers to the Genoese birth of Pallavicino.

AN EPITAPH.

Some leave their home for private discontent,
Some forced by compulsed banishment;
Some for an itching love of novel sight,
Some one for gaine, some other for delight.
Thus, while some force, some other hope bereaves,
Some leave their country, some their country leaves:
But thee no griefe, force, lust, gaine, or delight
Exiled from thy home (thrice worthy knight)
Save that griefe, force, that gaine, delight alone,
Which was thy good, and true religion.

The only other names that appear in this collection of obituary poems are those of Theophilus Field (already mentioned as a bountiful contributor, but who does not add the college to

which he belonged), J. Cecill, of St. John's college, and Jo. May, who, besides his English, has two copies of Latin verses.

J. PAYNE COLLIER.

SAINT FRANCIS AND THE FRANCISCANS.

THE history of religious orders has acquired a singular importance through recent events. That larger and more living interest which is given to the past compared to the historical indifference combined with historical shallowness which prevailed till within a recent period, has discovered in the centuries that elapsed from Gregory VII. till the Reformation an amount of meaning apart from mere political aspects and affairs which had been little suspected or very dimly seen. Genius and learning have rivalled each other in the attempt to revive the social and spiritual life of those ages; and out of the dust that prejudice or pedantry had accumulated how many a beautiful form have they evoked, how many a picturesque fact have they made freshly and radiantly to move before us! Now in this resuscitation the religious, and especially the mendicant, orders could not but have a large place, seeing what prominent figures and essential agencies they were in the development of mediæval existence. The fermentation also which has for some years been going on in the Roman Catholic Church, and the energetic and successful endeavours which that church is making to regain

lost ground, have tended much to bestow distinction on the instrumentalities wherein the Church of Rome notably differs from Protestant Churches. And here again, of course, religious orders claim a large share of attention. It has moreover for some time been becoming more and more the conviction of earnest minds that political reforms avail nothing without social reforms, and social reforms nothing without spiritual reforms; that a people's growth and happiness are more in its own hands than in the hands of government, but that it can neither be progressive nor happy unless deeper than the love of material prosperity be its love for truth and holiness and those works of mercy which, while cheering the desolate and helping the needy, bind heart to heart, and make men feel themselves to be the children of one great family. Now there is a grander aggregation of external means for the attainment of those blissful ends in England than in any other country, and yet how imperfectly are the ends attained! Religion, and the sister of religion, mercy, leave whole masses of our countrymen unvisited, unenlightened, unredeemed. It has occurred to some of the most pious and

loving souls amongst us that a probable remedy for this vast evil would be such a reconstruction of the religious orders as would be adapted to the existing circumstances of the community;—of those religious orders we mean whose action would be directly social, who would be called to cultivate the waste lands of human nature, the homes of the poorest poor, the squalid abodes of utmost wretchedness and sin which the world veils from its sight and tries to forget, and from which even the boldest of the benevolent shrink. Into this dreary and despairing region of pollution and pain none perhaps will be found courageous enough to enter except those who have consecrated themselves through religion to a life of sacrifice, a consecration likely to be rare except in connexion with a religious order.

What gives interest to religious orders gives interest likewise to their founders, and this has induced us to sketch a brief and unpretending memoir of Saint Francis of Assisi, the founder of a religious order which long had great reputation and influence, though shrunken and languid now, and much fallen from its ancient glory. We shall attempt little more than an abridgement of the account of Saint Francis by Delécluze, an industrious and voluminous French biographer, with more than average French accuracy, and not guilty of the usual French fault, that of modifying and mutilating truth for the sake of the pointed and the picturesque—a tendency which, in a writer like Thiers, almost changes history into fiction.

John Bernardone was born at Assisi in central Italy in 1182, as the legend says, with a cross on his shoulder. He was the son of Peter Bernardone, one of those Italian merchants who were known by the name of Lombards. It was the father's intention that his son should follow the same profession as himself. For this purpose it was important that the young Bernardone should be well acquainted with the French language; the facility wherewith he acquired and spoke which is said to have been the reason why he was called *Francis*, a name he retained ever after, and which displaced his baptismal appellation of *John*. Besides French he also learned Latin,

before entering on the employment for which his father destined him. For that employment though his liking was small, yet he gave his father no occasion to complain of his negligence. As the son of a wealthy man he indulged his taste for the pleasures of his age, though shunning the vices to which those pleasures so often lead. The money at his disposal he spent freely, but the larger part of it he always devoted to relieving the poor.

Whilst still young he was taken prisoner by the inhabitants of Perugia in a fight between them and the people of Assisi. He not only bore his own captivity with much courage and patience, but cheered his fellow-captives with brave counsel, lively narratives, and agreeable conversation.

In 1202 he had a long and dangerous illness, during which he resolved to quit the life of the world and devote himself to spiritual things. The first time he was well enough to go out he met a beggar, to whom he gave his own clothes, putting on the rags of the beggar himself as a sign of humility. That night he dreamed that he saw an immense hall filled with arms of every kind, which were all marked with a cross. He deemed this a warning to combat in the Holy Land for the conquest of the Saviour's sepulchre. Having bought a horse, and provided himself with arms, he set out for Apulia with the intention of passing into Palestine. But having heard in a church that portion of Scripture read which records the sending forth of the disciples, he considered this a warning that it was a spiritual warfare, and with spiritual weapons, which he had to carry on. He had another vision in which the Saviour appeared to him and said, "Francis, thou must love what thou hast abhorred, and thou must reject all which thou hast hitherto loved." These words sank into his deepest soul. He at once proceeded to obey them. Having met a leper, he not only gave him munificent alms, but enfolded him in his embrace, thus conquering himself by conquering what was most repugnant to his senses and feelings. From that moment his habits were completely changed, and, delighting in solitude, he passed his time in woods and in churches. Having knelt down one

day to pray in the church of Saint Damian, which was situated not far from Assisi, and which was greatly decayed, he thought he heard a voice commanding him to repair it. With tears of transport he ran to his father's house, selected out of the stock of goods which it contained a quantity of cloth, took it to the neighbouring town of Foligno and sold it, as well as the horse on which he had ridden. With zealous haste he returned with the money to the church of Saint Damian. Respectfully bowing to the priest he offered him the money, requesting that a part should be devoted to the repairs of the church, and the remainder to the relief of the poor. He also asked permission to take up his abode with the priest for a time. The ecclesiastic did not object to receive Francis as his guest, but he refused to accept the money, lest the parents of the young man should call him to account. Upon this, Francis threw the pieces of money away as if they had been so many worthless pebbles, joyfully thenceforth residing with the priest as had been granted.

The father of Francis, astonished at the absence of his son, and irritated beyond measure when he heard what had taken place, hastened to the church of Saint Damian. Francis, dreading his father's anger, hid himself. But soon blushing for his cowardice he came forth, and went with a cheerful and confident air through the streets of Assisi. Whilst at the church of Saint Damian he had so entirely neglected the care of his person, and fasting, prayers, and macerations had so altered his features and appearance, that his fellow-citizens thought him mad. The populace began to mock him, and then to throw dirt and stones at him. But this cruel treatment, instead of discouraging, filled him with holy rapture, and confirmed him the more in his resolutions. Not an impatient utterance or an angry gesture escaped him. At last he was met by his father, who seized him with violence and dragged him into his house, where, it is said, by keeping him chained and beating him, he tried to make him abandon designs which no doubt he regarded as insane.

Bernardone was obliged to take a journey on matters connected with

his business as a merchant. During his absence Francis was left in the care of his mother. She tried every appeal, every persuasion, to induce him to renounce his project. He remained inflexible, and, inspired with the wildest ardour of impetuous faith, urged her to imitate his example. Perceiving that her attempts were fruitless, she concluded that the wisest plan would be to let him follow his own impulses, foolish and fatal as they seemed. She therefore permitted him to leave his father's house.

On his return Bernardone, learning the flight of his son, was still more angry than before. After loading his wife with reproaches, he repaired to the church of St. Damian. On this occasion the young saint, so far from dreading or avoiding his father, sought his presence, and said to him in calmest tones and with serenest mien,—“Father, I now fear neither your threats nor your prison, nor whatever torments you may inflict upon me, because I feel myself disposed to suffer all kinds of affliction for the love of God.” This attitude convinced Bernardone that the strong determination of his son was not to be shaken. More easily reconciled to the loss of his son than of his property, he demanded back from the priest the sum which Francis had received for the merchandise sold at Foligno, a restitution which the priest was able to make, as he had taken the trouble to collect and keep the pieces of money which Francis in his enthusiasm had thrown away.

To prevent a repetition of similar acts of prodigality Bernardone summoned his son before the bishop, that he might renounce formally all claim to his father's estate. Francis obeyed the summons, and, having made the required renunciation, stripped off all his clothes, even to his shirt, and rolling them together said to his father,—“I have called you hitherto my father in this world; but henceforth I shall say, with much more confidence, OUR FATHER WHO ART IN HEAVEN, the only father whom I now know, the only one to whom I look for a heritage.”

The bishop was so deeply moved that, having warmly embraced the renouncing and discarded son, he offered him what clothes he needed; but he preferred the frock of one of the bishop's

servants, and, having cut it into the form of a cross, he put it on, thanked the bishop, and bade his father a solemn farewell.

Delivered thus from the cares and obstacles which had previously bound him to the things of the world, Francis retired to desert places, where, with fervent and impassioned phantasy, he nourished himself with holy thoughts and sang the praises of God.

In a journey which he made from Assisi to Eugobio the singularity of his costume and his strange ecstatic air caused him to be taken for a madman, and even sometimes for a malefactor, and exposed him to a thousand insults. By these he was only the more confirmed in his purposes, the more inspired to fulfil his vocation worthily. Wherever he found the poor he became their companion and ministered to their wants. When he met lepers, who were then common in Europe in consequence of the crusades, he dressed and even kissed their wounds; and in order to interest others in the fate of those wretched beings he begged alms to give them. When he arrived at Eugobio he would accept nothing from one of his friends there but a poor garment to take the place of the one he had, which was worn out. After living at Eugobio some time, crowding into every moment pious breathings and deeds of mercy, he recollected the order which he imagined he had received from God, to repair the church of St. Damian. Returning to Assisi, he began to solicit contributions with so much courage and perseverance that he soon obtained a sum sufficient for his object. In order to aid to the utmost this holy labour, he carried stones for the workmen, and submitted to the most menial drudgery, even though his health had been exceedingly enfeebled by a life of fasting, of vigils, of macerations, a life of lonely watching and exhausting ministry by the beds of the sick and the dying. At last, through his activity and zeal, the church of Saint Damian was restored.

At some distance from Assisi there was another church, that of Saint Peter, which was falling into utter ruin. Here he saw a new call for his enthusiastic and indefatigable piety. He took up once more the beggar's

trade, and, as the time had come when instead of being mocked for his fervour he was admired for his holiness, offerings poured in upon him in abundance, and the church of Saint Peter soon rose renewed from its ruins.

A third church roused the helping and untiring hand of the saint. It stood on a space of ground near Assisi called the *Porziuncula*, and was dedicated to the Virgin Mary. It was the church whither the saint liked best to go when he was in the mood to meditate and to pray. This old church was in a state of entire decay. By the exertions of Saint Francis it was soon put in a fit condition for worshippers.

He had already made much progress in that interior and holy life on the growth in which all his aspirations and energies were concentrated, when one day he felt himself profoundly impressed during divine service by hearing read these words of the gospel, "Provide neither gold nor silver nor brass in your purses, nor scrip for your journey, neither two coats, neither shoes, nor yet staves." "Behold," he cried in rapture, "what I seek for, what my heart desires with so much ardour." Immediately, as if parting with sinful luxuries, he threw away his shoes, his staff, his wallet, and renounced the use of money. He also substituted a cord for the leathern girdle he had previously worn: hence in France the Franciscan friars were called *Cordeliers*.

When he had shewn by these acts how earnest he was in his efforts to conform himself in all things to apostolic simplicity, he next aspired to make others sharers of the same Christian perfection by the same Christian labours. He began therefore by preaching repentance. He commenced always with these words, "God give you peace!" and his appeals, though artless, were so touching, so clothed with the unction of a heavenly love, as to be far more persuasive and powerful than the most elaborate eloquence.

The effect of his discourses was soon seen. Marvellous indeed were their fruits. One of the most considerable citizens of Assisi, Bernard Quintavalle, roused by the warning voice of the man of God, as Francis was now called, resolved to retire from the world, and devote his life to penitence

and prayer. All conversions have in them something strange, startling, and, to the scoffer, incredible. Bernard's conversion was as singular as any. Greatly stirred by the simple utterances of Saint Francis, he was in that mood which precedes a profound transformation of the soul, but resolved, ere casting aside earth and its affairs for ever, to assure himself whether Francis was really as holy as he was esteemed to be. He invited the saint to supper. After the repast Francis and Bernard conversed on spiritual things till the night was far advanced. They retired to rest in the same chamber, their beds being placed close to each other. A lamp was burning in the room. Bernard pretended to fall asleep, in order to watch his companion, who frequently rose and knelt, imploring God with passionate fervour and weeping eyes to maintain him in the way on which he had entered. Convinced of the deep sincerity of Saint Francis, Bernard rose ere the day dawned and declared his intention to follow him, and to distribute what he possessed to the poor. But the saint declared that ere taking such steps it would be well to consult God, by which he meant a consultation of the *Sortes Sanctorum*, which had taken the place of the well-known *Sortes Virgilianæ* of the heathens. That part of the Bible containing the Gospels or the Book of Psalms was opened, and the first passage which struck the eye of the person consulting was considered as indicating his duty or destiny. This practice had frequently been denounced by Councils of the Church; but the learning of Saint Francis was all of the heart, and he was probably ignorant of the denunciations. Undeterred by dread of ecclesiastical thunders, he and Bernard, with a canon of Assisi, who wished to follow Bernard's example, repaired to the church, and, after hearing mass, proceeded to interrogate their oracle, the *Sortes Sanctorum*. The first passage that is said to have presented itself was this—"Jesus said unto him, if thou wilt be perfect go and sell that thou hast, and give to the poor, and thou shalt have treasure in heaven, and come follow me;" the second—"And he said unto them, take nothing for your journey, neither staves, nor scrip, neither bread, neither money,

neither have two coats a piece;" the third—"Then said Jesus unto his disciples, if any man will come after me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross and follow me." As soon as these passages had been read, Saint Francis turned to his two disciples, and said, "You have heard, my brethren, what must be our rule and law, and the rule and law of all those who would join themselves to me; go and do as God has commanded." They did so, and this event, which took place on the 16th April, 1209, formed the commencement of the Franciscan order, or, to give them the name which they themselves assumed to mark their humility, the order of *Fratres Minores*. The two adherents were not long in gaining others. A gentleman of Assisi, called Egidio, who had been present at the distribution which Quintavalle made of his property to the poor, went and did likewise, and became one of the little band which was gathering round Saint Francis. When that band amounted to seven, the saint assembled them, and after giving them suitable instructions as to their general conduct, and the manner in which they were to preach penitence and conversion, he formally united them into a body, and then blessing them, he sent two to the east, two to the west, two to the north, and two to the south. He himself was one of the eight who thus went forth on a noble enterprise of mercy and salvation.

It may well be supposed that the experience of the new missionaries was trying and perilous. Clothed in filthy rags, with no other girdle than a cord, with feet almost naked, living on nothing but alms, they were mocked as madmen or dreaded as robbers. Their life was often in danger; but the instructions of Saint Francis had been so prudent, and his disciples were so perfect in the art of obedience, that they conquered every obstacle. Their discomforts and difficulties must have been the more keenly felt as they all belonged to the wealthiest families of Assisi, and had been accustomed to the luxuries which make the body weak and the soul effeminate. Perhaps, however, it was from the very breadth of this contrast that their courage and persistency ultimately sprang.

An expedition undertaken and carried through in such valiant defiance of all ordinary circumstances had not and could not be expected to have any very satisfactory results. It however made the inhabitants of Italy familiar with the costume and practices of the Minorite brethren; it prepared the way for those unfoldings of a repentant and regenerate spirit which afterwards followed; and it confirmed the Minorites themselves in their enthusiastic faith, while inuring them to face and vanquish darker terrors and more crushing trials.

When the missionaries met once more at Assisi they received an addition to their ranks of four. This raised their number to twelve, a conformity in one point with the disciples of the Saviour, which was received as a warning from on high of the apostolical character after which they should aspire.

It was at this time that Saint Francis put into a written shape a series of instructions for the guidance of his followers. Renunciation of all property, absolute poverty, strictest chastity, were prescribed to them. Their dress was to consist of two tunics of the coarsest stuff, one of the tunics having a cowl; those garments to be pieced and patched when needful, the more to resemble the clothes worn by the poor. Ministers and a minister-general, to be chosen from among themselves, they were implicitly to obey; but no one was to be called *prior*, because, as they were all to wash each other's feet, and were to be known as *fratres minores* to show their exceeding humility, such a name would have been an inconsistency. Staff, wallet, money, bread, they were not to carry with them on their journeys. On entering a house they were to say, "Peace be to this house!" to eat and drink with a thankful spirit whatever was set before them, to suffer without resentment all injuries and wrongs, and when struck on the one cheek to present the other; to give ungrudgingly their garment or aught else that others begged of them,—a command this, which if they had been faithful to their first institution, they could not have had much difficulty in fulfilling. In travelling they were always to walk, except in cases of sickness, or when severely wounded. Besides attending

to their duties as missionaries, they were to work whenever they could, at whatever manual labour they had been instructed in, and, excepting money, were to receive in lieu of their labour whatever might be necessary to them; but they were never to become domestics, or hired and regular workmen, for thereby they would be forgetting that they were *fratres minores*, less than the least, and thus bound to obey all persons equally.

It was deemed desirable that this constitution should have the sanction of the Pope. Saint Francis and his disciples therefore set out for Rome in 1210, ministering to the poor and the sick whom they met by the way. The papal throne was at that time occupied by one of the ablest men that ever sat thereon, Innocent III., who had consolidated the vast scheme of ecclesiastical policy which had animated the energies of his great predecessor Gregory VII. but whom we are driven by an irresistible instinct to loathe as the furious persecutor of the brave Albigenses. The Pope was walking on a terrace of the Lateran palace when Saint Francis, with humbleness of mien, presented himself to speak of the rules which he had drawn up for his order. Innocent, a man of noble birth, of haughty character, and fastidious taste, at once drove the ragged monk out of his sight without deigning to listen to anything he had to say. The meek Francis made no remonstrance, but returning to the brethren knelt down with them to implore the intercession of God. It is said that during that night the Pope dreamed that a palm tree sprung up between his feet, and grew and grew till its majestic branches were waving on high, and that the dream recalled to him the poor inoffensive being whom he had so rudely treated. It is also said that one of the cardinals spoke in favour of Saint Francis. At all events, the saint was ultimately admitted to a long audience, at which the constitution of the order was conditionally approved, and permission to preach granted to the Minorite brethren. The constitution did not receive at once an absolute approval, owing to the dislike which the Pope felt to the increase of religious orders, many of those already existing being regarded as heretical.

After some time, when Saint Francis had received from Innocent the unconditional approval which he desired, he and his friends returned to Assisi, preaching penitence and peace as they went along. On their arrival, the Bishop of Assisi presented to them that church on the Porziuncula which the saint had been instrumental in restoring. This was the first house of the order. Thence, as from a central point, the operations of the brethren rapidly extended. The number of converts they made in 1211 was extraordinary. So great was the love now felt for Saint Francis, that whenever he entered a town the bells were rung, and clergy and people came out to meet him, bearing branches, shouting with joy, and singing holy songs. Those were considered fortunate who touched his garments, or kissed his hands or feet. All this homage, however, only increased the saint's humility.

Among the conversions which Francis made in 1212 was that of Clara, daughter of a gentleman of Assisi, called Schiffo. She had from infancy been exceedingly pious, but the preaching of the saint unlocked to her heart the vision of a diviner perfection than had yet dawned on her imagination. She, in consequence, applied to him, and, after many earnest interviews, he persuaded her to consecrate herself to the service of God. He attached no importance to family ties and affections, compared to what he regarded as higher things, and had therefore no hesitation in advising her to leave her father's house without permission. When she had done this as secretly as she could, she first went to the church of Saint Mary, at the Porziuncula, where the brethren received her, singing matins, and carrying torches. After she had laid aside her ornaments, her hair was cut off, and she received before the altar the dress of a penitent. Remaining concealed for a time in the church of Saint Paul, she then removed to a neighbouring convent of Benedictine nuns. Clara was only eighteen years old, and remarkably beautiful. Her flight greatly grieved and enraged her family, and when they had learned her place of retreat they came, furious and indignant, to drag her from it. Neither caresses nor reproaches had

power to move her. Uncovering with one hand her shaven head and placing the other upon the altar, she declared that it was vain to try to tear her from the beloved service of her God. Not many days after, Agnes, the sister of Clara, and next in age to her, followed her example. Agnes fled from her father's house and came to Clara, desiring like her to lead a life of utmost lowliness and abounding sacrifice. This step kindled afresh the anger of her relations, and they rushed, to the number of twelve, to pluck Agnes away by main force from her sister's arms. Clara induced them to desist, though not till they had torn the clothes of Agnes in pieces. They retired breathing curses on Clara herself. Saint Francis took a part in the solemn ceremony by which Agnes bade farewell for ever to the things and interests of the world. After a time, Beatrice, a sister of Clara, younger than Agnes, was infected by the same fever of sacred enthusiasm. Moreover, as soon as their mother became a widow, she obeyed the impulse to the same ascetic vocation. Others having associated themselves to Clara, she established the order of *Poor Sisters*, for which Saint Francis wrote a *regula* or code of instructions, and which, under a name recalling that of their founder Clara, soon spread all over Europe.

It is stated that Saint Francis went to Rome in 1215, and was present at the fourth Lateran Council.

It was about this period that Saint Francis again sent the brethren forth as missionaries to the different parts of Christendom. Some went to France, some to Germany; Quintavalle, with many companions, to Spain. The missions had great success everywhere but in Germany. There the brethren, chiefly from being ignorant of the language of the country, a disadvantage increased by their unprepossessing exterior, were shamefully handled, and this was followed by their ignominious expulsion; which when Saint Francis heard, and also that various prelates in Italy and elsewhere had treated the Minorites with exceeding harshness, he went to Rome to ask from the pope a protector for his order. Innocent was dead, and Honorius III. had

succeeded; a far inferior man, but much more disposed to favour the growth of the mendicant orders. The Cardinal Ugolino, a friend of Saint Francis, persuaded him to plead his own cause in a sermon before the pope and cardinals. The saint could only be induced to consent to so public an exhibition from a regard to those designs which he deemed that he had a divine destination to accomplish. Yielding to the cardinal, Francis composed a discourse on which he bestowed the highest care. He committed it to memory and proceeded to the pulpit. When the moment came for its delivery he had forgotten every word; but the sudden emotions that rose up within him, the grand inspirations that poured down upon him, all bursting into speech, produced a much deeper effect than the most rhetorical utterances. The pope and the cardinals were greatly moved by the fervour of faith and the elevation of thought which animated his appeal. In an interview which Francis subsequently had with the pontiff, Cardinal Ugolino was appointed at the request of the saint the first protector of the Minorite brethren.

It was in 1219 that Saint Dominic and Saint Francis first met, two years before the death of the former. The legend says, that Saint Dominic saw Saint Francis in a dream, and through that vision was enabled to recognize him in a church the moment he perceived him. This happened at Perugia, where Honorius III. and the papal court at that time were staying. They had afterwards a long conversation at the house and in the presence of Cardinal Ugolino.

Though inspired by equal zeal, the founders of the two great orders whose rivalry ultimately became so bitter differed notably. Dominic was of nobler birth; he was much more learned; he had more intellectual energy; he was not so free from ambition; and, a Spaniard, he had some of the sombre traits of his nation's character. Francis was of a far softer and more loving na-

ture, and was more thoroughly humble and spiritualized. As Francis also was much the younger man, he being thirty-seven, while the other was forty-nine, he may have felt inclined to take somewhat of a deferential tone toward Dominic. After they had communicated at length their most earnest thoughts on the affairs of the Church, the cardinal, considering how desirable it would be in the deplorably-corrupted and distracted state in which the Church then was, that pious and devoted men, filled with the spirit of his two friends, should be raised to ecclesiastical dignities, asked them whether it was their wish that any of these should be conferred upon their disciples, stating his persuasion that, like the bishops in the early ages of the gospel, they would govern their flocks with spotless purity and most anxious care, seeing that they lived in poverty and had sincere charity, and had consecrated their whole being to the edification of the people. Dominic replied that it was honour enough for his brethren to be called to instruct the faithful and to defend the faith against heretics. Francis said that the *Fratres Minores* would no longer deserve that name if placed in situations that brought an increase of worldly grandeur, and that to accomplish the intention of their institution they must remain in their original condition. A brief silence followed this refusal. Dominic, then turning to Francis, proposed an amalgamation of the two orders. "My dear brother," answered Francis, "it is the will of God that they should remain separate, that thereby those who find the discipline of the one too trying and severe may embrace the other." They agreed, however, to do all in their power to promote a cordial union between the two orders, and by that and other means to work for the glory of God and the good of the Church.

We reserve for another article the conclusion of the saint's history.

FRANCIS HARWELL.

THE GLOSSARY OF ARCHITECTURE.*

THERE may, perhaps, be but little in a name; it may, that is to say, be a matter of indifference whether certain objects be designated by this title or by that; but, without doubt, there is very much in the names by which objects are severally recognised. These names indeed are of far greater importance than merely in their capacity of distinctive symbols: since experience has shewn that there is no surer or more comprehensive method of communicating sound information upon any art or science than through the medium of its nomenclature. When we teach the peculiar names by which the manifold details of any subject are distinguished, and explain these names by reference to the objects themselves and by engraved examples of such objects, we bring the student into direct contact with his proposed study in a manner preeminently calculated to infuse the knowledge which he is desirous of acquiring. There exists also so intimate a connexion between the several technical words and phrases appertaining to any system that the mastery over one almost inevitably involves the necessity of mastering many; and again, in like manner, the sympathy which pervades a system of nomenclature is almost sure to extend to the student, and so to lead him onwards by a continual progress, at the very time that each step is made firm and secure. Thus a correct and practical understanding of the term "piston-rod" not only implies an important advance towards understanding the machinery of the steam-engine, but it requires that the "cylinder," the "beam," the principle of "parallel motion," &c. should have been subjected to an equally careful investigation. And so in architecture: from the "shaft," the "base," &c. the "capital" cannot be absolutely disconnected, nor the "mullion" be regarded as distinct from the other components of a traceried window.

Accordingly, a grand desideratum

in every art or science is a good glossary or technical dictionary. And such a work, to have any claim to be considered really good, must carefully preserve the unity of the entire system; in other words, it must shew how the several terms are mutually connected through their common reference to the same general subject, while it must be most clear and explicit in defining each individual term: it must impart technical knowledge in simple, and, as far as may be, untechnical language; it must possess accurate illustrations in numbers sufficient for comparison between several examples of the same thing, and, being of course both complete and correct, it must, if possible, convey its teaching in an attractive form. In order to acquire these qualifications it is probably essential that a technical dictionary be the result of progressive development. This is one of not the least remarkable features in the work now lying before us in its fifth edition, and to which we desire to direct the attention of our readers.

We have a vivid remembrance of having become possessed, some time in the course of the summer of 1836, of a copy of a thin octavo volume, then recently published, which purported to be a "Glossary of Architecture." It contained, with many excellent woodcuts, a concise explanation of certain architectural terms, and in its modest preface it was distinctly set forth that the "work laid no claim to originality, its sole object being utility." Originality, however, no less than usefulness, and that of a most important kind, the thin volume did possess—the originality of its popular and accessible form and its illustrative engravings. The public mind at that time was just awakening to a recognition of the duty of rendering the material fabrics of our churches, so far as might be, consistent with their solemn uses: our ancient churches themselves were beginning to attract

* A Glossary of Terms used in Grecian, Roman, Italian, and Gothic Architecture. The Fifth Edition, enlarged. Exemplified by seventeen hundred woodcuts. 3 vols. Oxford, John Henry Parker, 1850.

careful observation, and, as a necessary consequence, something approaching to an appreciation of the ecclesiastical architecture of the middle ages seemed spreading on every side. The excellence of the Gothic as an ecclesiastical style began to be felt, while to a climate such as our own it was evidently suited in every respect and in the highest possible degree. If the "Glossary of Architecture" owed its origin to this revival of architectural taste and feeling, the influence was reciprocal, for the publisher soon found it requisite to prepare a second edition of his work, the first having passed from his hands with singular rapidity. This most truly served to shew "that something of the kind was required." With the commencement of the year 1838 the publisher put forth a second edition, which was no longer a "thin" volume. Figures of classic details were now first introduced; "the series of examples of the different portions of Gothic architecture was rendered more complete than before," and to each example was added its ascertained or presumed date; and, moreover, "an attempt was made to cite authorities, and thereby to distinguish between terms of long-established usage and those recently introduced."

The second edition was quickly out of print, but two years passed away before a third edition, now in two goodly volumes, was published. The delay was occasioned by the numerous improvements which were made in all parts of the work by the revision of the original articles, the addition of many fresh ones, and a vast increase in the number of the engravings. The study of ecclesiastical architecture had then made such progress that, to be really useful even to an amateur student, it was absolutely essential that the Glossary should embody the results of an investigation at once widely comprehensive in its range and profound in the character of its researches. Original documents bearing on the subject had to be searched for and carefully examined; the published writings of various authors on architecture, as well those of the continent as such as appeared amongst ourselves, demanded the same diligent consideration; and, more important still, the original works of the great architects

of the middle ages had themselves to be subjected to a scrutiny by far more searching and more minute than any which in modern times they had heretofore experienced; notes of their peculiarities had to be taken on the spot by experienced observers, and on the spot also had careful drawings to be made, which should combine with the written notes in rendering these peculiarities with exactness and precision. And yet further, with the advance of the general study of mediæval architecture, the essential and fundamental principles of this great art became gradually more apparent, so that in treating of this subject it was necessary that the philosophy of architecture should be associated with the definition of architectural phraseology and the exemplification of architectural forms and details. In the third edition of the Glossary all these highly important evidences of progress in the study of architecture found their suitable acknowledgment in the strenuous effort which had been made to exhibit a corresponding expansion and correction of the entire work.

But there remained much, very much, for the student yet to develop: and so, likewise, the years which followed 1840 produced very much which would claim admission to the pages of the Glossary, while many things already there would be found to require still further revision and correction. Accordingly in the fourth edition of the Glossary, which bears the date 1846, after expressing his "desire to record his grateful acknowledgments for the fostering support which the work has uniformly received from the public patronage since its first appearance," the proprietor states that his endeavour to render the work more worthy of public acceptance, by adding to its utility, has been "on the present occasion carried to a much greater length than in either of the early editions: the body of the work has been considerably enlarged by extending many of the original articles, and by adding others on subjects not previously included, but which have been thought deserving of notice: the illustrations also have been increased in number, and new engravings have been substituted in the place of many of the original ones, which were found to be inaccurate."

Another five years has brought with it the fifth edition of this remarkable work, and again have the volumes increased in size, and also in the value of their contents. Once more has "the text been considerably augmented, as well by the addition of many new articles, as by the enlargement of the old ones; and the number of illustrations has been increased from eleven hundred to seventeen hundred." The present edition possesses the peculiar advantage of having been revised throughout by Professor Willis; and it embodies in its pages various contributions from both the pencil and the pen of that learned and judicious gentleman, together with the greater part of his valuable treatise on the "Architectural Nomenclature of the Middle Ages." It is also rich in indexes; and its completeness in this respect renders it independent of the additional volume which had been published with the last two editions, under the title of "Companion to the Glossary." This companion comprises an important chronological list of examples, with the engravings which had been prepared as illustrations to a contemplated dictionary of architecture by Mr. Britton. Another new feature in the recent edition is the introduction of most of the carpenters' terms in use in the Gothic period, with enlarged essays on mediæval carpentry, and an increased number of illustrations of open timber roofs. And again, the addition of several foreign examples, "given for the purpose of comparison with English work of the same periods," is a step in the right direction towards that study of Gothic architecture in all its phases of locality as well as period which alone can lead to the complete mastery of Gothic art. The editor has still retained, as before, the terms of classic architecture, with some few examples of the classic and of the oriental styles interspersed amongst the phraseology and the architectural details of the middle ages. This we have always regarded as an imperfection in the arrangement of the Glossary: these terms and illustrations are important components of the work, but they should have been kept by themselves, both because of the positive and definite line of separation which must be

drawn between the architectural styles of the west and of the east, of the middle ages and of antiquity, and also in order to facilitate comparison between them. The comparatively small number of the engravings from ancient and eastern architecture is an additional reason for their being placed together, as a supplementary addition to a glossary of mediæval architecture: for this purpose their numbers are sufficient, and their presence in this capacity is, as we have said, of importance; whereas, amidst the prolonged array of Romanesque and Gothic examples, these few plates produce for their own styles a contrast painfully unfavourable.

One distinctive feature in this fifth edition is the withdrawal from the Glossary of all the articles illustrative "of the utensils and ornaments of the mediæval church, with the exception of the few that related to architectural structure and decoration. . . . The remaining ones were not sufficiently complete to be useful to ritual students, while to others they might appear foreign to the proper subjects of this work." We are of opinion that the omission of articles of this class might have been carried still further with decided advantage; for example, the portable altar figured at page 19 *does* appear to us "foreign to the proper subjects of this work," and certainly it possesses no claim for insertion on the ground of "architectural structure and decoration." It stands and it must stand pre-eminent amongst the principles upon which we study mediæval architecture, that we do *not* associate that architecture with the faith of its times. There is no inherent association, no necessary sympathy, between the structural perfection then so wondrously achieved and the corrupted and degraded worship which dishonoured these most admirable of temples. It is the special excellence of Gothic architecture that, though arising amidst all that is most worthless and degrading in Romanism, it is, in its own principle and spirit, as Protestant as ourselves. The power of existing association did indeed so far prevail as to overlay with superficial and tawdry polychrome much of the very noblest work which Gothic art had produced, thus symbolising

itself in suffusing a glitter of fictitious gorgeousness where in reality there existed the true attributes of the most grand simplicity. But it is for us, who have swept away the spiritual defilement, with it to reject whatsoever is worthless, whatsoever is untrue to itself in the architectural art. This is really to attain to the mastery over that art; without this our study of it must be imperfect. If it be objected to such reasoning that the primitive Christian architecture was not Gothic, that this Gothic architecture was unknown until more than a thousand years of the Christian era had passed away, and that the faith of the middle ages and their architecture grew up together, or rather that from the requirements of the former the latter derived its origin—to such objections we reply that the primitive Church had of its own no architecture whatsoever, properly so called, while, in the troubled times which followed, with the other arts all architecture became well-nigh, if not absolutely, extinct; that the Gothic is the first architectural style which has been *produced* for Christian purposes and in Christian times; and that, thus Christian in its origin and special objects, it is essentially Christian in its pervading spirit and in its general character. The coterminous Romanism might Romanise the Gothic, but it failed absolutely to make that great style Romanish. Over Gothic architecture Romanism did indeed cast its shadow; and with the fatal blight peculiarly its own that shadow fell; but it could do no more. The shadow has now passed away, and we seek to repair the injury effected by its blighting influences. In so doing we do well; but let us not fall into the delusion that we needs must re-establish the devastating agency, while restoring the tainted fabric. Our Gothic needs no Romanising film to deface its beauties and to suppress its truthfulness. We approach this great art with a power unknown to the Gothic “masters” themselves—and that *because* we are not Romanists. Let us beware how we use this power. Let us not, while treasuring suitably our *most* precious inheritance, let not us Protestants wilfully Romanise our church architecture. This would be at once to dishonour our pure faith,

and to provide that the true architecture of the church should continue to us, in its reality and its completeness, as a sealed treasure.

Another remarkable feature in this fresh edition of the Glossary is the great enlargement in the number of its engravings, of which the series now comprises no less than seventeen hundred examples. In providing this vast collection of illustrations, Mr. Parker has followed largely his customary practice of bringing together many engravings from his various architectural publications, and associating them with such specimens as were prepared expressly for his Glossary; a method by which the student has the advantage of a greatly augmented mass of illustration, without a corresponding increase in the price of the work: and which is only objectionable if it be found to have a tendency to localise and contract the range of an illustration which ought to be general. The Glossary is perhaps open to some little exception on this score. Such a work will not be complete until it derives its illustrations from whatsoever parts of England can supply the finest, the most expressive and characteristic examples. Any special exemplification of the architectural details of a particular district creates the opinion that the architecture of that district is entitled to pre-eminent respect and attention, to the proportionate discredit of localities which are comparatively unnoticed. And even where perfect identity is found to characterise the works of distant places, the important inference to be deduced from this identity really results from the space which severs the kindred edifices from one another. In the Glossary, as it stands at present, we have (exclusive of the cathedrals) to Oxfordshire 123 references, to Northamptonshire and Kent each upwards of 100, while the references to Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, and Norfolk, do not exceed 50 to each, and to more distant counties the number is considerably less. A large proportion of the engravings also are derived from works on the ecclesiology of Northamptonshire, Oxfordshire, &c. The entire collection of engravings from these two counties comprises not less than 580 examples. Individually, these engravings are for the most part

of great merit, both as examples of their own art and as faithful and artistic representations of architectural details. They possess, indeed, in themselves no little interest, as denoting the progress made within the last twenty years in the art of engraving on wood, and its peculiar applicability to the purpose of illustration, and are equally creditable to Mr. Parker and his able and indefatigable coadjutor Mr. Orlando Jewitt, by whose accomplished pencil and graver so many of the best woodcuts in the Glossary have been produced. Among the examples which are new to us, those which represent various details of the architecture of the cathedrals of Lincoln, Salisbury, and Norwich, appear to claim the foremost rank. The windows from Boyton Church, in Wiltshire, also deserve special attention; but the engravings of these valuable examples hardly do justice to the originals. The plates illustrative of decorated paving-tiles form almost a complete series of examples of these desirable accessories: there are, however, some very remarkable specimens at St. Alban's which ought not to have been omitted. The examples of windows are both numerous and good; they are also carefully and well arranged. The plates illustrative of mouldings have received many additional examples, and, like those of windows, appear now with a fresh arrangement. Examples of dog-tooth (can no better name for this graceful ornament be found?) and ball-flower work form each a separate page: the former comprise many curious specimens, but the prevailing type of this ornament is very insufficiently illustrated; and of the ball-flower there are examples at St. Alban's, Tewkesbury, and in several other places, which might have been added with much advantage. The engravings which are most unworthy of their place are those which purport to represent two monumental slabs at Chichester and Romsey; the latter of these in particular is very inaccurate.

The nomenclature and classification of mediæval architecture introduced by Mr. Rickman have from the first been adopted in the Glossary, and they are still adhered to with becoming con-

sistency. In our opinion these are far preferable to the various forms and modifications in both nomenclature and classification which have since found favour with a certain class of ecclesiologists. There is, however, one serious imperfection common to Mr. Rickman's system with others, which we had hoped would in this new edition of the Glossary have been corrected; we mean the division of Gothic architecture into several styles, instead of into successive periods of one and the same style. A distinct and invariable recognition of the unity of the Gothic style is absolutely essential for the true appreciation of that style: and this, in the Glossary, ought to have been set forth and maintained with the same carefulness that there would be provided a distinct exemplification of Gothic development and progress. Had this point been properly regarded, the several articles on the Gothic and its subdivisions would have been entitled, if separately considered, to almost unqualified approbation. In some future edition we may hope to find them more comprehensive in their general scope, and even more minute in their treatment of details; for, in a Glossary extending to three volumes, such essays will be expected to be wanting in no element of completeness. The authorities appended to the several definitions of architectural terms impart to them a kind of practical reality which adds infinitely to their value; and, more than this, the authorities already set forth lead (as we would hope) the architectural student to search for original documents from sources hitherto unexplored, and so to add fresh evidence to the already goodly aggregate of authoritative records. For directing general attention to the stores of architectural documents of contemporaneous date with mediæval edifices which are yet preserved, we are mainly indebted to Professor Willis; and doubtless from his researches a very considerable proportion of the documentary references in the Glossary have been derived. It is, perhaps, somewhat remarkable, certainly it is gratifying to observe, how much of its best and worthiest contents the "Oxford Glossary" has gathered from two

of the most distinguished ornaments of the sister university, Dr. Whewell and Professor Willis. Mr. Parker may well feel pride in possessing such support. We warmly congratulate him on having been able to obtain it.

As we have already observed, the career of the Glossary from its first edition to its fifth has witnessed a concurrent advance in the study of mediæval architecture. To the effecting this advance the Glossary has, without doubt, in its degree contributed. Perhaps its influence may have tended rather to widen the expanse of the study than to increase its depth; still, the continual accessions of material which it has itself from time to time derived from the accumulated researches of successive years have in their turn imparted as continually increased value to the information which its pages were enabled to convey; and thus, while the higher tone which the study of architecture has of late assumed is apparent in the recent edition of the Glossary, we may reasonably anticipate a corresponding improvement in the very numerous class of architecturalists (if we may be permitted the term) who see in this work at once a text-book and an ultimate authority. Its own completeness as a technical dictionary of terms, together with its copious and manifold illustrations, have obtained for the Glossary this high position in common opinion: but hence arises that very sentiment which has produced much that is merely superficial in architectural knowledge. Very many of the students of the Glossary have with the Glossary been altogether contented; they have stopped short, satisfied with being "students of the Glossary," in place of using this Glossary of architecture to carry them onwards to be students of architecture itself. Now, no architectural treatise, however excellent, can teach the art of mediæval architecture: the works of that great

art, these teach it. Our books are to lead us to our buildings. The printed and engraven Glossary is to help us to read the stone-wrought records of churches and cathedrals. Let us not be considered to impute it to the book which has now produced these remarks as a failing or an imperfection, that it is in itself so complete that many reckon it to comprehend the entire teaching of the art of which it treats; on the contrary, we admire the high degree of completeness to which these volumes have attained, and, so admiring them, we would urge that they be regarded in their true light—as the most complete guide which we at present possess toward the understanding of architectural details. But architectural details do not make architecture. We have to advance far beyond the most perfect understanding of architectural details, before we may hope to grasp the art of architecture itself. If we keep this in continual remembrance, we may hope to escape the delusion of considering a mere familiarity with details to be a knowledge of architecture, and we shall also form a just estimate of the character, and therefore of the value, of such a work as Mr. Parker's Glossary.

To its pages justly appertains the rare merit of being of equal utility to the professor of the art of architecture and to the amateur student: accordingly, from both it has an equal claim for attention and support. They likewise for whom architecture as a study has no attractiveness may well be glad to acquire the general information which these volumes comprehend, and also to possess so rich a series of admirable engravings.

In its future course we shall hope to see the work itself keeping pace with a sustained advance in architectural knowledge, and so securing the dignity of being *The Glossary of Architecture*.

THE STORY OF NELL GWYN.

RELATED BY PETER CUNNINGHAM.

CHAP. III.

Life at Epsom in the reign of Charles II.—Brief picture of the state of England in 1667—Nelly returns to London and resumes her Engagements at the King's Theatre—Her parts—Extracts from Pepys—Inferior in Tragedy to Comedy—Plays *Mirida* in "All Mistaken" with great success—Miss Davis of the Duke's Theatre becomes one of the Mistresses of the King—Her song "My Lodging is on the Cold Ground" parodied by Nell Gwyn—Some account of Miss Davis—Influence of the Duke of Buckingham in controlling the predilections of the King—Charles II. at the Duke's Theatre—Nelly has leading parts in three of Dryden's new Plays—Buckhurst is made a Gentleman of the King's Bedchamber, promised a Peerage, and sent on a sleeveless errand into France—Nell becomes the Mistress of the King—Plays *Almahide* in the Conquest of Granada, and speaks the Prologue in a broad-brimmed hat and waist-belt—The King more than ever enamoured of her—Parallel case of Perdita Robinson and George the Fourth.

NELLY was now at Epsom, then and long after the fashionable resort of the richer and better sort of the citizens of London. "The foolish world is never to be mended," is the remark of "a gentleman of wit and sense" in Shadwell's comedy of *The Virtuoso*. "Your glass coach," he says, "will to Hyde Park for air; the suburb fools trudge to Lamb's Conduit or Tottenham; your sprucer sort of citizens gallop to Epsom; your mechanic gross fellows, shewing much conjugal affection, strut before their wives, each with a child in his arms, to Islington or Hogsden." The same agreeable writer, whose plays supply truer and happier illustrations of the manners and customs of the time than any other contemporary dramatist, has left us a comedy called "Epsom Wells," in which, notwithstanding the sneer of Dryden about his "hungry Epsom-prose," he has contrived to interest us by peopling the place with the usual frequenters out of term time; men of wit and pleasure; young ladies of wit, beauty, and fortune; with a parson and a country justice; with two cheating, sharking, cowardly bullies; with two rich citizens of London and their wives, one a comfit-maker the other a haberdasher, and both cuckolds ("Epsom water-drinking" with other ladies of pleasure); with hectors from Covent Garden, a constable, a Dogberry-like watch, and two country fiddlers—in short, by picturing "the freedom of Epsom" as it existed in an age of easy virtue.

The Derby and the Oaks, the races which have rendered Epsom so famous, and the celebrated Tattenham Corner, were then unknown; but the King's Head and the New Inn, Clay Hill and Mawse's Garden, were favourite names, full of attractions to London apprentices, sighing to see their indentures at an end, and Epsom no longer excluded from their places of resort. The waters were considered efficacious, and the citizens east of Temple Bar were supposed to receive as much benefit from their use, as the courtiers west of the Bar were presumed to receive from the waters of Tunbridge Wells. The alderman or his deputy, on their way to this somewhat inaccessible suburb of the reign of Charles II. were met at Tooting by lodging-house keepers, tradesmen, and quack-doctors, with so many clamorous importunities for patronage, that the very expressive English word of *outing* derives its name from the village where this plying for trade was carried to so importunate an extent.

There is now at Epsom, or was to be seen there till very lately, a small inn with the sign of the King's Head, lying somewhat out of the present town, on the way to the wells. It was at "the next house" to this inn, or at an inn with the same name at Epsom, that Nelly and Lord Buckhurst put up, keeping "merry house," with Sedley to assist them in laughing at the "Bow-bell suckers" who resorted to the waters.* Nelly would contribute her share to the merriment of the scene

* Pepys, 14 July, 1667.

around them. The citizens of London were hated by the players. They had successfully opposed them in all their early attempts in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. to erect a theatre within the jurisdiction of the city, and at no time had they ever encouraged the drama by their presence. The poets and actors lived by the King and court, while they repaid their opponents and gratified the courtiers by holding up every citizen as a cuckold and a fool. So long was this feeling perpetuated on the stage (it still lives in our literature), that Garrick, in his endeavour to supplant the usual performance of the London Cuckolds on the 9th of November (Lord Mayor's day), was reduced to play first to a noisy and next to an empty house.

Whilst Buckhurst and Nelly kept "merry house" at Epsom in the months of July and August, 1667, it was not altogether merry in England elsewhere. The plague of 1665 had been followed by the fire of 1666, and both plague and fire in 1667 by the national disgrace of a Dutch fleet insulting us in the Thames, and burning some of our finest ships in the Medway at Chatham, and by the undeserved disgrace inflicted by the King and his imperious mistress on the great Lord Clarendon. Wise and good men too were departing from among us. Cowley the poet finished the life of a recluse and of a good man at Chertsey in Surrey, and Jeremy Taylor that of a saint at Lisnegarry, in Ireland. England too, in the same year, had lost the loyal Marquess of Worcester and the virtuous Earl of Southampton, neither of whom could she well spare at such a time; while England herself was receiving a noble addition to her literature by the publication of *Paradise Lost*, which few, however, at the time cared to read, as the work of "that Milton who wrote for the regicides,"* or "that *Paradise Lost* of Milton's which some are pleased to call a poem,"† or chose to understand, from the seriousness of the subject, or the grandeur of its treatment.

At the Court, where undisguised libertinism was still triumphant, the

burning of the city began to be talked of as an old story, like that of the burning of Troy, and the disgrace at Chatham as something to be obliterated by the disgrace of the Lord Chancellor. Indeed there was no feeling of fear, or any sentiment of deserved dishonour, maintained at Court. - On the very day on which the Great Seal was taken from Lord Clarendon, and his ruin effected, the Countess of Castlemaine, one of the leading instruments of his disgrace, was laughing at the drolls and odd animals exhibited to the citizens at Bartholomew Fair!

Nelly, after a month's absence, returned to London in August, 1667, and resumed some of her old parts at the theatre in Drury Lane, playing Bellario in Beaumont and Fletcher's "Philaster;" Panthea, in "A King and No King," of the same authors; Cydaria, in "The Indian Emperor" of Dryden and his brother-in-law; Samira, in Sir Robert Howard's "Surprisal;" Flora, in "Flora's Vagaries," a comedy attributed to Rhodes; and Mirida, in "All Mistaken, or the Mad Couple," of the Hon. James Howard. Of her performances in some of these parts Pepys again is our only informant. How graphic are his entries!

"22 Aug. 1667. With my Lord Brouncker and his mistress to the King's playhouse, and there saw the Indian Emperor, where I found Nell come again, which I am glad of; but was most infinitely displeased with her being put to act the Emperor's daughter, which is a great and serious part, which she does most basely. The rest of the play, though pretty good, was not well acted by most of them, methought; so that I took no great content in it.

"26 Aug. 1667. To the King's playhouse and saw 'The Surprisal,' a very mean play I thought, or else it was because I was out of humour, and but very little company in the house. Sir W. Pen and I had a great deal of discourse with [Orange] Moll, who tells us that Nell is already left by my Lord Buckhurst, and that he makes sport of her, and swears she hath had all she could get of him; and Hart, her great admirer, now hates her; and that she is very poor, and hath lost

* Evelyn's Diary, 2 June, 1686.

† Rymer's Letter to Fleetwood Sheppard, p. 143.

my Lady Castlemaine, who was her great friend, also ; but she is come to the house, but is neglected by them all.

"5 Oct. 1667. To the King's House, and there going in met Knipp, and she took us up into the tiring rooms ; and to the women's shift, where Nell was dressing herself [as Flora], and was all unready, and is very pretty, prettier than I thought. And into the scene-room, and there sat down, and she gave us fruit ; and here I read the questions to Knipp, while she answered me through all the part of 'Flora's Vagaries,' which was acted to-day. But, Lord ! to see how they were both painted would make a man mad, and did make me loath them ; and what base company of men comes among them, and how lewdly they talk ! and how poor the men are in clothes, and yet what a show they make on the stage by candle-light, is very observable. But to see how Nell cursed for having so few people in the pit was pretty ; the other house carrying away all the people at the new play, and is said now-a-days to have generally most company, as being better players.

"26 Dec. 1667. With my wife to the King's playhouse, and there saw 'The Surprisal,' which did not please me to-day, the actors not pleasing me, and especially Nell's acting of a serious part, which she spoils.

"28 Dec. 1667. To the King's House, and there saw 'The Mad Couple,' which is but an ordinary play ; but only Nell's and Hart's mad parts are most excellent done, but especially hers, which makes it a miracle to me to think how ill she do any serious part, as, the other day, just like a fool or changeling ; and in a mad part, do beyond imitation almost."

That Nell hated "serious parts," in which, as Pepys assures us, she was so very poor, we have her own testimony, in an epilogue which she spoke a few months later to the tragedy of the "Duke of Lerma."

I know you in your hearts
Hate serious plays as I hate serious parts.
And again in the epilogue to "Tyrannick Love."

I die
Out of my calling in a tragedy.

The truth is (as I see reason to believe), the parts were thrust upon her by Hart, her old admirer, who hated her for preferring Lord Buckhurst to himself. But this feeling was soon overcome, and Nell, as Mirida in the

comedy of "All Mistaken," added to her well-earned reputation as an actress, obeying the advice of Mrs. Barry, "Make yourself mistress of your part, and leave the figure and action to nature."*

"All Mistaken, or the Mad Couple," a play commended by some, says Langbaine, "as an excellent comedy," has little merit of its own to recommend it to the reader. The whole success of the performance must have rested on Hart and Nelly. Philidor (Hart) is a mad, or as we should now call him a madcap, kinsman of an Italian duke, and Mirida (Nelly) is a madcap young lady of the same eccentric school. Philidor is troubled with clamorous importunities for marriage from six young ladies whom he has betrayed, and for money from those nurses by whom his children have been taken ; and Mirida is troubled with the importunate addresses, at the same time, of a very lean and of a very fat lover. Some of the pleasantries which the madcap couple resort to, are of a coarse and practical character. Philidor tricks his besiegers, and Mirida replies to her importunate lovers that she will marry the lean one when he is fatter, and the fat one when he is leaner. The arts which the suitors have recourse to are somewhat tedious, and certainly not over decent. Yet it is easy to see that the play would tell with the audience to whom it was addressed, for many of the situations are humorous in the extreme. In one of the scenes Philidor and Mirida are bound back to back by the six ladies, Philidor losing his money and his hat, and Mirida consoling herself by the entry of a fiddler.

[Enter Fiddler.] *Mirida.*—A fiddle, nay then I am made again ; I'd make a dance if I had nothing but my smock on. Fiddler, strike up and play my jig, call'd "I care not a pin for any man."

Fiddler.—Indeed I can't stay. I'm going to play to some gentlemen.

Mirida.—Nay, thou shalt stay but a little.

Fiddler.—Give me half a crown then.

Mirida.—I have no money about me ; but here, take my hankercher.

[Dance and Exit.]

In another part Mirida manages a

sham funeral for Philidor, to which the six young ladies are invited, to hear the will of the deceased.

Mirida.—Poor young man, he was killed yesterday by a duel.

"*Item*. I give to Mrs. Mary for a reason that she knows, £500. *Item*. £500 to Mrs. Margaret for a reason she knows. *Item*. £500 to Mrs. Sarah for a reason she knows. *Item*. £500 to Mrs. Martha for a reason she knows. *Item*. £500 to Mrs. Alice for a reason she knows. *Item*. £500 to Mrs. Elinor for a reason she knows, and so to all the rest. *Item*. To my nurses I leave each of them £20 a year apiece for their lives, besides their arrears due to them for nursing. These sums of money and legacies I leave to be raised and paid out of my manor of Constantinople, in which the Great Turk is now tenant for life." [*Laughs aside.*] If they should hear how their legacies are to be paid, how they'd fall a-drumming on his coffin!

There is more of this; but we turn to that incident from which the play derived much of its popularity, its satire of a recent event at the Duke's Theatre.

"The Rivals," a play altered by Davenant, from "The Two Noble Kinsmen" of Beaumont and Fletcher, or rather of Fletcher alone, was brought upon the stage about 1664, but would not appear to have met with any great success till 1667, when the part of Celania was represented by little Miss Davis, who danced a jig in the play and then sang a song in it, both of which found their way direct to the heart of the merry monarch. The jig was probably some fresh French importation, or nothing more than a rustic measure, with a few foreign innovations. The song has reached us, and has much ballad beauty to recommend it.

My lodging is on the cold ground,

And very hard is my fare,
But that which troubles me most is
The unkindness of my dear.

Yet still I cry, O turn, love,

And I prythee, love, turn to me,
For thou art the man that I long for,
And alack what remedy.

I'll crown thee with a garland of straw,
then,

And I'll marry thee with a rush ring.

My frozen hopes shall thaw then,
And merrily we will sing.
O turn to me, my dear love,
And I pryther, love, turn to me,
For thou art the man that alone canst
Procure my liberty.

But if thou wilt harden thy heart still,
And be deaf to my pitiful moan,
Then I must endure the smart still,
And tumble in straw all alone.
Yet still I cry, O turn, love,
And I prythee, love, turn to me,
For thou art the man that alone art
The cause of my misery.

The success of the song is related by the prompter at the theatre in his curious little volume, called "*Roscus Anglicanus*." "All the women's parts," says Downes, "were admirably acted, but what pleased most was the part of Celania, a shepherdess, mad for love, and her song of 'My lodging it is on the cold ground,' which she performed, he adds, "so charmingly that not long after it raised her from her bed on the cold ground to a bed royal."*

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Mirida.—Dear love, come sit thee in my lap, and let me know if I can enclose thy world of fat and love within these arms. See, I cannot nigh compass my desires by a mile.

Pinguister.—How is my fat a rival to my joys! sure I shall weep it all away.

[*Cries.*

Mirida.—

Lie still, my babe, lie still and sleep,
It grieves me sore to see thee weep,
Wert thou but leaner I were glad;
Thy fatness makes thy dear love sad.

What a lump of love have I in my arms!

* *Roscus Anglicanus*, p. 24, ed. 1708.

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 For thou art the man I should long for
 If 't were not for thy grease.

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 And be deaf to my pitiful moan,
 Since I do endure the smart still,
 And for my fat do groan.
 Then prithee now turn, my dear love,
 And I prithee now turn to me,
 For, alas! I am too fat still
 To roll so far to thee.

The nearer the fat man rolls towards her, the further she rolls away from him, till she at length rises and laughs her hearty Mrs. Jordan-like mirth-provoking laugh, first at the man and then towards the audience, seizes a couple of swords from a cutler passing by, disarms her fat lover, and makes him the ridicule of the whole house. It is easy to see that this would not take now, even with another Nelly to represent it; but every age has its fashion and its humour, and that of Charles II. had fashions and humours of its own, quite as diverting as any of the representations and incidents which still prove attractive to a city or a west-end audience.

"Little Miss Davis" danced and sang divinely, but was not particularly beautiful, though she had fine eyes and a neat figure, both of which are preserved in her portrait at Cashio-bury, by Sir Peter Lely.* The popular belief still lingering among the cottages surrounding the old Jacobean mansion of the Howards at Charlton in Wiltshire, that she was the daughter of a blacksmith, and was at one time a milkmaid, can only in part be true. Pepys was informed by Mrs. Pearse, wife of James Pearse, surgeon of the regiment commanded by the Duke of York and stationed at Whitehall, that she was an illegitimate child of Colonel Howard, son of the Earl of Berkshire, and brother of James Howard, author of the play in which, as we have seen,

she was held up to ridicule through the inimitable acting of Nell Gwyn. The King's affection for her was shown in a very marked and open manner. The ring of rushes referred to in the song was exchanged for a ring of the value of 700*l.*, and her lodging about Ludgate or Lincoln's Inn (the usual resorts of the players at the Duke's Theatre) for a house in Suffolk Street, furnished by the King expressly for her use. The Queen, before she was worn into complete indifference by the uncontrolled vices of her husband, resented them at times with the true spirit of a woman. When Miss Davis was dancing one of her favourite "jigs" in a play at Court, the Queen rose and "would not stay to see it." Nor was the imperious Countess of Castlemaine less incensed than the Queen herself at the unwelcome intrusion of little Miss Davis within the innermost chambers and withdrawing-rooms of Whitehall. Her revenge, however, was peculiarly her own—she ran into open infidelities; and, as the King had set her aside for an actress at his brother's house, so to be "even" with him (the expression is in Pepys), she extended her favours to Charles Hart, the handsome and celebrated actor at his own house.

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than usual to adopt any new excess of enjoyment which Buckingham could offer him. La belle Stuart, the only woman for whom he would seem to have entertained any sincere affection, had left his court in secret a few months before, and worse still had given herself in marriage to the Duke of Richmond, without his approbation, and even without his knowledge. The once beautiful Countess of Castlemaine was no longer young, though she retained much beauty to the last, and found admirers in the great Duke of Marlborough, when young, and in Beau Fielding, long the handsomest man about town. Yet Charles was not really unkind to her at any time. The song which he caused Will Legge to sing to her—

Poor Allinda's growing old,

Those charms are now no more,*

must have caused her some temporary uneasiness and a disdainful curl of her handsome and imperious lip; but she knew her influence and managed to retain it almost unimpaired to the very last, in spite of many excesses, which Buckingham seldom failed to discover and to make known to the King.

Of the King, the Countess, and of little Miss Davis, at this period, Pepys has left us a picture brief and to the point:—

"21 Dec. 1668. To the Duke's playhouse, and saw 'Macbeth.' The King and court there; and we sat just under them and my Lady Castlemaine, and close to a woman that comes into the pit, a kind of loose gossip, that pretends to be like her, and is so, something. And my wife, by my troth, appeared I think as pretty as any of them; I never thought so much before; and so did Talbot and W. Hewer, as I heard they said to one another. The King and the Duke of York minded me, and smiled upon me at the handsome woman near me; but it vexed me to see Moll Davis, in the box over the King's and my Lady Castlemaine's, look down upon the King, and he up to her; and so did my Lady Castlemaine once, to see

who it was; but when she saw Moll Davis she looked like fire, which troubled me."

To complete the picture which Pepys has left us, we have only to turn to "The True Widow" of Shadwell, where, in the fourth act, the scene is laid in "the Playhouse," and stage directions of this character occur:—"Enter women masked;" "Several young coxcombs fool with the orange-women;" "He sits down and lolls in the orange wench's lap;" "Raps people on the backs and twirls their hats, and then looks demurely, as if he did not do it;"—such were daily occurrences at both theatres in the reign of Charles II.

While little Miss Davis was living in stately lodgings in Suffolk Street, and baring her hand in public in the face of the Countess of Castlemaine, to show the 700*l.* ring which the King had given her, a report arose that "the King had sent for Nelly,"† followed shortly after by other rumours not likely to be true from her constant appearance on the stage, speaking prologues in fantastic hats and Amazonian habits,‡ playing Valeria in Dryden's last new tragedy of "Tyrannick Love, or the Royal Martyr," and Donna Jacintha in Dryden's latest comedy, called "An Evening's Love, or the Mock Astrologer." Other rumours, since found to be true, succeeded these,—that Buckhurst was made a groom of the King's bedchamber, with a pension of a thousand pounds a-year, commencing from Michaelmas 1668; that he had received the promise of a peerage at his grandfather's death; and then that he had been sent by the King on a complimentary visit to a foreign power, or, as Dryden is said to have called it, on a "sleeveless errand"§ into France. In the meantime gossips in both theatres were utterly at a loss to reconcile the rumours repeated by the orange-women that Nelly was often at Whitehall with her constant attention to her theatrical engagements, and the in-

* Lord Dartmouth's note in Burnet, i. 458, ed. 1823. Where are these verses to be found?

† Pepys, 11 January, 1667-8.

‡ Before the 1669 edition of *Cataline* is a prologue "to be merrily spoke by Mrs. Nell in an Amazonian habit." Pepys and Evelyn both saw *Cataline* acted on the 19th Dec. 1668.

§ Note by Boyer in his translation of *De Grammont*, 8vo. 1714.

creasing skill she exhibited in the acquirements of her art. Nor was it till the winter of 1669, or rather the spring of 1670, that the fact of the postponement of a new tragedy by Dryden, on account of Nelly's being away, confirmed some of the previous rumours; and it was known even east of Temple Bar, and among the Puritans in the Blackfriars, that Nelly had become the mistress of the King.

When this important change in her condition took place—a change that removed her from many temptations and led to the exhibition of traits of character and good feeling which more than account for the fascination connected with her name—she was studying the part of Almahide in Dryden's new tragedy called “Almanzor and Almahide, or the Conquest of Granada.” Before, however, the play could be produced Nelly was near giving birth to the future first Duke of St. Alban's, and therefore unable to appear, so that Dryden was obliged to postpone the production of his play till another season. The poet alludes to this postponement in his epilogue,—

Think him not duller for the year's delay;
He was prepared, the women were away;
And men without their parts can hardly
[pear,
If they through sickness seldom did ap-
Pity the virgins of each theatre;
For at both houses 'twas a sickly year!
And pity us, your servants, to whose cost,
In one such sickness nine whole months
were lost.

The allusion is to Miss Davis at the Duke's, and to Nelly at the King's; but the poet's meaning has escaped his editors.

The “Conquest of Granada” was first performed in the autumn of 1670,—Hart playing Almanzor to Nelly's Almahide. With what manliness and grace of elocution must Hart have delivered the well-known lines,

I am as free as Nature first made man,
Ere the base laws of servitude began,
When wild in woods the noble savage ran.

The attraction, however, of the play rested mainly upon Nelly, who spoke the prologue “in a broad-brimmed hat and waist-belt,” and apologised in the following manner for her appearance, to the renewed delight of the whole audience:

This jest was first of th' other house's
making,
And, five times tried, has never failed of
For 'twere a shame a poet should be kill'd
Under the shelter of so broad a shield.

This is that hat, whose very sight did win
ye
To laugh and clap as though the devil were
As then for Nokes, so now I hope you'll be,
So dull, to laugh once more for love of me.

The jest “of the other house's making” is said to have occurred while the court was at Dover, in May, 1670, to receive the Duchess of Orleans, and the Duke's company of actors had been commanded thither to act Shadwell's “Sullen Lovers, or Impertinents,” and Caryl's “Sir Salomon, or the Cautious Coxcomb.” One of the characters in Caryl's comedy is that of Sir Arthur Addle, a bawling fop, played by Nokes with a reality of action and manner then unsurpassed upon the stage. The dress of the French attending the Duchess, and present at the performance of the plays, included an excessively short laced scarlet or blue coat, with a broad waist-belt, which Nokes took care to laugh at in Sir Arthur Addle, by wearing a still shorter coat of the same character, to which the Duke of Monmouth added a sword and belt from his own side, so that he looked, as old Downes the prompter assures us, more like a dressed-up ape, or a quiz on the French, than Sir Arthur Addle. The jest took at once, the King and court falling into an excess of laughter as soon as he appeared upon the stage, and the French showing their chagrin at the personality and folly of the imitation. The sword, which the Duke had buckled on with his own hands, was kept by Nokes to his dying day.

It was in the character of Almahide in “The Conquest of Granada,” and while wearing her broad-brimmed hat and waist-belt in the prologue to the same play, that Charles became more than ever enamoured of Nelly. A satirist of the time has expressed the result of the performance in a couplet not wholly destitute of force:

There Hart's and Rowley's souls she did
ensnare,
And made a King a rival to a player;
while Granville, who enjoyed the
friendship of Waller, and lived to be
the patron of Pope, has told the result

in his poem called "The Progress of Beauty:"

Granada lost, behold her pomps restor'd,
And Almahide again by Kings adored.

An effect from a stage performance which some still live to remember, when it found a parallel in the passion which the late Prince of Wales evinced for Mrs. Robinson, while playing the part of Perdita in "A Winter's Tale." What a true name is Perdita indeed for such a fate, and what a lesson may a young actress

learn from the story of poor Mrs. Robinson, when told, as I have heard it told, by her grave in Old Windsor churchyard! Nor is Nelly's story without its moral—and now that we have got her from the purlieus of Drury Lane, and the contaminations of the green room, for the part of Almahide was her last performance on the stage,* we shall find her true to the King, and evincing in her own way more good than we should have expected to have found from so bad a bringing-up.

THE NATURE OF THE MUNICIPAL FRANCHISES OF THE MIDDLE AGES, ILLUSTRATED BY DOCUMENTS FROM THE ARCHIVES OF LEICESTER.

MR. URBAN,

THE state of the boroughs of this country at the date of the Norman Conquest has not been satisfactorily described. Ilume informs us (App. ii.) that the greatest of them were scarcely more than country villages, and that the inhabitants lived in entire dependence on the king and great lords, being of a station little better than servile. They were then, he proceeds to say, not so much as incorporated; they formed no community; and were nothing but a number of low, dependent tradesmen, living, without any particular tie, in neighbourhood together. Other writers have attributed the privileges enjoyed by the townsmen to the grants made by the sovereigns of England; and various theories have been framed to account for the origin of municipal franchises. All seem to me to have overlooked the true method of inquiry and the right sources of information; to have made facts suit their theories instead of adapting their theories to facts or rejecting them altogether.

I ought at the outset to say, that I object to the application of the term "corporation" to those early institutions which existed in our ancient

towns, as a misnomer. They were not incorporated bodies, nor was it altogether necessary they should be. The people had prescriptive and inalienable rights, of remote antiquity, for which they were indebted neither to king nor baron, but to their own free and independent genius, and which they inherited from their Teutonic ancestors—rights that for ages sufficed for the well-being of the boroughs. The mere incorporation of the boroughs was a matter of later date, in most instances in this country occurring in the sixteenth century. It was but a confirmation of earlier privileges, with the additional grant to the governing body of authority to buy and sell land or other property, power to sue and ability to be sued in the name of the whole community, and other privileges of like character.

The history of the municipal system of Leicester affords ample proof of the position here advanced, and by referring to it I think I can shew what was the course of events elsewhere. Fortunately for this purpose, an ancient book which contains many curious entries relative to the municipal customs of the town has recently been lent to me for examination,

* The Mrs. Gwyn or Quyn who appeared on the stage while Nelly was alive was a different person, though hitherto always confounded with her. I had come to this conclusion, when I was pleased to find my conviction made good by a MS. note by Isaac Reed, in his copy of the first edition of the *Roscius Anglicanus*, in my possession. Downes distinguishes Nelly by calling her "Madam Gwin," or "Mrs. Ellen Gwin;"—the other he calls, "Mrs. Gwin."

after having lain, rather strangely, in concealment for many years. It gives a copy of an ancient charter, which has never before been quoted by any local historian, and other important documents. This charter, though short, enables us to infer more than at first sight appears. It is as follows:—

“Robert Earl of Mellent to R * * * and all his Barons, French and English, of all his land in England, greeting. Know ye, that I have granted to my merchants of Leicester their guild-merchant, with all their customs which they held in the time of King William, King William his son, and now [*modo*] in the time of Henry the King. Witness, R. the son of Alcitil.”*

This, the earliest of the charters of Leicester as yet discovered, places beyond question the existence of a guild-merchant in the reign of the Conqueror himself, and refers to the “customs” also then possessed by the burgesses. If they were mere serfs, and “low and dependent tradesmen,” “living, without any particular tie, in neighbourhood together,” they would not have had a guild, which was a society based on the principles of mutual help and good fellowship, and containing within its limits the elements of local self-government. The very title of the body is Teutonic, derived neither from the Roman *municipium*, nor the Norman law; but essentially an Anglo-Saxon, or Anglo-Danish designation. I need scarcely say that the inhabitants of Leicester were not indebted to the Norman Conqueror for their ancient customs and liberties, whether of the guild or otherwise. We have no record of his having granted such to the boroughs; but we have evidence of the existence of “guilds,” in this and other countries, in the period preceding the Conquest.

Is it to be supposed that a people possessing wholesome laws and excellent institutions, with political regulations adequate to their wants, like those we know our Saxon and Danish ancestors possessed, would not have in

their towns forms of local government suited to their state of society? I think no one who reads history attentively will doubt that they had. We have, besides, in Domesday Book, evidence of the relationship of the towns to the crown in the ante-Norman period, which appears to have consisted in the payment of a specified yearly sum, and the provision of a certain number of men, or something similar. Leicester† paid to Edward the Confessor thirty pounds of silver (by tale) with fifteen sextaries of honey, and forwarded twelve men to accompany his army when he marched in England. When these payments were made, and these services rendered, the inhabitants in the guild would be independent of the crown; their aldermen, chosen by and among themselves, would manage the affairs of their borough, and administer justice. When, however, the Normans conquered the English people a great change would take place, and the equitable rule of the Saxon magistrate was no doubt exchanged for the tyrannic sway of the imperious victor, who, either in person or by deputy, presided in the guildhall or the castle keep, and there gave out his stern mandates.

To confine our attention to Leicester—I find that in place of the ancient rule of deciding litigated questions by the voice of the magistrate, the Norman custom of deciding them by duel had come into operation in the reign of Henry I. A contest was carried on in that reign between two townsmen, relatives, for several hours, and the noise created by the bystanders reached the ears of the Norman baron in his castle, who inquired into the cause of the clamour. It was explained to him; and on the humble request of his burgesses, he granted to them the power to choose twenty-four of their own number to discuss and decide all pleas arising among themselves, on consideration that they would pay him three pennies yearly for every house in the high street that had a gable. This payment became known as the

* R. comes de Mell' R. * * * atque omnibus baronibus suis Francigenis atque Anglicis totius sue terre Angliæ salutem. Sciatis me concessisse mercatoribus meis Leyc. gildam eorum mercatorum cum omnibus consuetudinibus quibus tenuerunt in tempore regis Willielmi et regis Willielmi filii ejus et modo in tempore Henrici Regis. Teste R. filio Alcitilli.

† See the History of Leicester, published in 1849, pages 28 and 29.

"gable pennies," and the court formed by the twenty-four townsmen, or jurors, was known as the "Portman-mote." The deed which recites the origin of this court is now extant among the records of the borough of Leicester; and the seals of those who bore testimony to the fact were appended to it when I first saw it, but have since crumbled away. It needs no argument to prove that this was not an entirely novel institution. It is most unlikely that the townsmen devised the scheme on the spot: it is more probable that they had preserved the tradition of the Saxon usage, and simply sought its restoration; nor was it impossible that within half a century of the occurrence of the battle of Hastings there was some solitary greybeard present at the duel, who could tell of the good times when law prevailed, and the twenty-four sat to administer justice in the guildhall.

The rolls of the guild of Leicester, as early as the year 1196, are extant, and the entries upon them show us that it was a well-organized society. Every candidate produced two friends, who became his "pledges," or securities, and paid a certain sum as an entrance fee, besides contributions to objects which I cannot clearly understand, but which are thus enumerated in the memorandum attached to each name, "*quietus est de ansis et de omnibus rebus*." As, also, I find in some cases the following note appended to the name, "*habet sedem patris sui*," it is clear the rolls were kept before the reign of King John, though they are not extant.

The oath taken by the noviciate of the guild, gives us an idea of the nature of the institution. The oldest form of it I have met with is given in the ancient book already named; it is written in the Norman-French, as follows, and is apparently of the date of Edward the Third's reign:

"Le Serment de ceux q' entrent la Gylde.

"Ceo oyez vo' meyr et vos freres de la Gylde que ieo leaument les leys de la Gylde tendrai, et ma Gylde bien en tous eschoses sueray, et ou mes freres de la Gylde ou que ieo soye escoterai sur le fee l'Evesque ou . . . Et que ieo garniray mon mair et le bone gentz de la commune si ieo sasche nul home que marchaunde deins la fraun-

chise qui soit able d'entrent la Gylde. Et que ieo seiray obedient et suyvnt al com-aundement del mair et a ses soumones, et les fraunchises et les bones custumes de la vile a mon poer meynteneray. Si deux me ayde et ses seynz. Amen."

Here, then, in the pledge which the new guildsman makes to the mayor and his brethren of the guild, that he will keep its laws, and obey it in all things; that he will "scot" with them whether he be among them or in the Bishop's Fee; that he will warn the mayor and his brethren of any man who merchandizes within the franchise who is able to enter the guild; and that he will be obedient to, and observant of, the commandment of the mayor and his summonses, and the franchises and the good customs of the town to the best of his power he will maintain (calling upon God and his saints to help him in his vow); we see that the guild was the leading and controlling power within the borough. The mayor was at its head, it raised a common contribution or "scot," it enacted laws of its own, it preserved the ancient customs of the people, it took cognizance of the evil doings of its members, and, in case of need, the whole body turned out to obey the summons of its recognized head. There can be no mistake about this oath, which, it is fair to presume, was the same at the time of the Conquest as it was in the reign of Edward the Third. It shows to us a community simply, though rudely governed; and the guild was obviously not merely a society of merchants, but a fraternity composed of all the townsmen who were free—the same body out of which the corporation of after-times emerged. To "become a freeman" was in the reign of Elizabeth, and subsequently, the altered phraseology for entering the guild merchant.

To pursue this subject further, I cite the oath of the jurors, or principal men of the guild—the colleagues of the mayor—the aldermen, as they might perchance be called:

"Le Serment de Jurrez.

"Ceo oyetz vo' mayr et jurrets vo' freres de la Gylde, que ieo leaux juggements renderay et lealment affereray, auxi bien le poeures come les riches, chescun solonc la q'ntite del trespas, et qe ieo vendray continuellement a la court de portmot et

a le somouns de mon mayr quant ieo serry garni du bayllif quant ieo soye en ville, si ieo ne aye resounable enchesoun ; et qe ieo lealment meynteneray lassize de payn, vyn, et servoise, ove mon mayr et les fraunchises et les bones custumes de la ville meynteneray et garderay a mon pocer. Si m'ayde deux et ses seyntz. Amen."

In this solemn asseveration, wherein the juror appeals to God and his saints for aid, we see that he is of the guild; that he is a kind of magistrate who promises to do justice to rich and poor according to the amount of the offence committed; that he will regularly attend the portmot, when summoned by the bailiff, if he have no reasonable cause for absence; and that to the best of his power he will maintain the assize of bread, wine, and beer, and the franchises and good customs of the town. The duties undertaken by the juror demonstrate beyond the possibility of dispute the functions of the guild.

In the ancient book before mentioned, the prices of wine, ale, and provisions, and laws against forestallers and regrators follow the copies of the oaths here extracted; but I pass by them to refer to a charter of Robert Bossu, the son of Robert Earl of Mellent, which established the freedom of the burgesses from county jurisdiction—a freedom they had doubtless always enjoyed, but which the grant guaranteed:

"Robert Earl of Leicester to his sheriff, and to all his justices and ministers of Leicester, French and English, greeting! Know ye that I, to all my burgesses of Leicester, and to all them that in their company will hold themselves, grant to hold of me freely and, quietly, customs and all things pertaining to hundreds and heriots, and that by their payments accustomed, and also by the increment of £8; so that neither by plea,

nor for any custom, they go out of Leicester, but only to the 'conmecherchie,'* [portmanmote] as of old time was accustomed. I grant also to them to hold their merchants' gild, as they ever beat held the same in the time of my father. Witness R——, Richard the Master, Baldwin of Grantmesnil, and Bernard * * at Britelm'.†

Here again, in the earlier half of the twelfth century, the portmanmote is referred to as a local court for the adjudication of pleas, and as being so of "old time accustomed;" this being of a date within a century succeeding the Conquest. The merchants' guild is mentioned besides. The oath taken by the jurors shews the close connection between the portmanmote and the guild, the functions of those persons appearing to relate to both institutions. It seems further that while the guild embraced all the inhabitants of the town who, at its assemblies, debated on the affairs of the borough, especially all that concerned their common commercial interests,—the portmanmote was the scene of the administration of civil and criminal law, so far as the mayors and jurors had jurisdiction; and all that the king or the baron did was to receive a certain annual payment, or to obtain a "fine" on the renewal of their sanction granted to the burgesses to carry out the old customs.

With your permission, Mr. Urban, I intend to give in another number of your Magazine the laws of the portmanmote, as they were revised by Edmund Earl of Leicester, the brother of Edward the First, and other particulars, in illustration of the local customs of this borough.

Yours, &c.

JAMES THOMPSON.

* Thus in the original: what "conmecherchie" means I cannot conceive, never having met with the word before; but "portmanmote" is appended to it within brackets in the ancient translation.

† R. comes Leyc. vic. suo et omnibus justiciariis et ministris suis de Leyc. franc. et Anglis. salutem. Sciatis quod ego omnibus burgensibus meis de Leyc. et omnibus illis qui in communitate eorum se tenere voluerunt concedo tenere de me libere et quiete ab omnibus consuetudinibus et ab omnibus rebus pertinent. hundr. et heriotis et hoc per constitutos census suos et per crementum octo librar. Ita quod neque per placitum neque propter aliquam consuetudinem eant extra Leyc. sed tantummodo ad conmecherchiam sicut antiquitus constituta fuit. Concedo et eis tenere gildam suam mercatoriam sicut melius umquam tenuerunt tempore patris mei. T. R. * * et Ric. Magro. et Baldeuino de Grauntml. et Bernard * * apud Britelm.

NINEVEH AND PERSEPOLIS RESTORED.*

IT has been truly remarked by Dr. Layard, as our present author reminds us, that a few years ago a case, scarcely three feet square, contained all that Europe knew or possessed of the ancient kingdom of Assyria. Its history was a blank, its language a mystery. A few vague traditions, a score of doubtful allusions, some heaps of grass-grown mounds, upon which rested the silence of death and respecting which there existed merely a wild and fanciful legend or two,—some twenty years ago these constituted all our knowledge of Assyria. What is the state of things now? It is one which should inspire a lofty faith in the power of human inquiry and investigation. France and England both possess extensive museums of Assyrian relics; a score of able books have been written about Assyria; learned men in various parts of Europe have combined in the most singular and unpremeditated manner in unravelling the language which is expressed in the cuneiform inscriptions, and the same diligent investigators are now engaged in deciphering the history which those inscriptions contain. Germany, France, and England have all united in restoring to its place in history an empire which had been all but absolutely forgotten.

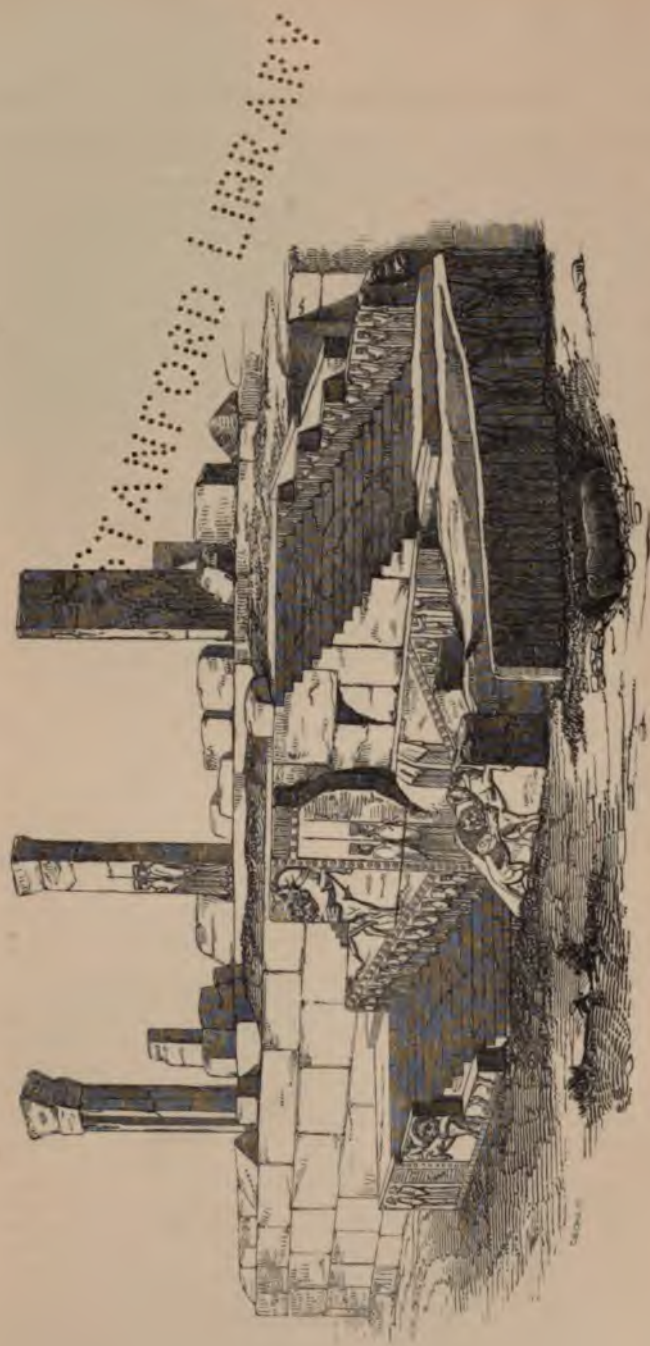
The importance of the discovery is not less obvious than its singularity. In the recovered sculptures we have an entirely new branch of antiquarian knowledge opened before us for investigation, and one which seems calculated to rectify our notions upon a variety of subjects of history and antiquity to an extent as yet but little understood. The history, antiquities, and religion of Greece on the one side, and of India on the other, will derive new light from these discoveries, and, far in importance beyond every other result, they offer tests and means of illustration and rectification in reference to the history of the Jews, and in explanation of the text and statements of the sacred Scriptures.

Whilst these results are being worked out by the eminent men in whose hands the inquiry for the present seems to rest, good service is done both to them and to the public by all endeavours to popularise the subject and excite and maintain a general interest respecting it. Of this kind was the very useful book by Mr. Vaux which we noticed in July last, and Mr. Fergusson's attempt to present us with a restoration of the ruined palaces of Nineveh and Persepolis falls into the same class of publication. Much of his work is of course conjectural; but in working out his conjectures he enters with competent learning upon a variety of cognate topics of great interest and importance, his treatment of which will excite discussion and consideration, and do good in many ways.

It is well known that there exist, between 30 and 40 miles north-east from the modern Shiraz, upon a platform formed by levelling the surface of a rock situated on a bare, wide, level plain, far from any present habitation of man, some of the most magnificent ruins in the world. Every other human work has disappeared, but there still stand, in that otherwise dreary and uninteresting spot, ranges of marble columns, many of them from 50 to 70 feet high, together with ruined masses of solid stonework; both columns and stonework indicating a grandeur and dignity of construction incompatible with any building but one of the most magnificent character. These ruins are popularly known among the modern natives of the surrounding country by the name of "The residence of Jamschid," the supposed founder; by the Mahometans they are designated by a name applicable to what is supposed to have been a great hall among the ruins—"The Forty Pillars." Although lying at no great distance from the high road between Shiraz and Ispahan, few persons visit these wonderful ruins, save an occasional wandering tribe, or a European stationed in Persia, or on his way to or from some more distant

* *The Palaces of Nineveh and Persepolis Restored: an Essay on Ancient Assyrian and Persian Architecture.* By James Fergusson, Esq. 8vo. Lond. 1851.

2023-2024



STAIRS TO PALACE OF XERXES.

(From Ferguson's *Palaces of Nineveh and Persepolis Restored*.)

country of the East. Strabo and Diodorus Siculus in old time, and Chardin, Niebuhr, Ker Porter, Sir John Malcolm, Morier, and others in more recent days, have described these ruins with great precision, and they pass among us, without any great deal of evidence of the fact, as the ruins of Persepolis, the ancient residence of the Persian kings.

The principal ascents from the surrounding level to the platform upon which these ruins stand are by various flights of stairs, which are justly regarded as among the grandest features of the building. In the finest example of these stairs each step is twenty-two feet wide, and only about three and a half inches in height, the tread being nearly fifteen inches. The whole number of steps is fifty-five, and the ascent so easy that Sir Robert Ker Porter, and other travellers, rode up and down them on horseback with the greatest ease. The materials of the staircase are "even more colossal," remarks Mr. Fergusson, "than the scale on which it is designed; four, five, and even six steps being cut out of one slab of marble, and the perpendicular walls being built of immense blocks, not symmetrically arranged, but, like the rest of the terrace walls, of a bold Cyclopean kind of masonry, which for such a purpose has a far grander effect than more polished or more evenly jointed work." This staircase is let into the wall of the terrace platform. Another staircase, designed on precisely the same plan, projects wholly from the wall, and differs from the other in having its sides covered with sculptures. We are enabled, by the liberality of the publisher of Mr. Fergusson's work, to present to our readers a wood-cut engraving of the general appearance of this latter staircase (*Plate I.*), which exhibits one of the ways in which sculptured slabs similar to those which have now reached this country in such numbers were applied. According to Mr. Fergusson,

"These staircases were in fact to the

Persians what the tympana of their temples were to the Greeks, the great iconastases or image places, whereon they lavished all the resources of their wit. As being so much nearer the eye, the Persian arrangement had perhaps in many respects the advantage—for a representation of men and things at least—for gods it would not have been tolerated; but the Persian never dared to attempt the noble blasphemy of the Greek, and was content to represent his fellow-men such as they were; though never, here at least, as following their ordinary avocations, but only in their festive state, as administering to the greatness of their sovereign lord."*

Fronting the first of the two grand staircases which we have mentioned are the ruins of an entrance, or gateway, which is adorned with four colossal winged bulls, in relief, each about fifteen feet in height. These animals are strikingly similar in general character to those recently found at Nineveh. Upon this gateway is a trilingual inscription repeated on each of the four piers, which inscription has been translated by Colonel Rawlinson. It attributes the erection of the gateway to Xerxes, the son of Darius, and the remainder of the palace partly to each of them. The narrowness of this gateway, about thirteen feet wide, has occasioned many speculations as to its use. Mr. Fergusson says of it—

"I have no hesitation in identifying this building with the gate which plays so important a part in the story of Esther under the reign of the very king who built this one, the gate in which Mordecai sat when he overheard the conspirators, and in which Haman sat when he refused to bow to him, where Mordecai could not enter when clothed in sackcloth, &c. the viziral seat of judgment, or that where one of the principal officers of the palace sat to transact business, hear causes, or receive homage. Frequently throughout the Bible the word gate is used in the same sense . . . I am convinced the word does not mean the doorway in the walls of the town, but such a doorway as this."

In considering the ruins of Persepolis, with a view to reduce them to architectural form, one great difficulty has always been felt, in the non-ap-

* In another part of his volume Mr. Fergusson reminds us that "when the Queen of Sheba visited Jerusalem, the thing that struck her most among the works of Solomon was 'the ascent by which he went up into the house of the Lord.' When she saw this 'there was no more spirit in her.'"

pearance of any remains of walls. The pillars stand like the upright stones of a Stonehenge, or other monolithic temples, without the slightest trace of any connecting masonry; and yet that walls existed may be safely inferred from the circumstance that the side of the slabs, which would be hid by a wall, is always found rough, whilst the other three sides are carefully finished. If walls existed, what has become of them? Mr. Fergusson meets the difficulty thus:

"The most obvious conjecture is, that they were filled with sun-dried bricks, like the walls of the Assyrians, and plastered and painted on the outside. If it were so, their disappearance would be easily accounted for, exposed as they have been for 2000 years to the rain and winds on the bare surface of a rock.

"The question is a provoking one, for it is one that any traveller might settle in a morning by digging through the foundation of such an edifice as the hall of a hundred columns, which does not stand on a stylobate; but till some one settles it by an appeal to facts, I fear the only safe theory is that the walls were composed of mud-bricks—a bathos in art that it would be difficult to understand elsewhere; but as the two great capitals of the Persian empire were wholly constructed of such bricks, and all their palaces and temples were of this ignoble material, we must be content to assume for the present that the Achæmenians followed the example set them by their predecessors."

Having thus, as he supposes, overcome one main obstacle, Mr. Fergusson parcels out the ranges of columns into two distinct palaces, known as those of Darius and Xerxes, with their appendant buildings, and two halls, one entitled the hall of Xerxes and the other that of the Hundred Pillars. In his restoration of the Palace of Darius—identified by an inscription which has recently been deciphered—Mr. Fergusson proceeds upon a principle or conjecture which will not probably meet with universal concurrence. In the rock at the back of Persepolis are certain royal catacombs, and among them one which is identified by its inscription as the tomb of Darius, the builder of a portion of the palace of Persepolis. The face of the rock in front of this catacomb is cut away and sculptured on a gigantic

scale (72 feet broad by 130 feet high), in the manner represented in our plate No. II. Mr. Fergusson says, "Darius has left us in his tomb what I believe to be an actual fac-simile of his palace cut in the rock." The tetra-style portico on the tomb Mr. Fergusson takes to be a repetition of that of the palace, "because," he says, "in the first place, the dimensions are identical, both as to width (50 feet) and the height of the columns." He also supposes that the transaction of which there is a representation above the portico on the tomb, and in which the king is delineated standing on a stage supported by two rows of human figures, with a bow in his hand, and probably in the act of worshipping the sun, whose image is seen over the altar, while above the king's head hovers his *ferouher*, or disembodied spirit—this transaction is, in the judgment of Mr. Fergusson, here represented as taking place in a chamber on the house-top set apart for religious purposes, and he concludes that there were such chambers in the actual palace at Persepolis. He thus accounts for the multitudes of columns which occur in some of the halls. Of that in the palace of Darius, he says, it is "so choked with columns that it must have been almost useless for any purpose of state or habitation, and could not, I conceive, have been so crowded if it had not been that it was built to support something more important than itself. It indeed was sacrificed for the sake of the altar it was built to sustain."

Other arguments on behalf of the existence of such an upper chamber are derived, first, from various passages in the Old Testament, as, for example, when Hezekiah was trying to eradicate the Sabeian worship, he "took away the horses that the kings of Judah had given to the sun . . . and burned the chariots of the sun with fire, and the altars that were on the top of the upper chamber of Ahaz, which the kings of Judah had made" (2 Kings, xxiii. 11 and 12); and, secondly, from the existence of similar erections on the roofs of palaces and houses in Persia at the present day, now used as sleeping chambers. Mr. Fergusson applies to apartments of this kind the name *talar*, a Persian word



TOMB OF DARIUS.

(From Fergusson's *Palaces of Nineveh and Persepolis Restored*.)

THE
GOLDEN
RULE

which signifies "a seat, throne (or stage), or chamber composed of beams and boards, and supported on four pillars or more."

Mr. Fergusson proceeds in his conjectural restoration with considerable ingenuity, working-in the information afforded by the surveys lately made by the French artists, Messrs. Flandin and Coste, and reconstructing in imagination erections which exceed in vastness most of the cathedrals and public buildings in Europe. The central hall of Xerxes, with its walls, porticoes, and appendant buildings, is presumed to have covered a rectangle of about 300 feet by 350, or 105,000 square feet.

"The great hall of Karnac, the most stupendous building of antiquity, covers internally 58,300 feet, and with its walls and porticoes only 88,000; and the two largest temples of antiquity, those of Jupiter Olympius at Athens and Agrigentum, cover respectively only 59,000 and 56,000 feet. We have no cathedral in England that at all comes near it in dimensions; nor indeed in France or Germany is there any one that covers so much ground. Cologne comes nearest to it, 81,500 feet; but, of course, the comparison is hardly fair, as these buildings had stone roofs and were far higher. But in linear horizontal dimensions the only edifice of the middle ages that comes up to it is Milan cathedral, which covers 107,800 feet, and (taken all in all) is per-

haps the building that resembles it most both in style and the general character of the effect it must have produced on the spectator."

One difficulty which meets our author is the disappearance of innumerable pillars which are necessary to his plans. He offers two conjectures: first, that the smaller pillars may have been removed to the city of Istakr, which flourished within a few miles of this spot for more than a thousand years after these palaces were deserted; second, "that the columns of the smaller palaces were of wood, and have consequently perished by their own inherent decay." Quintus Curtius and Polybius both testify to the use of cedar in the construction of the Persian palaces, and—

"altogether the evidence of wooden architecture, confirmed as it is by what we find in the rock-cut structures of Lycia and India, is so strong that I fear there is no escaping it; and we must admit the great probability that most of the roofs here were supported by wooden posts, without which indeed it would be difficult to understand how Alexander could have burnt one of those palaces so easily as he did."

Ere we leave the wonders of Persepolis for those of Nineveh, we must notice one of the most interesting remains in its neighbourhood,—



THE TOMB OF CYRUS.

This is termed by the natives "the Tomb of the Mother of Solomon." "To this," remarks Sir John Malcolm,

"the only objection is the belief or fact that neither Solomon nor his mother were ever within a thousand

miles of this spot while living, and therefore it was unlikely to be chosen as the burial-place of the latter when dead. Another account states it to be the tomb of Suliman, the tenth caliph of the race of Ali; but against this conclusion there is decisive evidence in the very ancient style of the architecture and the inscriptions, which are in the arrow-headed character." Such was the state of our knowledge a few years ago. Since then one of the arrow-headed inscriptions copied by Morier has been found by Grotefend and Lassen to indicate, "I am Cyrus, the King, an Achaemenian." (Vaux, p. 320.) Arrian says of the tomb of Cyrus that it was in the Royal Paradise at Pasargadæ; that a grove of trees was planted round it; that it was of a quadrangular shape, built of freestone; and that above was a house of stone with a roof. That the door of entrance was extremely narrow, but that within was the golden coffin of Cyrus, near which was a seat with feet of gold, and that the whole tomb was hung round with coverings of purple and carpets of Babylon. (*Ibid.*) All that was moveable has long disappeared, but the woodcut will give a general idea of what remains. Mr. Fergusson describes it thus:—

"The pyramid on which it stands is forty-five feet by forty-two at the base, and consists of seven irregular courses of stone (are the seven symbolical of the planets?) the height of which is eighteen feet. On this is situated the small house, twenty-one feet by seventeen and a half outside, the centre of which is occupied by a cell ten feet six inches, by seven feet, which once contained the golden coffin, the bed, the cloak, and other royal robes and regalia of Cyrus. The whole is surmounted by a pedimented roof, similar to that of a Greek temple in miniature; and around the whole there once stood a range of columns, though for what purpose, or what they supported, is now by no means apparent."

Persepolis and its wonders have detained us so long that we have comparatively little space to give to the equally astonishing remains of Nineveh. Everybody knows the way in which they have been uncovered by Botta and Layard. Mr. Fergusson applies the knowledge gained at the one place to the required restoration of the other.

"We have in Persepolis," he says, "the skeleton of a complete style of eastern architecture; all the bones are there, but the flesh is wanting, or, to speak less figuratively, we have there all the pillars, the doorways, and windows, but not one vestige of the walls that clothed them, and gave them form and meaning, or of the roofs they supported. In the Assyrian palaces we have the flesh and no bones, or, in other words, the walls are there with their sculptures and ornaments, but the pillars, the points of support, and windows are alike wanting. It is, I conceive, only by putting the two together that either can be rendered intelligible." Upon this principle he proceeds to sketch out at Khorsabad wonderful approaches, stairs, and propylæa, like those at Persepolis, and to arrange what has been found into a palace, with its appendant outer court and harem, its temple and priests' residences. Much of this is of course fanciful, or at any event conjectural, and it is impossible to make it be at all comprehended without plans. All we can do is to recommend it to attention. It is at best theoretical, and is so put forth by the author. The discoveries of to-morrow may overturn his most favourite conjectures.

He believes that the walls of the buildings of Nineveh were carried above the sculptured slabs which are so well known, to the height of the great bulls, that is, to about eighteen or nineteen feet. Above that height the mud wall was paved with kiln-burnt bricks or tiles, or floored with wood. On one of these kinds of supports stood two rows of dwarf pillars, over which, with the aid of two rows of pillars down the centre of all the larger apartments, was extended a flat terrace roof.

The Temple at Khorsabad, or the building which Mr. Fergusson so designates, is, unlike every other part of the palace, constructed of a black stone, apparently basalt. This circumstance leads, as the author thinks, to the conclusion that the building was dedicated to the worship of Assarac, the Nisroch of Scripture, the Saturn of classical antiquity, and the principal deity of the Assyrians. From the situation of this presumed temple it has suffered more than most of the other buildings, and

Mr. Fergusson is without guide in its restoration unless it may be found in a curious relic which is represented below.



The history of this bas-relief, which is in the possession of Lord Aberdeen, and is known as "Lord Aberdeen's Black Stone," has not been ascertained. It is cut on the end of a block of black marble, and is presumed to be "an undoubted Assyrian monument." Mr. Fergusson thus describes it:—

"On the upper left-hand corner of the bas-relief is represented a temple, and certainly an Assyrian one, because in it—in its cell apparently—is placed the emblem hitherto known as the sacred tree, which in all the sculptures hitherto discovered is the principal, if not indeed the only, object of direct worship; to this a priest is offering the fir-cone or egg, most probably the emblem of the generative power of nature; behind him is the sacred tree, represented this time on a larger scale; and behind this again the sacred bull. . . . In the lower compartment are represented a stack or heap of grain, a drill plough of a better form than any used in India or the East at the present day, so far at least as I have seen, and behind this a date tree. . . . beyond this an implement whose use is not easily determined; my own impression is that it is a winnowing machine."

Certain resemblances between the building represented on this stone and

a sacred Kaabah near Persepolis, and between both of them and the Kaabah at Mecca, in which is kept the black stone, the great object of Mahometan veneration, give probability to the notion that the representation on the stone is intended for a temple; and it is worthy of remark that the sacred tree which appears in it is thought to be the Asheerah, which in many passages of the Old Testament is translated "a grove." It has long been known that in some passages that rendering gives an inaccurate idea, although what the Asheerah or Asheerim actually meant, remained in doubt. If the opinion stated in the following passage be correct, the doubt is pretty nearly cleared away:

"My own impression is that it [the sacred tree] is the object so frequently mentioned in the Bible as the Grove or Groves, which the Israelites are so frequently accused of worshipping; a conclusion which seems tolerably evident from the following reasoning:—First, many biblical scholars, among others the learned Gesenius, scout the idea of the word Asheerah meaning a grove (*lucus*); he translates it 'fortune,' or Astarte, 'the Star of Venus;' or Asteroth, the companion or wife of Baal. . . .

"The proof, however, of the matter must rest with the Bible itself; but I think no one can read the passages referring to the worship of the groves without seeing that they do not mean a group of trees, but just such an emblem or idol as this. A few citations from the Bible will make this more clear. . . .

"In 1 Kings, xiv. 23, it is said, 'They also built them high places and images and groves on every high hill and *under* every green tree.' In 2 Kings, xvii. 16, 'They made them molten images, even two calves (query, bulls?), and made a grove, and worshipped all the host of heaven, and served Baal.' The account, however, of Manasseh's proceedings in the twenty-first chapter is even more interesting as bearing on this point. For . . . 'he set up a *graven image of the groves* that he had made in the house; that is, in the temple of Solomon, which was afterwards cleared of these abominations by Josiah, who . . . 'brought out the grove from the house of the Lord, without Jerusalem, and burnt it at the brook Kidron,' &c.; and 'he brake down the house that was by the house where the women wove hangings for the grove;' and 'he brake in pieces the images, and cut down the groves, and filled their places with the bones of men.'

"In 2 Chron. xxiv. 18, xxxiii. 3 and 19, and xxxiv. 3 and 4, and other places in the Bible, the groves are grouped with graven and molten images in a manner that leaves little doubt but that they were considered one and the same thing. But this is even more distinctly stated by Isaiah (xvii. 8), where he says, 'And he shall not look to the altars, the work of his hands, neither shall respect that which his fingers have made, either the groves or the images;' which is again confirmed by the ninth verse of the twenty-seventh chapter.

"It is needless, however, multiplying citations that will occur to every one. The word occurs between thirty and forty times in the Old Testament, and in every instance the sense would justify us in leaving this word untranslated, and in many, besides those quoted above, the passage is unintelligible, unless we substitute Asheerah, or Asheerim, for grove or groves.

"The only remaining question is, what is the precise object meant to be represented by this emblem? The similarity

of the name long inclined me to think it must be Assarac, the chief god of the Assyrians, the Araske of Josephus; but the word being feminine, though taking a masculine plural, militates strongly against this idea, and I should rather fancy it was Aseroth, or Astarte, if a proper name must be applied to it. On the whole, however, I am inclined to read the names in the Bible in this manner:—Baal I consider as Assarac, or Saturn, the principal of the planets, according to the Assyrians; the Baalim as the seven planets collectively; and this Asheerah as representing the host of heaven, or all the stars, except the planets. Be this, however, as it may, we have here, I think indubitably, a representation in the Assyrian sculptures of an object so frequently mentioned in the Bible, and are from that book enabled to apply to it a name, and at least an approximate meaning, with which we shall soon be able to make out all that yet remains obscure about it."

At the present time there is considerable doubt respecting the chronology of the Nineveh discoveries. A great difference of opinion upon the subject exists between the translators of the inscriptions and the discoverers of the remains. It scarcely becomes us to say anything upon a point of so much difficulty; but we see enough of the question in debate to advise the supporters of the greater antiquity to weigh the subject carefully. Mr. Fergusson enters upon it on their behalf, and writes very dispassionately. What he has said deserves serious consideration; but the question is one of great difficulty, and, at present, of doubt. Before Mr. Fergusson passes to his second edition, it is not unlikely that further revelations will tend to throw new light on this uncertain and intricate subject.

This book, although from the title-page one would suppose it to be devoted to professional and not over-interesting topics, contains, as we have shown by our extracts, many things of general interest relating to one of the most wonderful discoveries that has occurred in the history of the world.

THE CHARACTER OF SOCRATES.*

THAT the character of the great Athenian moralist would be ably and amply handled by Mr. Grote was expected by every one in the least acquainted with the previous chapters of his *History*. But that at the eleventh hour, and after so many earlier labourers in the Socratic vineyard, Mr. Grote should have produced not merely an animated, but the most original portraiture of the son of Sophroniscus, has, we confess, caused us no little surprise. He has renovated an old picture with the skill of an old master; and we know not whether most to admire the restatement of what was known, or the introduction of what is novel, in his delineation of "Socrates and the Sophists."

Socrates combines in his life and doctrines so much that still interests mankind generally, that we shall perhaps need no apology with our readers for the following brief outline of Mr. Grote's 67th and 68th chapters. Personally, the Athenian moralist was the best defined and most dramatic character of his age; and philosophically, his teaching and opinions retain a vitality superior to that of any other ethnic school, and beyond that of most Christian sects. For, as regards his doctrines, Socrates is, by universal acknowledgment, the founder of the ethical schools of Greece, and through these of ethical science generally: and as regards his person, he was, for a period of more than thirty years, the most conspicuous figure amid the motley groups which inhabited or flocked to the populous and busy metropolis of Attica. Whatever were the occupations of a citizen or the errand of a stranger, he was well acquainted with at least the outward form of the stout, flat-nosed, and corpulent cross-questioner of all who frequented the haven, the gymnasium, and the market-places of Athens.

The period over which the life and ministry of Socrates extended—we know no apter word than the latter to express his vocation—was singularly

rich in materials for both observation and instruction. For the rapid succession of its stirring events and startling catastrophes, for the actors on the scene and the picturesque variety of its groups, it was unsurpassed by any period of equal duration in the annals of mankind. The most subtle of observers was placed in the most ample and diversified field for observation. The most catholic of disputants enjoyed the most unbounded opportunities for discussion and discourse. During his long and active life, every art in Athens, except eloquence, reached its culminating point. The drama evolved its most august harmonies; popular education acquired an importance unknown before; the civil and military energies of the Athenian empire were fully developed; and architecture converted the old Ionian town into an imperial city of almost dreamlike beauty. The ethical genius of Socrates was, indeed, nurtured in the lap of contrast and progression. In his boyhood he gazed upon the last survivors of Salamis and Platea: he had listened to Cimon in the assembly and to Æschylus in the theatre. In his early manhood he witnessed the strong and swift expansion of the democracy under the guiding hand of Pericles. He was a spectator of all the fluctuations of the Peloponnesian war from the time when Archidamas first ravaged the cornfields and vineyards of Attica, to the moment when the Spartan garrison withdrew sullenly from the Acropolis. Nor were public events alone presented to his eyes. In the fifth century before the Christian era Athens collected within its walls nearly every variety of the human race—of the human race at least known to the Grecian world. We are so accustomed to consider Athens as the seat of art and philosophy alone, that we are apt to forget that it was in an equal degree a martial and commercial republic. The studious quietude which Cicero envied and Atticus enjoyed was not a characteristic feature of the city

* *History of Greece*. By George Grote, Esq. Vol. VIII. Chap. lxvii. lxxviii. 8vo. Lond. 1850.

in the age of Socrates. It was the court of appeal in most civil and in all fiscal causes to the majority of the Grecian islands. It was crowded with litigants and appellants. It was then, as it continued to be for centuries afterwards, the university of the Hellenic race, in all its ramifications, from Cyrène to the Euxine: it was thronged with students and professors. From the Macedonian highlands, from the remotest nooks of the Ægean sea, men were enticed thither to seek or to squander fortunes; and the blue-eyed natives of the Scythian steppes confronted and elbowed in Piræus the swarthy mariners of Phœnicia, or the portly forms of the beef-loving Etruscans. For more than two generations Socrates was the daily observer of this diversified crowd; and the crowd itself cannot fail to have been frequently arrested by the grotesque demeanour and eccentric habits of the ubiquitous husband of Xantippé.

For Socrates was distinguished from the mass and from the philosophers by no common lines of demarcation. Among a people celebrated for personal grace and beauty he was strikingly ugly: among a people sumptuous and almost scenic in its dress, he wore a garb as coarse as that of an Acharnian charcoal-burner: and in the midst of crowds panting with emulation and eager for display he alone was content to be poor, ineloquent, and unostentatious. He did not indeed, like the Cynics, who caricatured his practice and his precepts, affect austerity, or outrage with a pride "visible through rags" the decencies of life. On the contrary, when occasion presented itself he was as genial as Luther "at good men's tables," and neither the jest nor the bottle lingered with him. To the pure all things are pure; to the temperate man privation and abundance are things indifferent; and Socrates was equally at home in his statuery's shop, in his "low-roofed cottage," or at the costly *symposia* of Kephalus and Alcibiades. He would talk with any one; he would drink with any one; he would have followed a good converser, as himself has told us, from the Long Walls to Eleusis, for the sake of an argument. His mission was to mankind, and so long as he disputed and cross-examined, his

warning demon laid no restraint upon his movements.

The Athenians, as we know from the highest authority, were to a man eager to hear and to tell news. They were eminently an inquisitive race, and their curiosity must have been actively stimulated by the habits and demeanour of Socrates. It was no secret that he professed to have within himself a warning voice, a tutelary demon: that he was visited at times by fits of intense abstraction, during which the night-frosts and the noonday-heat, the din of the city or the camp, the questions or the gaze of those around him, were unanswered and unnoted. It was rumoured too that the most solemn of the oracles had once pronounced the Silenus-like statuery the wisest of mankind: and it was notorious that, in spite of his disregard of all civil and military employment, the Athenian army did not contain a braver hoplite nor the assembly of the people a more unmanageable voter than the sturdy freeman of the ward Alopéké. He could not be bullied; he could not be bribed; he could not be cajoled; he was never off his guard. The yells and hisses of the agora, at the trial of the ten generals, passed over him like thin and scattering rain over the Pheidian Athénè: and the mandates of the Thirty, backed by the archers and the headsmen Satyrus, had not deterred him from protesting to the last against the murder of Theramenes. Socrates was indeed to the curious and excitable Athenians a daily object of respect and aggravation. His valour, his honesty, his mirth, and his temperance were revered, not merely by the virtuous few, but by the timid, the corrupt, and the dissolute. But then his habit of "showing up" all who argued with him, and proving them to be either sciolists or blockheads, was an intolerable nuisance. Professing to know nothing, he probed the ignorance of all who came within reach of him: and men returned from a walk or a supper with Socrates as denuded of fallacies and prejudices as they would have been of their purses or their garments had they ventured beyond the walls on a summer evening and fallen in with a troop of Laconian foragers.

Nor were there wanting rumours of

a graver and more mysterious import respecting him. It was said — and Socrates did not contradict the report — that he was under the influence of a supernatural voice, a divine impulse according to his friends, an orgiastic possession according to his enemies. Moreover the holiest of the Hellenic oracles had made mention of the philosophic Silenus; “Apollo from his shrine” had pronounced Socrates the “wisest of mankind.” And besides these motives for fear or wonder, his apostolic mission drew attention towards him. The comic dramatists had brought Socrates upon the stage not merely as a Sophist but as the coryphaeus of a sophistical school which inculcated irreverence of parents and disbelief in Zeus. They affirmed, it was said, the sun to be even larger than Peloponnesus itself, whereas any one with eyes in his head could see that it was not much bigger than a hoplite’s buckler; and that eclipses of the “greater and the lesser light” were caused by the proper motions of those luminaries themselves, whereas all good and pious folks well knew that the sudden darkness which ever and anon occurred at noonday was occasioned by the malign influence of Thracian wizards. But, although comedy and perhaps popular belief identified Socrates with the Sophists, neither Aristophanes nor Anytus ventured to affirm that the pallid and flat-nosed haranguer of the market-place had ever accepted either guerdon or remuneration for his lessons. Gorgias, Protagoras, Prodicus, and all other public teachers, took money for their lectures, and had realised, it was notorious, very pretty fortunes for doing for hire what Socrates was doing for nothing. Nay, we may readily believe that the steady refusal of Socrates to be paid for his instructions was a principal cause of the curtain lectures he himself received gratis from Xantippè. For could anything be well more aggravating to a prudent housewife of somewhat acrid disposition, than to be mated with a partner who did work and yet refused wages. “Look you,” she might say, in Mrs. Quickly’s words — “Look you, Daimonie, [or husband for a sorceress,] I keep your house, and I wash, wring, brew, bake, scour,

dress meat and drink, make the beds, and do all myself, while you are for ever lounging and sauntering and talking with Glaucon and Critias, with that ruffian Thrasymachus, or that scape-grace Alcibiades, and never bring home so much as a single mina to me or your children.” The refusal of Socrates to receive pay from his pupils was resented by more persons than Xantippè. The vulgar are always ready to fix upon virtue the reproach of singularity; the many who smarted under the exposure of their arrogance or their ignorance, avenged themselves by defaming their gratuitous instructor; the Sophists, whose pretensions he exposed and whose practice he tacitly condemned, became his secret or avowed enemies; and, although Socrates studiously avoided political partisanship, he was accidentally drawn into the fiercest whirlpool of political reaction. At the close of his thirty years’ ministry the most virtuous of the Athenians had become one of the most unpopular men in Athens.

The causes of that unpopularity were of long standing. Twenty-four years before the bowl of hemlock was presented to him, Socrates had been held up in the comedy of the “Clouds” to the derision and dislike of the Athenian public. In Athens, as in every political body whose development has been rapid, there was a strong conservative party arrayed against progression. Pericles had indeed carried all his measures against the oligarchy, and ostracised their leaders. But the old country-party had never been extinguished, and the distress occasioned by the annual invasion of Attica and the pertinacity of the Peloponnesian war had greatly increased its numbers and influence. In the “Clouds,” Aristophanes represents the prejudices of the reactionists. During the war with Sparta and her league an increased demand had grown up among the Athenian youth for a larger measure of education and other accomplishments. Even in our own days we have ample proof of the hostility excited in some quarters, by attempts to give systematic instruction to the multitude. A few years ago it was gravely alleged, and that too by persons neither uncharitable nor unkind, that teach-

ing reading to the poorer classes would lead to disaffection, if not to revolution. Reading has been proved to be innoxious. But it is still argued that education must either be confided to a class, or left to volunteers. To allow the State to become the national educator would involve the ruin of the social system. At Athens, in the fifth century before our era, ignorance was much denser and more pervasive than it is in England in the nineteenth century. Prejudice and intolerance were accordingly much more fierce, and the order of men who undertook to instruct the people were regarded with even deeper hatred and alarm. The Sophists were public tutors, although not so in any national or even very extended sense of the term. They offered instruction, and, as Mr. Grote has shown, on very exorbitant terms, to all who could afford to pay them for it. Whether they taught well or ill—whether their lessons improved or corrupted their pupils—we are not now to inquire. It is enough to know that their pretensions to impart knowledge earned for them an evil repute with the party to which the comic poets generally belonged. It was an evil day for Athens, said the reactionists, when these wrangling pedants crossed her borders. Are we better, are we half as good as the men who fought at Marathon, in the good old times when the Athenian seaman knew nothing more than to call for his barley-cake, and cry yo-ho? We have seen that Socrates was intimately connected in popular estimation with the order of Sophists. "Certain it is," says Mr. Grote, "that if, in the middle of the Peloponnesian war, any Athenian had been asked, 'Who are the principal Sophists in your city?' he would have named Socrates among the first;" since he was at once personally unpopular and eminent as an intellectual teacher. In some respects indeed his position was even less favourable than that of a Prodicus, a Hippias, or a Protagoras. For, although the more eminent Sophists were often acrimonious rivals, and derided one another's teaching as eagerly as any scraphic and irrefragable doctors of the schools ten centuries later, they at least belonged to a common order, and sometimes made common cause against

hostile ignorance; whereas Socrates, both in his direct assaults upon them, and in his gratuitous lessons, endured single-handed the brunt both of learned and vulgar calumny, without, as appears on his trial, deriving any very effective aid from his proper adherents. In fact, with a few striking exceptions—the loyal Plato, Xenophon, and Eucleides and others—the pupils whom he taught were either soon weary of his lessons, or resorted to them only for an especial purpose—the wish to improve themselves, not in ethics, but in dialectics. For it needed not intellects as shrewd and penetrating as those of the men of Athens, to perceive that of all the methods of dialectic training followed by the Sophists, none would bear a moment's comparison with the brief, sharp, and pregnant interrogatories of the son of Sophroniscus. It was an organon that, once acquired, would do the learners of it yeoman's service in the combats of the assembly, or before the benches of the dicasts. What but a closely-welded and invincible catena of questions forms the panoply of Demosthenic eloquence? The Athenian mob were the most impatient of audiences. They abhorred set-speeches. They would not listen to common-place. They would have hissed Cicero off the berna in five minutes. They would have cried "Question" to Burke, ere he had unfolded any one of his arguments. What does the maunderer mean, they would have asked indignantly, by his philosophy and his general principles? Are we to stay here all day, and perhaps be too late for the horse-races, or the procession of the Canephoræ, while he fetches up all his precedents, or paves the way for all his conclusions? No. Give us a few pungent queries, and a few condensed pleas, and then put the business to vote. The orations of Demosthenes are the most Socratic samples of eloquence; and it was to acquire the art or knack of driving an opponent upon the horns of inextricable dilemmas, that his richer and more ambitious pupils resorted to the teaching of Socrates. When the mystery was once learnt, they applied it to the assembly, and left to humbler or more patient auditors the lessons which would render the hearers wiser and better, rather than cleverer men.

But if many of the more distinguished scholars of Socrates were but feebly attached to their great master, there can be little doubt but that, during the thirty years of his public ministration, he had laid up for himself among the vulgar large stores of unpopularity. This was an almost inevitable consequence of his mode of life and of argumentation. We have noticed the entire publicity of the first, and we have alluded to the brisk interrogation and cunning gladiatorial fence of the second. The severe moral purity of his doctrines would not heal the wounds which his sharp ratiocination inflicted on indolence and self-love. In all assemblages of men the majority take up their opinions on trust, and neither doubt nor believe earnestly. With some, the mere existence of a creed is sufficient warrant for its truth. Others demand merely a liberty to substitute their own fancies for principles. Few are willing to probe either the shallows of their knowledge, or the depths of their ignorance. But such are precisely the persons who most deeply resent the intrusion of a Socrates. Nothing annoys them more than attempts to dissect their prejudices, or to expose the sandy foundation of their current maxims. Again, among persons comparatively instructed much sciolism prevails, and these, having a show of knowledge, are even more reluctant than the wholly ignorant to be brought into the presence of reason and truth. The race which Glaucon represents is even less tolerant than that of which Strepsiades is the exponent. To judge by the Memoranda of Xenophon and the Dialogues of Plato, Socrates can hardly have taken a walk to Piræus, or sauntered under the porticoes of a temple, or sat up all night at a supper-party, without adding to the number of his foes. Nor would the pain of their discomfiture be at all assuaged by an avowal from Socrates of his belief in a divine mission. It was not only infinite loss to be deprived of the comforts of ignorance, but dishonour to them for a mere craftsman of the tribe Antiochis to possess an oracle and a daemon of his own. We can therefore hardly wonder that Socrates at length centered in his own person the rays of hatred which had

before been diffused over the entire corps of Sophists. Against the latter they had some remedy, or at least some consolation. If the pupil had been incompetently taught by Hippias, Hippias was a person liable to be sued before the dicasts for a breach of articles. If he could not understand the lessons of Prodicus, Protagoras, for half a talent, would comfort him with the assurance that Prodicus was a blockhead. But it was impossible to put Socrates into court. In the first place, he professed to have himself no positive knowledge, and, in the next, he had not charged a single mina for his company. He was so provokingly cool, rational, and virtuous, that Aristophanes could not laugh him down, and Thrasymachus durst not beat him.

Before we proceed to trace the fatal result of these causes of rankling enmity to Socrates, we must notice more particularly his claims to the possession of a divine or warning voice, and to an oracle especially vouchsafed him. For, although many of the Grecian sages in earlier times had either pretended, like Epimenides, to an immediate intercourse with the gods, or had been distinguished, like Lycurgus, by the Delphian priestess, yet both these were claims to a divine influence asserted in a mythic age, and essentially differed in their nature from the oracle and the daemon of Socrates.

The response of the oracle to the question, whether any one was wiser than the son of Sophroniscus, is so well authenticated as to deserve the appellation of a fact, and remarkable enough to be classed with the few mysteries or miracles which history records but cannot explain. The question was put by the philosopher's intimate friend and enthusiastic admirer, Chærephon, and the well-known reply was—that no other man was wiser. That Socrates himself was from first to last firmly persuaded of the authenticity of the oracle appears both by its effect upon his own moral nature, and by his circumstantial appeal to it in his defence before the dicasts. For, although the confirmation of the fact would tend rather to irritate than to conciliate his judges, he offered, at that critical moment, when death, exile, or acquittal were trembling in the scale, to produce the testimony of a brother of Chære-

phon, Chærephon himself being dead, to attest the reality of the question and the answer. With the answer itself, when originally announced to him, he dealt, as became his wonted sobriety, with caution and yet with reverence. The assertion of eminent and singular wisdom at first greatly perplexed him, since he believed himself to possess no wisdom on any subject, great or small. After much meditation and a severe mental conflict, he proceeded to test the accuracy of the priestess by measuring his own wisdom with the wisdom of other men. For his experiment he selected a leading politician, and, since at Athens there were no hereditary legislators, we may infer that he picked out a practical and veteran statesman. He put searching questions; he endeavoured to detect some leading principle, something that, transcending empiricism, would amount to wisdom; and the subject of his experiment turned out a mere "Politick Would-be." He extended his investigations from the men of particular arts to the men of universal assumption; from the philosophers of the old cosmical school to the all-professing Sophists; and he came to the conclusion that the oracle was in the right—for those whom he interrogated were the seeming wise, and their shows and semblances of wisdom were unequal to the test which he applied to them. Of the nature of the "premonitory voice" which guided, at least after middle life, all the actions of Socrates, Mr. Grote gives the following account:

"The second of the characteristics of Socrates was his persuasion of a special religious mission, restraints, impulses, and communications sent to him by the gods. Taking the belief in such supernatural intervention generally, it was indeed noway peculiar to Socrates: it was the ordinary faith of the ancient world, insomuch that the attempts to resolve phenomena into general laws were looked upon with a certain disapprobation, as indirectly setting it aside. And Xenophon accordingly avails himself of this general fact in replying to the indictment for religious innovation of which his master was found guilty, to affirm that the latter pretended to nothing beyond what was included in the creed of every pious man. But this is not an exact statement of the matter in debate; for it steers over

at least, if it does not deny, that speciality of inspiration from the gods, which those who talked with Socrates (as we learn even from Xenophon) believed, and which Socrates himself believed also. Very different is his own representation, as put forth in the defence before the dikastery. He had been accustomed constantly to hear, even from his childhood, a divine voice—interfering, at moments when he was about to act, in the way of restraint, but never in the way of instigation. Such prohibitory warning was wont to come upon him very frequently, not merely on great but even on small occasions, intercepting what he was about to do or to say. Though later writers speak of this as the genius or *dæmon* of Socrates, he himself does not personify it, but treats it merely as a 'divine sign, a prophetic or supernatural voice.' He was accustomed not only to obey it implicitly, but to speak of it publicly and familiarly to others, so that the fact was well known both to his friends and to his enemies. It had always forbidden him to enter into public life; it forbade him, when the indictment was hanging over him, to take any thought for a prepared defence; and so completely did he march with a consciousness of this bridle in his mouth, that when he felt no check, he assumed that the turning which he was about to take was the right one. Though his persuasion on the subject was unquestionably sincere, and his obedience constant, yet he never dwelt upon it himself as anything grand or awful, or entitling him to peculiar deference, but spoke of it often in his usual strain of familiar playfulness. To his friends generally it seems to have constituted one of his titles to reverence, though neither Plato nor Xenophon scruple to talk of it in that jesting way which doubtless they caught from himself. But to his enemies and to the Athenian public it appeared in the light of an offensive heresy—an impious innovation on the orthodox creed, and a desertion of the recognised gods of Athens."

The tendency, if not the purpose, of Mr. Grote's History is to vindicate the Athenian people from the aspersions so liberally bestowed upon them by writers, who, like Mr. Mitford, either wilfully or ignorantly assailed them. With all his reverence for Socrates, Mr. Grote is not unmindful of what is due to Socrates's countrymen: and, while he exhibits all the injustice of the verdict which condemned him, he states more than one extenuating cause for the prejudices of his judges. We have already shown how un-

popular the doctrines and demeanour of Socrates were likely to render him with the majority of his fellow-citizens. His behaviour on his trial was not calculated to remove hostile prejudices; it seemed indeed intended rather to perplex and irritate the jury. Not only were the Grecian orators permitted and accustomed to appeal directly to the feelings of the judges, but the defendant himself was allowed a histrionic licence utterly at variance with our notions of the decorum and sobriety of justice. Mr. Phillips's defence of Courvoisier would have excited no comment from an Athenian bench. Burke's dagger and Lord Chat-ham's crutch and flannels would have been deemed as the proper "getting-up" of an effective defence. The prisoner at the bar was expected to weep, to rend his garments and his hair, to beat his breast, to be clad in the rags of Telephus, to speak in the vein of Edipus or Orestes, to bring into court his friends, his parents, his wife, and his children, clad in the garb of woe, and supplicating with tears and loud exclamations in his behalf. Of all this luxury of woe Socrates deprived the dikasts. He declined a written defence; he forbade his friends to solicit the jury; his demeanour was calm and even cheerful; he kept his children out of court; he even refused Xantippe her lawful privilege of scolding the bench. Nor was this all. His apology was a defiance—the accused looked and spoke as if he were the prosecutor of the dikasts. Instead of seeking to extenuate, he re-affirmed and gloried in the misdemeanours imputed to him; they, and not he, had corrupted the youth of Athens; they, and not he, had dishonoured the gods of the state; they had inculcated disrespect to parents, indifference to the commonwealth, and disregard of the eternal laws of justice and truth. It is wonderful that the irritable Athenians, who had condemned their generals in the hour of victory, who had banished their champions in the Persian war, should have tolerated, for thirty years, their searching and inflexible monitor. It is, perhaps, even more extraordinary, that he should have been condemned by a small majority of five or six judges, and not by the unanimous voice of the bench.

Our object, in the preceding remarks, has been to direct attention to Mr. Grote's chapters "on Socrates and the Sophists," rather than to anticipate any portion of them; it will be fully answered if we shall induce our readers to turn with expectation and interest to the most original and effective sections of the most comprehensive of recent historical works. Our brief outline of the contents of these chapters would, however, be still less complete than it is, were we to omit the following accurate summary of the Socratic method of philosophising.

"Thus perished," Mr. Grote concludes, "the 'parens philosophiæ'—the first of ethical philosophers, the man who opened to science both new matter, alike copious and valuable—and a new method, memorable not less for its originality and efficacy than for the profound philosophical basis on which it rests. Though Greece produced great poets, orators, speculative philosophers, historians, &c. yet other countries, having the benefit of Grecian literature to begin with, have nearly equalled her in all these lines, and surpassed her in some. But where are we to look for a parallel to Sokrates, either in or out of the Grecian world? The cross-examining elenchus, which he not only first struck out, but wielded with such matchless effect and to such noble purposes, has been mute ever since his last conversation in the prison: for even his great successor Plato was a writer and lecturer, not a colloquial dialectician. No man has ever been found strong enough to bend his bow; much less, sure enough, to use it as he did. His life remains as the only evidence, but a very satisfactory evidence, how much can be done by this sort of intelligent interrogation; how powerful is the interest which it can be made to inspire; how energetic the stimulus which it can apply in awakening dormant reason and generating new mental power.

"It has been often customary to exhibit Socrates as a moral preacher, in which character probably he had acquired to himself the general reverence attached to his name. This is indeed a true attribute, but not the characteristic or salient attribute, nor that by which he permanently worked on mankind. On the other hand, the philosophers of the new academy, who considered Socrates either as a sceptic or as a partisan of systematic negation, misinterpreted his character and mistook the first stage of his process. About physics he was indeed more than a sceptic; he

thought that man could know nothing. But respecting the topics which concern man and society Sokrates was completely the reverse. This was the field which the gods had expressly assigned, not merely to human practice, but to human study and acquisition of knowledge; a field wherein, with that view, they managed phenomena on principles of constant and observable sequence, so that every man who took the requisite pains might know them. He thought—and on this fundamental conviction all his missionary impulse hinges—that every man not only might know these things, but ought to know them; that he could not possibly act well unless he did know them; and that it was his imperious duty to learn them as he would learn a profession; otherwise he was nothing better than a slave, unfit to be trusted as a free and accountable man. Sokrates felt persuaded that no man could behave as a just, temperate, courageous, pious, patriotic agent, unless he taught himself to know correctly what justice, temperance, courage, piety, patriotism, &c. really were. He was possessed with the truly Baconian idea that the power of steady moral action depended upon and was limited by the rational comprehension of moral ends and means. But when he looked at the minds around him he perceived that few or none either had any such comprehension or had ever studied to acquire it; yet at the same time every man felt persuaded that he did

possess it, and acted confidently upon such persuasion. Here then Sokrates found that the first outwork for him to surmount was that ‘universal conceit of knowledge without the reality,’ against which he declares such emphatic war Sokrates went to work in the Baconian manner and spirit, bringing his cross-examining process to bear as the first condition of all further improvement upon these rude, self-begotten, incoherent generalisations which passed in men’s minds for competent and directing knowledge. But he, not less than Bacon, performs this analysis, not with a view to finality in the negative, but as the first stage towards an ulterior profit, as the preliminary purification, indispensable to future positive result. In the physical sciences, to which Bacon’s attention was chiefly turned, no such result could be obtained without improved experimental research, bringing to light facts new and yet unknown; but on those topics which Sokrates discussed the elementary data of the inquiry were all within the hearer’s experience, requiring only to be pressed upon his notice, affirmatively as well as negatively, together with the appropriate ethical and political end, in such manner as to stimulate within him the rational effort requisite for combining them anew upon consistent principles. The elenchus, as Sokrates used it, was animated by the truest spirit of positive science, and formed an indispensable precursor to its attainment.”

THE BARONIAL AND ECCLESIASTICAL ANTIQUITIES OF SCOTLAND.*

(With two Plates.)

WHILST Scotland has been distinguished by the learning of her scholars, by the profundity of her moral philosophers, and the persevering researches of her scientific inquirers—whilst her *paupera regna* have been illustrated by reports upon the agriculture and statistics of all her counties,—she has comparatively neglected her local antiquities, and has scarcely let the world know that she possessed any architecture. With regard to the abbeys which formerly studded the land, it might have been

supposed that Knox (according to the vulgar but illfounded story) had so effectually instigated their destruction that not one stone had been left upon another. The castles have been scarcely heard of except when peeping from the tufted trees, or shrouded in the morning mist. Yet now at last we learn that Scotland is rich in remains of ancient architecture, both ecclesiastical and secular, and that discovery is made by an Englishman.

All the engravings that have heretofore been published, by Grose, Car-

* The Baronial and Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Scotland. Illustrated by Robert William Billings and William Burn. 4to. (XLVI. Parts published out of Sixty.) Each part containing four steel plates, with occasional wood-engravings, four of which accompany the present article.

donnel, Cordiner, Fittler, &c. have been generally incorrect, or mere pretty pictures, with the exception of two works for which Sir Walter Scott wrote the descriptions, the *Border* and the *Provincial Antiquities of Scotland*, and they relate only to a limited range of subjects. Scotchmen themselves, who take an interest in their architectural monuments, acknowledge that they were imperfectly acquainted both with the number and the distinctive character of the examples which Mr. Billings has brought into one view.

He has opened a new mine, and is now working to better purpose in Caledonia than many do in California.

The task which this artist has undertaken, he intends to perform thoroughly, by giving one or more views of every ancient building of importance now remaining in Scotland. This comprehensive design has already received the warm commendation of two of our most influential contemporaries; the writers in whose pages have availed themselves of the wide range of subject which Mr. Billings submits to review, to derive such general results both in the architectural and in the ecclesiastical history of Scotland as have hitherto been wholly deficient. In the *Quarterly Review* of June 1849 is an article entitled, "*Scottish Abbeys and Cathedrals*," which comprises a masterly summary of the early ecclesiastical annals of Scotland, suggested partly by Mr. Billings's plates, and partly by the valuable series of monastic chartularies which have been edited for the Bannatyne Club, under the editorial care of Mr. Cosmo Innes. In *Blackwood's Magazine* for August 1850, another writer has surveyed at less extent, but with much perspicuity and precision, the chief features of Scottish architecture, supplying that comparison with the styles now familiar to English antiquaries which is best calculated to render the study interesting to southern readers. In the brief space we are now able to devote to the subject, we shall avail ourselves not only of Mr. Billings's work, but of its results as developed in the excellent essays to which we have referred.

The Ecclesiastical Architecture of Scotland, down to a certain period, is identical with that of England: but, after the resistance made to English

dictation and supremacy, at the close of the thirteenth century, had thrown Scotland into dependence upon France, from that time its architecture was materially modified by continental forms.

To a colonisation from the South, which the *Quarterly Review* traces from several causes, but more especially from the influence of the Anglo-Saxon princess St. Margaret, is to be attributed the English or "Norman" character of the oldest churches of Scotland.

"St. Margaret died in 1093, having seen only the beginnings of the reformation for which she laboured. But the pious work was continued by the three kings her sons—the meek Edgar, the fierce Alexander, the saintly David. The great aim of all these princes, as of their mother, was to assimilate the Scottish Church to the English. St. Margaret had a monk of Durham for her chaplain; the English primate, Lanfranc, was her chosen counsellor and spiritual father; and it was with Benedictines from Canterbury that she peopled her foundation of Dunfermline. Treading in their mother's footsteps, Edgar and Alexander took for their ghostly adviser the great St. Anselm—Lanfranc's successor on the throne of Canterbury, preferred English priests to their bishoprics, and filled their religious houses with English monks. St. David pursued the same policy even still more strenuously; and so nearly completed what his predecessors began, that the kings who reigned after him found little left to 'Anglicise.' So 'thorough' was this ecclesiastical revolution, that the Scottish church was not so much reformed after the Southern example, as gradually overgrown by an English church transplanted to the northern hills, with its clergy, creeds, rites, and institutions."

These circumstances, the proofs of which the *Quarterly Reviewer* supplies in many very interesting details, are reflected in the perfect sameness of ecclesiastical architecture on both sides of Tweed during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, or throughout those styles which we now call Norman and Early-English. It appears upon investigation that Scotland possesses many interesting examples of

the Norman or Romanesque style. The nave of Dunfermline, which was consecrated in 1150, is an impressive monument of this age, bearing in its channeled columns and other features a strong family likeness to Durham and Lindisfarne; "and there is no violence in the conjecture that the same head may have planned, or the same hands have hewn, part of all the three." The conventual churches of Jedburgh and Kelso exist but in broken ruins; but enough of both is spared to show that they were noble examples of the later Romanesque. Two nearly perfect parochial churches of the same age survive at Dalmeny in Lothian, and at Leuchars in Fife, the former apparently in the twelfth century a manor of the Anglo-Norman house of Avenel, the latter a Scottish fief of Sayer de Quincy, Earl of Winchester. They both have semicircular apses, and remind us of some churches which exist in Herefordshire. The magnificent Norman church of St. Magnus in Orkney we noticed on a recent occasion.*

The transition from the Norman to the First Pointed (or Early English) style appears in Scotland at the same period as in the South. The first example is the choir at St. Andrew's, which cathedral was founded in 1162. It is more clearly developed in the older portions of the abbey church of Holyrood, which were erected, as is supposed, before 1174. A few traces of Romanesque linger in the conventual church of Arbroath, founded in 1178; but the cathedral crypt at Glasgow, begun in 1181 and consecrated in 1197, is wholly First Pointed. Many cathedral and monastic churches were built during the latter period in Scotland: but few parochial churches in that style are found to exist. The ruins of Elgin cathedral, one of the most beautiful examples, furnish subjects for Mr. Billings's last-published Part, which has just come to our hands. The Quarterly Reviewer remarks that this was unquestionably the grandest of all the northern minsters. It alone, among the Scottish cathedrals of the thirteenth century, had two western towers. They are now

shorn of their just height, but still they may be seen from far, lifting their bulk above the pleasant plain of Murray.

The High Church of Glasgow, also of this period, is the more worthy of remark, because it has had the good fortune to subsist entire.

The Early English style faded gradually away, and its disappearance has been dated as being nearly concurrent with the death of Henry III. in 1272. On like ground the year 1286 may be assumed in Scotland, where it marks a period of calamitous memory—the close of a long season of peace and prosperity—by the untimely death of the last Alexander. The learned editors of the Ancient Register of Arbroath have not hesitated to declare their opinion that, "regarding the country only in a material point of view, it may be safely affirmed that Scotland at the death of Alexander III. was more civilised and more prosperous than at any period of her existence, down to the time when she ceased to be a separate kingdom in 1707."

"The consequences of this crisis, so far as regards ecclesiastical architecture, were twofold. Henceforth comparatively few buildings arose in the North, and these, with one or two exceptions, were on a meaner scale. In the second place, England, now become an hereditary enemy, no longer supplied models for the sacred edifices beyond the Tweed, which received instead the impress of the new ally of France. In England, the First Pointed was succeeded about 1272 by the Middle Pointed, or Decorated, which obtained for about a century—being supplanted by the Perpendicular, or Third Pointed, whose reign, beginning about 1377, closed only with the Reformation. In Scotland, the Middle Pointed may be said to have occupied the whole period between the death of King Alexander III. in the end of the thirteenth, and the change of religion in the middle of the sixteenth, century. Until the country was finally thrown into the arms of France, on the accession of the first Stuart king in 1371, the Middle Pointed in the North maintained an English character; after that event it gradually assumed a foreign aspect."

Of the Middle Pointed style the favourite example is Melrose, around

* See in the Gentleman's Magazine for May, 1849, p. 503, an extract from the Rev. J. M. Neale's Ecclesiological Notes in the Isle of Man, &c.



CANOPIED SEAT AT DIRLETON CASTLE.



NEWARK CASTLE.

(From the Baronial and Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Scotland.)

which the poetry of Scott has thrown such a world-wide celebrity, now solemnised by the deposit of his honoured dust.

"The character of its architecture—graceful symmetry, lavish profusion of ornament, exquisite delicacy of workmanship—has been familiar to every one since the publication of the *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, which presents the structure in lines so admirably true that they have passed as definitions into the handbooks of the ecclesiologists. It is less generally remembered that, during most part of the century in which this glory of Scottish art was built, Teviotdale was an English county, and the monks of Melrose were liegemen of the English king."

But we must quit the fantastic shapes of ruined aisles and shattered tracery for those which the title of the work before us terms the "*Baronial Antiquities*" of Scotland, that is to say, its castles and palaces. As with the remains of religious architecture, the abundance with which Mr. Billings has brought together whatever is most remarkable in this department of structural art, affords facilities for analysing and generalising such as were previously quite unknown. We shall avail ourselves in this respect of the following passage of the article in *Blackwood*:

"It is evident that there exists in Scotland no castellated building which can be undoubtedly dated to the period anterior to the Pointed architecture—the period, for instance, of Leuchars and Dalmeny churches, and of the White Tower in London, and Bamborough Castle. Of the style which immediately followed this, and was contemporary with the First Pointed in ecclesiastical architecture, there are several remains. They generally consist, as in England, of curtains with flanking round-towers. One of these is the castle of Kildrummy, in the unknown wilds of the upper Don in Aberdeenshire, of the noble proportions and fine old masonry of which few people, we will venture to say, knew anything until they were revealed by Mr. Billings. Another is Caerlaverock, and a third Dirleton. These were in a style exactly the same as the old English baronial, and are brethren to Alnwick and Berkeley—another of the many testimonies to that community in manners and national spirit which pervaded the two nations before the war of Scottish independence. After this event the baronial

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architecture of the two countries spread still further apart than their ecclesiastical. Of the castellated buildings which rose from time to time in Scotland's age of weary trouble and warfare, we may count two distinct classes—the great ranges of buildings which constituted the royal palaces and the fortalices of the chief baronial houses forming one, and the grim isolated peel towers of the lesser aristocratic families the other. The palaces, Stirling, Linlithgow, and Falkland especially, have luxuriant beauties taken from Italian and other foreign types of architecture, which make many of the old baronial halls of England look homespun and provincial. Some of the powerful statesmen of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries were almost able to rival the magnificence and beauty of the royal palaces. Crichton, rising from a tufted hill, upon a bleak distant moor, has peculiarities which seem of Arabic origin, so rich and fantastic are they. Nearly approaching to the same degree of beauty are the Earl's Palace in distant Kirkwall, Castle Campbell, Maybole, Mar's Work in Stirling, Newark, and the more modern part of Caerlaverock. . . . That so much attention should have been devoted to ornamental architecture by the barons of a country so rude and warlike, is a phenomenon in itself worthy of some contemplation."

The fact was that, as in the ecclesiastical buildings, the fashion was taken from France; and the same masons who brought flamboyant tracery to the church windows, introduced the infinite variety of rich and airy outline which crowns the summits of Scotch castles. The French style

"affected height and steepness in all the shapes of roof, window, and chimney, together with much division, clustering, and moulding. But its main peculiarity was, to substitute for the old bastions tall, spiral, rocket-topped turrets. Thus all the stonework of the country bristled up at once with a crop of glittering spikes, which changed the dull face of Scotland, and topped many a bare hill or crag with an oriental-looking crown of spires and decorated chimneys. This style was, as we have said, taken from France, but it was by no means a servile adoption. It was greatly varied and adapted to circumstances by the Scottish artists, who have really had the merit of creating out of it a national style. Glammis and Cawdor are very fair specimens of ancient towers thus decorated. But it is somewhat curious that the very finest instances of these rich oriental-looking clusters should

be found among the bleak granite hills of Aberdeenshire; and that, down to this day, they should have remained almost unnoticed. For richness and beauty of outline, and for a completeness of individual character separating them from other classes of building, we know not any edifices more remarkable than Fyvie, Castle Fraser, Crathes, Tolquhon, and Craigievar."

The castle of Newark (of which a view is extracted in the accompanying Plate), is a more formal and less picturesque structure than many others, yet it affords an example of some of the peculiar characteristics of the later Scottish style. It stands close to the Firth of Clyde, and is almost touched by the Glasgow and Greenock Railway; consequently it is continually in view of thousands of travellers both by land and water.

"It is of two ages of architecture. First, we have the old characteristic square tower of the pristine Scottish mansion. But it has been altered at the time when the rest of the building was erected, for the original loopholes appear to have given way to one or two of the large moulded and canopied windows of the days of Inigo Jones.* Instead of terminating in the usual manner, in a battlement, with a narrow crow-stepped roof rising within it, a wall has been raised flush with the edge of the parapet, pierced with ornamented windows of the class already alluded to. [These appear in the rear of the present view, which shows the upper story of the tower rising above the roof of the opposite wing.] The more modern portions of the building are a fine development of the French style of architecture; and the windows are large and more richly adorned than they are generally to be found in the country mansions of the period, reminding one of Wintoun House, Heriot's Hospital, and some portion of Linlithgow Palace. The long steep roofs, the crow-steps, and the tall chimneys, harmonise with the many turrets, in presenting, especially towards the river, the preponderance of perpendicular lines which gives these old French mansions their peculiar character."

An engraving in our other Plate

shews the highly enriched style of ornament which prevails at Wintoun House, a mansion near Tranent, in Haddingtonshire. It was built by George tenth Lord Seton and third Earl of Wintoun in the year 1620; and his initials form the cipher above the window-head. It shared the ruin of the family in 1715, but has recently been restored.

An angle of the royal palace of Falkland presents us with another characteristic example of the outline of Scottish towers, adorned as it is with the stone cannon, which were a favourite device with the military architects of Scotland, as in the North of England we see the battlements manned with fictitious warders and bowmen. Falkland was a favourite palace of the kings of Scotland through many centuries; but the present remains are not of high antiquity, though picturesque and interesting from the admixture of ecclesiastical and Palladian features.

Our fourth engraving is from Dirleton Castle, itself a gloomy structure of a much earlier age. Its hall, which is now roofless, seems to have been of great size. At its extremity is to be found the only piece of ornament which the edifice supplies, unless perhaps a slender moulding may be so regarded—the canopied seat represented in the woodcut. This design, though not of delicate workmanship, and scarcely equal to the general run of church-work, offers, we may remark, a model much more appropriate for mediæval chimney-pieces than the forms which have been derived from sepulchral canopies.

We must not take leave of Mr. Billings's plates without some few words of congratulation, though the uniform approval which they have received in Scotland may render our praise a mere reiteration. Concurrent testimony has been borne to the spirit and the fidelity of his pencil, to the skill with which he selects striking points of view, and his true antiquarian appreciation of beauties or curiosities in construction

* *Ap[ro]pos* of Inigo Jones, we intended to have taken the present opportunity of examining how far that architect's biographers have been correct in attributing to his personal superintendence the erection or alteration of many buildings in Scotland—a conclusion which we have met with nothing to confirm, and much to controvert; but we find it necessary to defer this subject to another opportunity.



WINDOW HEAD AT WINTOUN HOUSE.



FALKLAND PALACE

(From the Baronial and Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Scotland.)

2010

and ornament. When this series, which has now arrived at three-fourths of its destined extent, shall be fully accomplished, the architectural antiquities of Scotland will have been delineated more thoroughly and far more cheaply (if not so fully in certain favourite

subjects), than those of the southern division of the island were in the Architectural Antiquities of Mr. Britton—a work which, though published in the days of more costly literature, has also ever borne a high value from its intrinsic merit.

SEIZE QUARTIERS OF QUEEN ANNE.

MR. URBAN,

I REDEEM, though somewhat tardily, the promise made long since, and only delayed by accident,* of sending the *seize quartiers* of "great Anna." It is imperfect, inasmuch as I am unable to give the maiden name of Mary the wife of Edward Langford, the clothier; but this hiatus, in the case of a crowned head, may make it appear the more remarkable. Nevertheless, the pedigree is sufficiently gentle to dispel the impertinent gossip of the day, that Her Majesty's "grandmother was a washerwoman." Her ancestry, on the side of her mother, was very respectable, and five out of the eight immediate ancestors were, undoubtedly, entitled to coat-armour, without which we are, in strictness, hardly authorised to use the term of *seize quartiers*.

The Hydes were of a good country gentleman's family, deriving their origin from Cheshire, and appearing in the Visitation of both counties, Wilts and Cheshire.

The Sibells were long settled at Chumbhams, in the parish of Farningham, in Kent, and their pedigree was entered in the Visitation.

Of the origin of the Langfords I am as yet ignorant. The will of Edward Langford, styled gentleman, of Trowbridge, mentions his father as being alive, and speaks of his "friends Sir William Eyre and Sir Walter Hungerford." Two of the witnesses were Thomas Wallis and John Longe, names well known in connection with the clothing trade at Trowbridge.

The will of Henry Hyde states that he was then 68 or upwards, and men-

tions his "great house at Trowbridge, with lands and tenements, &c. at Studley and Hilperton, which he had by his wife Mary." Langford, his father-in-law, must, therefore, have been a man of substance.

As to who William Aylesbury was we have no knowledge, but his marriage seems to prove his gentility, for the Pooles of Saperton were a highly respectable family, and of good standing in Gloucestershire.

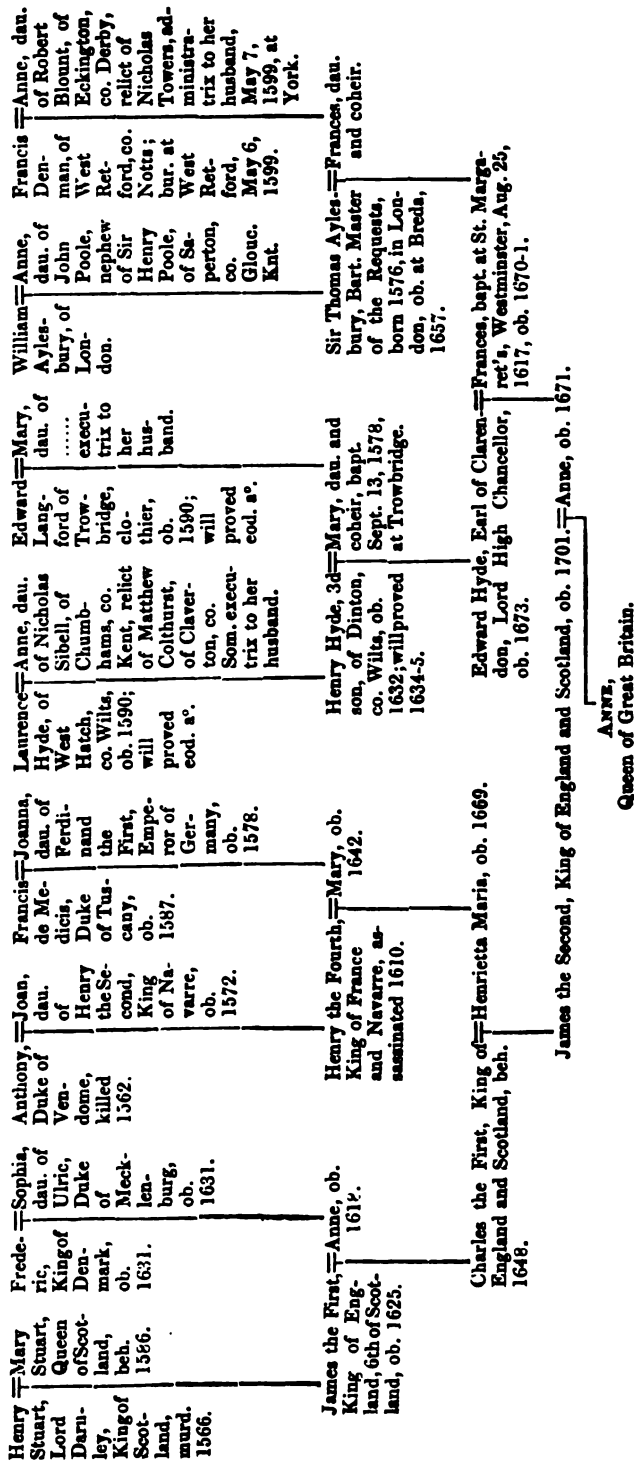
The Denmans of West Retford, in Nottinghamshire, and the Blounts of Eckington, in Derbyshire, and of Kynlet, in Shropshire, were both families of good repute in their counties. I have assumed the marriage of Denman and Blount from the administration at York, in which Anne, the widow, is called "Anne Denman *alias* Towers," and also from an entry of a marriage of Towers and Blount in Vincent's Salop, fo. 96, 97.

With reference to the nonsensical gossip about the ancestry of Queen Anne, and her excellent sister, to which I have before alluded, I may observe that the 24th volume of the *Monthly Magazine*, p. 456, contains somewhat similar tittle-tattle. It is there affirmed that "he," Lord Clarendon, "married the widow of a brewer, who had employed him professionally as a lawyer. This widow had been a poor Welch servant-girl, married to the brewer." I marvel that Miss Agnes Strickland should have permitted this historical truth to have escaped her vigilant researches for *facts* in depreciation of the sister-sovereigns.

Yours, &c. L.

* See in the *Magazine* for May 1849 a table of the *Seize Quartiers* of Queen Elizabeth and King James I.; and one of those of King Edward VI. in August 1849.

THE SEIZE QUARTIERS OF QUEEN ANNE.



NOTES OF THE MONTH.

Discovery of an early Norman Roll at Paris—Coins of Flanders and Bohemia found in England—Proposed Remedy for ambiguity in the application of English Pronouns—Account of Relics and Antiquities at Oviedo and Leon—Letter improperly attributed to Sir Philip Francis—Sale of Stowe MSS.—Anticipated information about Junius—Inscription on a pew at Weston Turville, Bucks—Portrait of Sir Lumley Skeffington—Recent theological and other publications—Model of the Martyrs' Memorial.

It is stated in the last number of Didron's *Annales Archæologiques*, that M. Leopold Delisle has just discovered AT PARIS, in the national archives, (s. 4824, i.), among the papers of the order of St. Lazare, a considerable fragment of A GREAT ROLL OF THE EXCHEQUER OF NORMANDY, which relates, as is said, to the year 1124. This precious fragment has been communicated to the Society of Antiquaries of Normandy, and will be printed by them after they have completed their reprint of the Norman Rolls edited by Mr. Stapleton, and published in 1840-4 by the Society of Antiquaries of London. This reprint is being edited by M. A. Charma and M. Lechaudé. If the Roll found at Paris really belongs to the year 1124 (24th or 25th Henry I.) it is the most ancient Pipe Roll in existence. The English Pipe Roll, formerly attributed to 5th Stephen, but proved a few years ago, by Mr. Hunter, to belong to 31 Henry I. has hitherto been supposed to be the earliest. The Norman Rolls printed by Mr. Stapleton go no higher than 1180.

Mr. Akerman, Resident Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries, writes to us as follows:—

"Some years since I mentioned in a letter to the Gentleman's Magazine, the fact of the frequent FINDING OF THE GROSS, or Groat, of CHARLES THE BOLD Duke of Burgundy, IN ENGLAND; stating at the same time my belief that we owe the very common occurrence of this coin to the Flemings, who were led by Martin Swart in the army that landed with Simnel to depose Henry the Seventh. Subsequent discoveries tend to strengthen this opinion. I have since observed that the Gross of Charles the Bold has been frequently found in the counties north of London, and this week * I have had brought to me two specimens of the continental Count of the same period, one of Louis Count of Flanders, A.D. 1346-1384, the other of Wenceslaus King of Bohemia, A.D. 1378-1400. They were both found a few weeks since, in Northamptonshire. In size, fabric, and, to all

appearance, in quality, they assimilate to the Gross of Charles the Bold, and, though of a rather earlier mintage, doubtless continued in circulation long after the princes by whose orders they were struck had ceased to reign.

"The Gross of Philip, the father and predecessor of Charles the Bold, has also been found in England, and was doubtless in common circulation with the money of the above-named princes in many parts of the continent. The utilitarian will perhaps smile at these facts, but to the antiquary they will not be without interest."

MR. ARTHUR RIDLEY, who writes from Clevedon, remarks, that "it must be confessed and regretted that our language is peculiarly UNCERTAIN in the MEANING and APPLICATION OF ITS PRONOUNS. The Greek and Roman, and many other languages, in this respect, greatly excel us. But can no remedy be suggested? Must it be always said that in the English language he and she are nobody? That is, if two persons are mentioned in discourse, or in writing, the primary and secondary, the nearest and the more remote, the subject and the object, have both of them to be represented by a single pronoun, by either he or she, and thus cannot fairly or accurately be distinguished, save by the repetition of the nouns or substantives to which the pronouns refer. For instance, if it be said, "Mr. A. told Mr. B. the facts of the case, when he immediately got up and left the room," it may be asked, to which of these persons, Mr. A. or Mr. B., does the pronoun "he" refer? As our language now stands it is impossible to determine. To remedy this inconvenience, I would, with all diffidence and respect, propose this simple method. Whenever two persons are mentioned in speaking or writing, and the pronoun refers to the *primary* person, spell it as it is now spelt; and in speaking do not lay any stress on the pronoun: thus, "Mr. A. told Mr. B. the facts of the case, when he immediately got up and left the room:" the pronoun "he" so spelt, and so spoken, without any stress, should certainly refer to Mr. A.; but in case Mr. B. left the room, then double the final vowel, and stress this letter, and spell it thus: "Mr. A. told Mr. B. the facts of the case,

* Mr. Akerman's letter is dated "24 Feb. 1851."

when *hee* immediately got up and left the room :'' thus spelt in writing, and with a stress laid upon this vowel in speaking, no mistake could arise, if it were understood that the pronoun so marked must be referred to the *secondary* person, Mr. B. This doubling of the final letter of the pronoun might be applied to every case, and to every gender of the pronouns; to the neuter pronoun *it*, and also to the demonstrative pronouns, *this* and *that*, and to the relative pronoun *who*, if needed; and this distinction might be effected without doubling the final letter, simply by marking it as accented, which would without repetition effect this desirable object."

We have been favoured with the following EXTRACT FROM THE JOURNAL OF A LADY skilled in ANTIQUITIES, who has lately been travelling IN SPAIN. The account she gives of some interesting but little known relics at OVIEDO and LEON, and her general remarks upon that country, will be read with great pleasure.

"AT OVIEDO they have a set of relics as famous in the annals of superstition as those of Santiago. Mr. Ford informs us that these relics were sent from Jerusalem to Africa, thence to Carthage, Seville, Monte Sacro, and finally to Oviedo. They are preserved in a very small, curious, ancient chapel, hidden in the walls of the cathedral. When I was at Amiens the famous Dr. Rigolot put into my hands a miniature of one of the early kings of France, of beautiful and extraordinary workmanship. He called it enamel, I called it mosaic. After a long talk he asked me, as I had been in Italy, whether I had seen the famous cross of Ovieto, which is a fine city sixty miles north of Rome. 'No,' I said, 'and I am quite sure none was there, for a most noted antiquary accompanied me in all my peregrinations at and around that city.' Rigolot was very much surprised. Many times since I have seen reference in our authors to this cross, and been greatly annoyed to think whether it had escaped me at Ovieto. Turning to Ford's article on Oviedo, it immediately struck me that this was Rigolot's cross, and the moment the lights were held before it, and the chorister boy pronounced 'Cruz de la Victoria,' I saw the mistake of our antiquaries, and that their famous cross so continually cited was never at Ovieto in Italy, but is safe in the Camera Santa at Oviedo in the Asturias, where I trust it ever will remain as a true relic and symbol of the noblest patriotism.

"The mountains of Asturias were peopled by a stern, hardy race of shepherds, who were the first to repel the locust hordes of Moors who overran the peninsula. Palayo

their leader determined to give the Moors battle at Causas. The night before the fight a simple oak cross (in Latin form) appeared to him, and fell from Heaven (so says the tradition), and with this in his hand he faced and conquered the Moors. This cross, thenceforward called *de la Victoria*, was sent, say all the Spanish authors (at what time they do not affirm) to Gauson, four leagues from Oviedo, to be encased in its present curious and costly adornments, which are the following, as I discovered from some few pieces that are wanting. The wood was coated with a thin layer of gold or silver gilt. Upon this was raised an infinity of small divisions or compartments, of the same material, a quarter of an inch high, all of the same height, and forming a pattern. These divisions were then filled with a vitreous matter of different colours, for the most part sombre, and the surface became perfectly smooth. The divisions are so thin that they only appear like a fine thread of gold, running in tracery over the vitreous surface. The other adornments of this cross are uncut precious stones, rock crystals, and pearls, all of no great value. Two canons are present during the exhibition of the relics. Heretic as I was, nothing could exceed their attention. Many things were taken out and down for my particular inspection. They were quite delighted that I was pleased, and asked my opinion about many things. They asked if I drew, informing me that I might copy any thing I wished; a most extraordinary favour. Of the other reliquaries many are most curious and most ancient. They are more curious as specimens of early fine art than costly. One thing I must mention. In the middle of the small chamber is a very large, square, plain chest, containing they know not what, as it has never been opened: it is covered with plating of silver, which is etched in the Niello style. The whole of the drawings of human figures are barbarous, and the greater part of the objects I must regard as workmanship foreign to Spain. Before departure I was presented with one of the official documents respecting the relics, and found at page 1, that nothing was to be given for the inspection. Every day, after 9 o'clock mass, it is considered a duty to show the relics to any persons who shall there present themselves. One of the chorister boys always attends to light the candles as an honour to the relics, besides that the chamber is so dark that they could not otherwise be seen. The child, who appeared to be a favourite with the canons, tells the history of each relic, and I heard one of them say to the boy (looking at me), 'Now do your

best and speak prettily.' On leaving I put a pexta (10d.) into each hand of the child, which he refused till the canons permitted him to accept them as a remembrance of an English lady.

"Since landing at Vigo I have never found a person who had the smallest knowledge of antiquities or natural history. Arrived at Oviedo and my letters of introduction presented, I soon discovered an antiquarian trio. Two of them, whom I saw, told me they were laughed at as insane, and delighted they were to see me. One was a great bookman. I did not see him. The second was a local antiquary. He knew the history of every stone in the place. His son was a beautiful draughtsman, and would accompany me in a morning's excursion to an old church. It was agreed, if possible, that he should send me to Madrid as good a copy as he could make of the Cross of Victory, but he said great was the difficulty, as no one was ever left in the holy chamber alone. One of the canons would be obliged to attend during the progress of the drawing. Though a gentleman's son, he quite willingly accepted my offer of payment. The third gentleman had a large but not a valuable collection of coins, and some other relics. He put before me a magnificent celt, to know what it was, as no one there could tell. It was the usual bronze hatchet, shaped at the tool end. The other end or handle terminated in a prolonged sort of groove, that is to say, it was a plain straight piece of bronze, just turned up at the edges, leaving a groove perhaps three-quarters of an inch wide. The length of the groove was about three inches. Between the groove and hatchet part were two eyes or rings, of the usual size, one on each side. The instrument was perfectly straight. I immediately questioned the gentleman on the vestiges of inhabitants prior to the Romans. He said they had none whatever. However, I do not take his word for that. At Madrid of course there are many really well-informed persons. The curator of the great numismatic collection has written a work upon various branches of antiquities and the fine arts.

"There was now no difficulty in reaching Leon as I thought. The diligence and omnibus went every four days; the mail every night at eleven, which I was delighted to think would just bring me by day-break to that scenery which I had traversed in the dark. I joyfully paid the very dear fare. In this journey of upwards of sixty miles they have six fresh relays of seven mules and horses. Every night the moon had been so lovely that I was sure I should see something delight-

ful even at night. When I entered the mail I found it a purgatory. It was a stout excellent French cabriolet, with open front, which however against sun or snow could be closed by blinds, but there was an apron and projecting roof, so I had nothing to fear for the night. There was a second passenger. The dirty but civil conductor, or guard, took the centre place, which was his right, and we were just as in the pillory. I never in my life suffered so much, for I could not move an inch. I had prepared myself by sleeping all the afternoon, but the moon was hardly visible. There was a hazy indication of heat, and I nodded away, till, by instinct, I awoke just after day-break, at the very spot where day-break dawned on my *vice versa* excursion. I found myself gaining the heights of Pajares, with the noble road guarded by parapets from the precipices below, where murmured a gentle stream. The verdure and foliage of the steep mountain acclivities were truly beautiful. As we advanced step by step a chaos of mountain-tops and peaks began to appear in a sort of amphitheatre round Pajares. The sun was not brilliant; still these barren summits looked like glaciers, while all the declivities were wooded down to the rivulet, which in winter is a furious torrent. I could not with my best efforts help dozing, but every quarter of an hour I awoke to some new and wonderful change, for on the Leon side, which I had before passed at night, I soon found that the lovely, beautiful, and grand scenery from Oviedo to Pajares was changed into the wild and sublime. The whole descent on the Leon side is through wonderful rocky defiles, which from time to time swell into vast amphitheatres of naked rocks, to which you can see no outlet. This is a night which I shall never forget. The magnificent road along which we traversed was engineered two hundred years ago, and to this day its equal cannot be found. We then entered ten miles of waste barren plain, which leads to Leon. Mr. Ford says there is a by-road affording still finer scenery.

"Nothing can be more disagreeably situated, on a monotonous plain, than Leon, but its old walls are very curious and well preserved, partly Roman, partly early Christian, partly mediæval; the town (of 5,000 population), once the capital of Old Castile, is now a truly miserable place, and must ever have been a satire on its very wealthy clergy. I am happy to learn that since they have been stripped of their riches, and the monkish orders suppressed, things are assuming a better aspect. Leon contains two most remarkable churches; the first, San Isidro,

of high antiquity, the main building being what we call Saxon, with many curious specimens of architecture. It has been Gothicised : commenced in fine style and never completed. But the jewel of the building was a most ancient chapel with fresco ceiling, the burial-place of many of the kings of Leon. The French tore open every tomb, seized crowns and sceptres, and threw the bones to the dogs. The clergy collected the ashes, which they have placed in chests painted white, with a trumpety gilt border. The chapel walls they have covered with a shabby crimson flock paper. The only true relic now remaining is an ivory crucifix : the cross was covered with very fine, close-set relief, something like Chinese work, the interstices being filled with gold, of which only a trifle remains, which made a sort of in-laying. The Saviour is a miserable sculpture ; but, as I have seen on many crosses in this country, the feet are nailed separate. It bears an inscription of Ferdinand and Sancha (his queen). The saying is, that it was attached to Ferdinand's horse's head when he engaged the Moors. In the relic room they had nothing remarkable, but, ' Perhaps I should like to see the cross,' said a chorister boy ; ' I will fetch the key.' With difficulty he lifted out a large leather case. How shall I describe its contents ? I do not believe that such another costly, precious, elegant article can exist in the world. The boys and sacristan were quite insensible to its merits, and no one in the town seemed to know anything about it. This magnificent object must have been manufactured by a first-rate artist in Spain's very best days. The foot, probably the most solid part, has been carried off, and a modern one replaces it ; on that rests an exquisite piece of tabernacle work. Thence proceeds the Latin cross. The whole may stand more than three feet high. There was first prepared a plain cross of burnished gilt silver as a ground ; all the adornments are of raised frosted silver, consisting of tracery, filigree work, and fine rich mouldings. Here and there are sunk medallions in alto-relief, sacred subjects, of exquisite design and workmanship, solid dead gold relieved in places with burnishing. The gold Christ in the centre has been replaced by one silver gilt. The whole is as if it came from the artist's hand to-day. The altar of this church is simply beautiful. The host (" his Majesty," as it or he is called here) is always exposed ; a silver angel in adoration kneels on each side. In the sacristy is one of the finest enamels I ever beheld, apparently forming a suite with the great one at Granada. In vain I tried to purchase it of the prior.—E. W."

W. J. S. directs our attention to a LETTER printed in our Magazine for April, 1847 (p. 375), copied from an original among the papers of Sir Andrew Mitchell in the British Museum, and ATTRIBUTED by a Correspondent to Mr. (afterwards SIR PHILIP) FRANCIS. " Having compared," continues W. J. S. " the handwriting of the letter in question with some others by the same hand, addressed to Mr. Grenville in 1764, I have reason to believe that it was written by Dr. Francis, the translator of Horace, and father of the late Sir Philip Francis." We are much obliged for this correction. Our Correspondent's judgment in such a matter may be relied upon.

IN THE ATHENÆUM of the 15th Feb. we find the following : " The STOWE MSS. including the unpublished Diaries and Correspondence of George Grenville, have been bought by Mr. Murray, of Albemarle Street,—not from Lord Ashburnham, but from the trustees of the Duke of Buckingham. The Ashburnham MSS. included the Astle, Irish, and other collections ; while the MSS. bought by Mr. Murray include the family correspondence, the diaries, and other papers of importance from 1742 to 1800. The Grenville Diary reveals, it is said, the secret movements of Lord Bute's administration,—the private histories of Wilkes, and Lord Chatham,—and the features of the early madness of George III. ; while the Correspondence exhibits Wilkes, we are told, in a new light, and reveals (what the Stowe Papers were expected to reveal) something of moment about JUNIUS. The Correspondence will form, it is thought, about four volumes, and will be ready to appear among our next winter's novelties."

* * * informs us that the following motto is carved upon the upper part of a seat in the north aisle of Weston Turville church, Bucks :

FAITHN
OTEXER
CISEDRO
ONEWA
XETHSI
CKE
ANNOD
OMINI
1578.

Which is of course to be read, " FAITH NOT EXERCISED, SOONER WAXETH SICK. ANNO DOMINI, 1578." Our correspondent suggests that this inscription might have some connection with the faith in Protestant principles called into exercise in times distinguished by the excommunication of Queen Elizabeth in 1570, the Bartholomew massacre in 1572, and the great dearth in

1574; or that it might be allusive to the suppression of the religious discussions called "exercises" in 1577. To us it seems a mere religious motto deemed to be in character with the sacredness of the building in which it is found, and intended as a wholesome reminder and lesson to those who came thither to perform religious duties.

S. M. writes to us that "Besides the portrait of *Sir Lumley Skeffington*, noticed at p. 200, a caricature likeness of him was published many years ago, representing him in the attitude of dancing; it characterised his manner and general appearance rather happily, and is now, probably, among the scarce prints. Under this was inscribed the line quoted:

Skeffy skipp'd on with his wonted grace.

It was for a time a very attractive exhibition in the shop windows."

Amongst recent works not exactly within our specific purpose, but which we have been invited to notice, we may mention, *The Doctrine of the Cherubim: being an inquiry into the symbolical character and design of the cherubic figures of holy scripture*. By George Smith, F.A.S., 8vo. Longmans, 1850. It is not for us to pass judgment on such a question, but the author has considered his subject fully, and writes with candour, clearness, and reverential feeling. He does not carry us with him in his reasoning, but that is of little moment. We are not theologians, but antiquaries.

The Church in the World, or the Living among the Dead. By the Rev. J. Bainbridge Smith, M.A., sm. 8vo. Rivingtons, 1851, is a little book, half fancy, half fact, by a professor at "King's College, Windsor, Nova Scotia." Its object is to defend the extreme opinions of the high Church party.

Annotations on St. Paul's Epistle to the Hebrews, designed chiefly for the students of the Greek Text. By Thomas W. Peile, D.D., 8vo. Rivingtons, 1851.—A critical dissection of the original text of the Epistle to the Hebrews, "its aim being to uphold the spiritual unity of a baptized people in the bond of Christian perfectness and peace."

The singular Introduction of the English Bible and its consequences, illustrative of the paramount duty and imperative obligation of British Christians to other nations in the present eventful period. Second Edition, with a postscript, 8vo. Hamilton, 1851.—This is a spirited appeal to all Protestants by Christopher Anderson, the author of the *Annals of the English Bible*, to aid in an increased diffusion of the Holy Scriptures, especially

in India. It is full of curious facts, statistical, historical, and biographical. The following are a few of them. The greatest number of Bibles is now printed at Oxford. There has been spent on our vernacular Bible alone considerably more than 4,000,000*l.* sterling since the commencement of the present century. There must be in existence probably more than two copies of it for every soul in Great Britain. The entire dispersion of Bibles and Testaments in English at home and abroad, during the last fifty years, has been about 27,000,000. An edition of Diodati's Italian Bible was printed or printing at Rome during, we suppose, the absence of the Pope. Descendants of John Rogers, the translator of the Bible and proto-martyr in the reign of Mary, exist both in this country and in America. In the latter country are to be found his descendants of the tenth and eleventh generations, and, with a single exception, the eldest son in the family has always been a minister of the gospel. His descendants keep the 4th February, the day of his martyrdom, in devout memorial of their pious ancestor.

Lectures on the four Gospels harmonized. By the Rev. L. Vernon Harcourt. 3 vols. 8vo. Rivingtons. 1851.—It is delightful, in these days of controversy and discord, to meet with such a book as this—full of the truth, not as it is when polluted and defiled by men's traditions, but as it is in Jesus. Calm, temperate, reasonable, never in extremes, it deals out instruction, consolation, and warning in words too simple to be misunderstood, too solemn not to be effective. It is a long time since we met with any work which we could more heartily recommend for use in families.

Amongst works of a less solemn kind we may notice

Horæ Vacivæ: a Thought-book of the wise spirits of all ages and all countries, fit for all men and all hours. Collected, arranged, and edited by James Elmes. 16mo. Longmans, 1851.—A beautiful book of laconics, selected by the author of the *Life of Sir Christopher Wren* and many other works, now almost blind. It is, as he expresses it, a barn full of gleanings, "a spicilegium of golden thoughts of wise spirits." All our noblest writers have been laid under contribution, and the result is an admirable collection. A glance at these pages will often revive a languishing spirit, repress arrogance, strengthen good resolutions, and, amidst weariness and disappointments, give honest counsel and support.

Hildebrand (Pope Gregory VII.) and the excommunicated Emperor. A Tale.

By Joseph Sortain, A.B. sm. 8vo. Longmans, 1851.—Last month we noticed Mr. McCabe's Roman Catholic version of the story of Hildebrand and Henry. Here we have a Protestant tale upon the same subject. As a work of fiction it is put together skilfully, more so than most of our religious novelets—a class of books which we do not regard with much favour, from whatever party they may proceed.

Across the Atlantic. By the author of Sketches of Cantabs. sm. 8vo. Earle, 1851.—A smart book, written with a perpetual anxiety on the part of the writer to be considered witty. He delineates the leading features of Brother Jonathan's character with great severity, and returns home heartily sick of the land of equality.

Directions for the preservation of English Antiquities, especially those of the first three periods. By John Yonge Akerman, Fellow and Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of London. 1850.—A little book written with a good intention and upon a very important subject. What is written is susceptible of simplification and improvement, which will probably be effected in future editions. We would suggest that it should be considered whether a few pages of general directions for preservation and discovery, followed by special instructions respecting the mode of treatment of the specific objects represented in the wood-cuts or otherwise described, would not probably answer the intended purpose better than the classification here adopted. The design is not to enable comparatively ignorant people

to discriminate between the antiquities of the three periods, but to teach them that such and such things are worth preserving, and that they may be preserved by the adoption of certain described means.

Among books for the schoolroom we may mention—

The History of Greece, by Miss Corner. 12mo. Dean.

Papa and Mama's easy Lessons in Geography, by Anna Maria Sergeant. 8vo. Dean.

The former book is excellent. Miss Corner's peculiar facility in the adaptation to youthful minds of the knowledge of the best writers is well known. The other is suited for pupils not sufficiently advanced to appreciate Mrs. Marcet.

We have been much pleased with the well-finished execution of a *Model of the Martyrs' Memorial at Oxford*, which has just been produced by Mr. John Flack, of Scotland Green, Tottenham; whose models of the Waltham and Bristol Crosses, and of a great variety of Fonts, are already well known and well distributed among our architectural friends. This model, which has occupied the ingenious artist during eighteen weeks, is published at the moderate price of one guinea. It stands twenty-seven inches in height.

A History of the Town of Lancaster is announced by the Rev. Robert Simpson, Incumbent of Skerton, who will thankfully receive any materials that may be communicated to him in connection with the subject.

MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

Henrici Quinti, Angliæ Regis, gesta, cum chronicâ Neustriæ, Galliæ, ab anno 1414 ad 1422. Ad fidem codicum manuscriptorum recensuit, chronicam traduxit, notisque illustravit Benjamin Williams, S.A.S. 8vo. Lond. 1850. (Published by the English Historical Society.)—The historical authorities contained in this volume are I. A narrative of the reign of Henry V. written in Latin by a chaplain or priest in attendance upon the army of Agincourt; which narrative was first used for historical purposes by Mr. Sharon Turner in the octavo edition of his History of England during the Middle Ages, and was afterwards in part translated by Sir Harris Nicolas in his History of Agincourt. Of this narrative two MSS. exist; one, the Cottonian MS. Julius E. iv., is the original; the other, which is in the Sloane MS. 1776, is a transcript. The latter sup-

plies some deficiencies which now exist in the original. II. The second work here published, is an extract of all that part of a French chronique compiled by Sir George Chastelain, and now preserved in the public Library at Rouen, which relates to Henry V. III. The editor has printed a translation of that extract from Chastelain's French Chronique which forms No. II. IV. In an Appendix he has also printed a Muster Roll of the army which accompanied Henry V. on his second expedition into France, A.D. 1417; lists of the principal persons killed and wounded at the battle of Beaugé; of towns taken by Henry V.; and of the persons to whose charge he committed them; and of his chief companions at the siege of Meaulx en Brie; and also an extract from another chronicle transcribed in the Sloane MS. before referred to, relating to transactions which

took place near the close of the reign of Henry IV. These historical authorities are illustrated by a variety of useful notes, and the editor has also prefixed some valuable observations upon the character and incidents of the life of our hero-king, Henry V. We do not very well see the propriety of publishing an English translation of No. II. whilst there is no translation of No. I. It seems, however, to be the rule of the English Historical Society to furnish translations of French, but not of Latin; and their books are, generally speaking, so valuable to historical students, that we are always glad to get them without pausing to consider whether their law in this respect is reasonable or the contrary. We hope it is a sign that the Society has more money in hand than it well knows what to do with.

Henry V. will be a favourite with English people as long as Shakspeare and Agincourt are remembered, but there are few of our sovereigns whose reputations have been more damaged by modern historical inquiry. His youthful wildness acquires a character of greater profligacy as its particulars are more carefully investigated; his conduct towards his father and his mother-in-law becomes more indefensible; his war with France more unjustifiable; its horrors and his cruelties more terrible; their consequences more distressing; and yet, such is the perverseness of human attribution of glory, or, perhaps to speak more correctly, such is the power of Shakspeare, that his name stands, and will probably stand for ever, enshrined in the very heart of popular admiration. So strong is our national predilection for this soldier-monarch, that even a grave and no doubt an amiable clergyman has been found ready to do violence to all sober judgment in defence of the unsullied character of the hero of Agincourt. We of course allude to the Rev. Mr. Tyler and his panegyric entitled *Henry of Monmouth*. He maintains, against all comers, the faultlessness of Henry's character, by arguments which are only creditable to his own love of paradox.

The present volume proves Henry V. to have been a bold and daring soldier, and contains a most satisfactory narrative of his achievements. The French chronicle (Nos. II. and III.) is a brief but valuable register; the narrative of the chaplain is more minute, and apparently much more characteristic and candid. The name of the writer does not appear. The editor guesses that he was a Frenchman, but upon very slender reasons. Many of the editor's other remarks in his Preface are entitled to far greater consideration; in-

deed the whole volume is an addition to the materials for English history for which both he and the Society are well entitled to our thanks. It should of course be read in connection with that other recent important publication relating to this reign—Mr. Hunter's tract entitled "*Agincourt*"—noticed in our Magazine for August last.

A Report of the Proceedings of the British Archaeological Association at the fifth general meeting holden in "the faithful city" of Worcester, 1848. Edited by Alfred John Dunkin. London. J. Russel Smith. 1851.—As the principal papers read at this Congress have been printed in the Association's Journal as well as in other periodicals, we do not feel called on to revert to them; but the Association and the people of Worcester should be indebted to Mr. Dunkin for taking the pains to preserve a distinct and full record of the week's sayings and doings. Although only a limited patronage seems conferred on the volume, we mark in it one feature which is particularly pleasing, as it affords another proof that the jealousies which formerly distracted the two archaeological bodies are subsiding. This favourable prognostic appears in the fact that the late presidents both of Institute and of Association patronize Mr. Dunkin's book. For the first time in an archaeological work devoted to the proceedings of one of the bodies, we find associated the names of Lord Northampton and Lord Lonsborough.

Under the head of *Monumental Statistics* are some remarks which are worthy of consideration, not merely by the minor societies, but also by the progenitor at Somerset House. The writer charges them all with neglect of duty in not striving to obtain statistical information on our national monuments. It is observed that "our neighbours 'd'outre manche,' have long had a 'Commission de Statistique Monumental,' and we believe a considerable portion of both France and Belgium has been carefully examined by competent antiquaries, and the position and nature of every object of antiquarian interest duly examined and recorded. It is hopeless any longer waiting for the government to help us to rescue our antiquities from destruction; the rival Associations might knock for ever at the doors of the Treasury for the smallest aid, the answer will inevitably be, 'Vous, vous, disputez.' Let our *savans* shew what our antiquities really are, what they were, and what they are becoming, and we think the self-interest, if not the patriotism, of Englishmen would be excited to their preservation." The writer

explains his notions as to the means proper to accomplish this worthy object; he sees them in a re-organisation of the Association, or in a re-union of the Institute and Association; and, anticipating such an event, he lays down some excellent rules for the organisation of the united forces. Some of the suggestions could be adopted with profit at once; but we pause before we can say we agree with the writer in thinking that his plan would effect the proposed object—namely, the settling the statistics of the ancient national monuments. He has not said how the expenses are to be paid. The scheme to be properly worked would require from 4,000*l.* to 10,000*l.* a-year.

Lavengro; the Scholar, the Gypsy, the Priest. By George Borrow, author of *the Bible in Spain*, &c. 3 vols. 8vo. 1851. —The author informs us that in this work he has endeavoured "to describe a dream, partly of study, partly of adventure;"—a strange indefinite account of a singular and romantic book. Under the threefold aspect indicated by the title-page the work contains, first, an autobiography; secondly, a highly-wrought narrative of personal adventure; and, thirdly, a romance; the three being so intermixed and blended that a chemistry far subtler than any at our command is required to resolve and separate them. "The Scholar" is Lavengro, the Word-master (which is said to be the meaning of that word in Gypsy parlance), otherwise George Borrow; "the Gypsy" is a certain Pharaoh or king of the wanderers called Jasper Petulengro; "the Priest" is a disguised and, we presume, imaginary Romish missionary sent into "the flourishing kingdom of England" to prepare the way for the bull and his Eminence. All these characters are thrown together into a variety of romantic situations, which are described with force and energy, fiction being called in to do the work of exciting an interest when fact grows languid or altogether fails. This is a form of composition which has some advantages. It enables a writer to dash along at a good pace, and to present a narrative constantly flashing, sparkling, and glittering. He can, if he has imagination, excite and bewilder his readers at pleasure. And the way for the reader to enjoy such an autobiographical romance is to treat it as he would an *Ivanhoe* or *Kenilworth*; resign himself to the author, throw overboard old notions of the historic facts which chance to be treated of, and take for granted all that the writer chooses to advance, demanding only that the impressions which are the result of the whole shall not shock or violently

outrage any truth which is universally received. A reader who will take up Mr. Borrow's work in this spirit will be delighted with the first and second volumes; the third will probably please him less; and the conclusion will be pronounced to be lame, impotent, and unsatisfactory.

The first volume is, to our thinking, by far the best. It is most clearly autobiographical, and it has throughout a local truth, which is occasionally abandoned in the second volume, and all pretence of which is relinquished in the third. This is a great matter with most people, and especially with the people of East Anglia, that division of England of which Mr. Borrow is a native. Uninteresting as that nook of our native country is by many people considered to be, the dwellers in it universally regard it with an affection similar to the "patriot passion" which

The loud torrent and the whirlwind's roar are said to excite in the breasts of the natives of mountain wilds. Let but a native of East Anglia expatiate, as Mr. Borrow has here done, upon "pretty quiet Dereham, thou pattern of an English town," with thy "venerable church, in which moulder the remains of England's sweetest and most pious bard" (the author of *The Task*); let him descant upon "the city" of East Anglia's pride, with its old traditions, its encased castle, and its pretty little cathedral; let him describe its notable persons, its philanthropic Quaker worthies, its literary worthies, its artistic worthies, aye, even its attorney worthies; and see how eloquent he will become, with what minute and touching truthfulness will he paint, how his heart will pour itself forth in pride and exultation. Readers are sure to catch the infection of such enthusiasm, and many of them begin to suspect that, after all, there must be some enchantment about East Anglia which has never been dreamt of in the general philosophy.

Mr. Borrow was born at East Dereham, in this highly regarded district, in some year of the present century. His father was a Cornish man, his mother a Norwich woman, a descendant from a family of French refugee Protestants of the name of Petrement. "They left beautiful Normandy for their faith's sake, and with a few louis d'ors in their purse, a Bible in the vulgar tongue, and a couple of old swords, which, if report be true, had done service in the Huguenot wars, they crossed the sea to the isle of civil peace and religious liberty, and established themselves in East Anglia." Mr. Borrow's father was a soldier, a man of discipline, and an able teacher of military manœuvres,

at a time when those qualities were much needed and were therefore invaluable. His regiment (he was then captain in a militia regiment) was stationed at Dereham at the time of Mr. Borrow's birth, and in its subsequent removals to Ireland and Scotland the captain was accompanied by his excellent wife, his son George, and another son, now, alas! no more. Mr. Borrow's dreams of the sights and incidents of those early days of frequent removal and adventure form the commencement of the present book. Minute accuracy they do not affect, and certainly do not possess: they are dreams. The general outline is occasionally true, but the colour, tone, and feeling, which are imparted to everything that is related are vague, mysterious, and unreal. Common things are delineated through a medium which occasionally gives to them something of the sublime, and occasionally something of its nearest neighbour—the ridiculous.

With peace the old soldier was compelled to bid farewell to the plumed troop. His regiment was disbanded, and he retreated to "the city" of his wife's relations—the pride and admiration of East Anglia. What to do at Norwich with young George was a puzzle. The boy had imbibed a love of wild adventure from the situations in which his youth had been passed. He had also acquired a love for philological investigations, and had added to some knowledge of Greek and Latin, irregularly picked up wherever the regiment was quartered, the less usual acquisitions of Irish, Welsh, and Romany,—which last means, be it remarked, the language of the Gypsies. He now, under the guidance of an old refugee priest, added French and Italian to his stock of languages, and thus freighted was sent (the ordinary destination of clever boys in country towns) to serve a course of clerkship under articles in the office of an attorney. The priest and the lawyer are sketched to the life, and will be instantly recognised, as well as other Norfolk characters, by all who are acquainted with the East Anglian capital. During the period of his articles, Borrow read what he calls Blackstone's "long and prosy chapters on the rights of things," he added Danish and Armenian to his stock of languages, and he kept up his acquaintance with the Gypsies. After the death of his father, he gave himself up to the sway of his own over-mastering impulses. He abandoned Blackstone and the office desk, translated a volume of Danish ballads and a Welsh epic, and hastened to London to reap the glory of his learned labours. "Glorious John" was unapproachable, and he fell

into bad hands. He slaved as a literary hack. He fed his love of romance by writing lives of extraordinary criminals. He dashed off a novel for which he received twenty pounds, and then started into Wiltshire to spend his money and seek adventures. He turns travelling smith. He fights a battle with the Flaming Tinman,—a brutal rival in his newly-adopted trade. He wins the day, and is left at the end of the book in what seems likely to turn out to be a love adventure with one of the *pals* of the vanquished tinman,—a gigantic pugilistic Amazon, born in a workhouse in East Anglia (which was her attraction to an East Anglian), where she had learnt "to fear God and take her own part."

Mr. Borrow writes earnestly and with vigour. Whatever he dislikes he calls "humbug," and hates it and abuses it heartily; whatever he approves he loves with corresponding warmth and zeal. The Gypsies are his great friends. Whether he writes of them accurately or not we cannot tell, but certainly he does so in such manner as to surround them with singular interest. His style is easy, his narrative is odd and romantic, and he often leads his readers into scenes and incidents far removed from ordinary experience. His book cannot fail to be widely read, but it is not complete enough, nor is there in it, as it seems to us, enough of definite aim and purpose, to render it permanently popular or attractive.

Poems, Legendary and Historical. By Edward A. Freeman, M.A. late Fellow, and the Rev. George W. Cox, S.C.L. Scholar of Trinity College, Oxford. 8vo. 1850.—This volume is divided into three parts; Songs of Greece, Songs of the Moorish Wars, and Songs of the Conquest: the word "Songs" being used to indicate short narrative romance poems, of which the greater number are composed in what is now called the ballad style. They are the productions of two brother-poets, of refined and classically instructed minds, and a true poetic fire flashes and gleams in every page. It burns not, indeed, with a steady, constant light. Here and there are lines and stanzas which do not deserve to be printed on thick paper and with the other typographical honours which are here bestowed upon them; but the poetic power is present in the book, and whoever adventures upon any part of it, will find that he has entered within a charmed circle, the round of which he must make ere he get free.

Our readers who have lately been attracted by the description of the glories of the Heavenly Jerusalem, contained in the

simple poem attributed to David Dickson, will be pleased to observe the similarity of idea between that homely ballad and the following extract from "The Meed of Heroes," one of "The Songs of Greece."

For ever and for ever,
In bliss that passeth song,
The spirits of the blessed
Lead the fair hours along.

Theirs is no gloomy midnight,
Theirs is no noontide blaze,
But the Sun-God, ever shining,
Glads them with gentle rays.

No winter binds their rivers,
No summer blasts their fields,
But one fair spring for ever
Each choicest floweret yields.

Not such as here we gather
Which wither and which fade,
But gleaming rich with golden light
In groves of sacred shade.

Beneath their feet, like velvet,
The softest grass they tread,
And all around the footpath
The golden flowers are spread.

And, culling choicest beauties,
The happy spirits there
Wreath the garlands gilt with brightest sheen
Around their flowing hair.

They labour not for ever,
Nor stem the tide of fight;
They pass not o'er the wine-dark seas,
Nor mountains' weary height.

There is much more of the same kind : a happy combination of the imagery of heathen and Christian poets.

But "The Songs of the Conquest," meaning the Norman Conquest, is the part of the book to which most eyes will turn. They are in number five ; "Harold and Edith," two entitled "The Field of Hastings," "King Harold's Funeral," and "Waltheof at York." On the field of Hastings not merely Saxon and Norman but also our two poets come into collision ; for each has chosen that as his theme. They are spirit-stirring poems both, and, agreeing in their historical view of the right of Harold as possessor of

"the crown a free-born people gave," the twin-authors treat the subject very similarly. The following is the description of the last charge of the Normans by Mr. Freeman :

As hounds half-spent, yet eager still,
Close fast around their prey, [press'd
So the flower of Norman knighthood
Along the thick'ning fray ;
As the wearied stag with levell'd horns
Still proudly stands at bay,
So the last hope of England stood
Around her king that day.

By Heaven ! the day may still be ours,
Our axes sweep on high,
And still, as when our arms were fresh,
The horse and his rider die ;
The Bastard's brow still darkens,
As his bravest charge in vain,
And King Harold's eye still glistens
O'er many a foeman slain.

Parallel with this is the description of Harold and the opening of the battle by Mr. Cox :

King Harold cheer'd his Englishmen
With clear unfurrow'd brow ;
And ne'er before his keen blue eye
Had beamed so bright as now,
And shading off his sunny brow,
Flow'd down his locks of gold ;—
They might deem him sprung of a nobler
Than the men of mortal mould. [race

And loud and clear in every ear
King Harold's voice was heard ;
And with a deep and solemn thrill
Forthwith each heart was stirred.
Then rose from all the prayer to Heaven
For strength against the foe,
And the vow to strike for England,
So bide them weal or woe.
Then burst the war-cries loud and fierce
Mid clash of spear and shield ;
And shouts were mingled fearfully
Through all the battle field.
And thicker, stormier grew the fray,
And madder yet the roar,
As the waves are lash'd in fury
On the hollow-sounding shore.

Such lines are the general staple of the book. They cannot fail to attract readers.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

Jan. 31. The prizes given annually under the will of the Rev. Robert Smith, D.D. Master of Trinity College, to two commencing bachelors of arts, the best proficient in mathematics and natural philosophy, were adjudged as follows :—
1. *DS. FERRERS, CAIUS* (Senior Wrangler,

1851). 2. *DS. YOOL, TRINITY* (Third Wrangler, 1851).

THE QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BIRMINGHAM.

The Rev. Dr. Warneford has intimated to the trustees of his former benefactions, the Rev. Chancellor Law, the Rev. Vaughan Thomas, and William S. Cox,

Esq. his intention to place in their hands the sum of 1400*l.* in addition to the munificent sum of 2000*l.* already paid over by him, as an endowment for a chair of Pastoral Theology. The professor to be a clergyman of the Church of England, in priest's orders, and a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge. Dr. Warneford endows this professorship of pastoral theology "in order that students who intend to be candidates for holy orders in our church may be taught the ministerial duties in their various branches." The college now owes to this enlightened philanthropist the following munificent endowments:—for the chaplaincy of the college, 1000*l.*; for the chaplaincy of the Queen's Hospital, 1000*l.*; for the scholarships in the medical department, 1000*l.*; for the Warneford medical prizes, 1000*l.*; for the endowment of a resident medical tutor, 1000*l.*; for the endowment of the warden, 1000*l.*; for divinity lectures to medical students, 1000*l.*; and for the endowment of the professor of pastoral theology, 3400*l.*

RUGBY SCHOOL.

In the Court of Chancery, on the 17th Jan. Lord Cranworth granted a petition by the trustees of Rugby School, to limit the privileges of families resident in the town in respect of free education for their sons. According to the present rules, which were adopted under the sanction of the court in 1828, by the authority of two statutes passed in 21 Geo. II. and 17 Geo. III. the sons of parents resident in Rugby, or within certain distances, were entitled to be admitted as free scholars. When the present rules were adopted in 1828, there were no more than 29 boys as foundationers. In 1830 they had increased to 43, in 1850 to 76, and at the last admission in the latter year to 91, and 15 more had been elected. The number of families attracted to Rugby by

the desire to have their sons admitted as foundationers, but who did not permanently fix their residence there, had the effect of rapidly increasing the number of free boys, and thereby adding to the annual payments so rapidly that the funds of the school would become insufficient. It was therefore proposed that a residence of two years in Rugby, or within the specified district, should be necessary in order to entitle the parents or relatives of a boy to a free admission, with power to the trustees to increase the period to any time not exceeding four years. Lord Cranworth thought the new scheme would greatly benefit the school, and made an order accordingly.

Scientific Pensions.—The Queen has conferred a pension of 100*l.* a year on the Civil List upon Mrs. Liston, widow of the eminent surgeon, whose affairs at his decease were not found in the prosperous condition that might have been expected from his extensive practice and professional reputation. Her Majesty has also placed upon the Civil List for 50*l.* a year the widow of Mr. Sturgeon, of Manchester (see our Obituary of last month), upon whom a pension was lately conferred, but which he lived so short a time to enjoy.

It is stated at Munich that Mr. Nicholas Zach has discovered a new process in printing, by which he can give to any metal plate, traced by a sharp needle, a preparation that makes the design in less than an hour show itself in relief on the metallic plate. Zach calls the process metallographic. This process is far preferable to engraving on wood or stereotyping, because it is not half so expensive, and because, the relief on the plate being, in some measure, the work of the metal itself, all the proofs have the merits of the original.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Jan. 30. J. Payne Collier, esq. V.P.

Richard Brooke, esq. F.S.A. exhibited a silver medal of Louis XIV. struck to commemorate his successes in the Netherlands. Obverse, the king's portrait with name and titles; reverse, the king as Apollo in a chariot drawn by three horses: motto, SOLIS QUE LABORES, and the names of the towns and fortified places, with plans of each, subjected to his arms.

A letter from Sir Henry Ellis to Mr.

Akerman was read, introducing a memorandum which had been sent to Sir Henry by the Baron de Pirch relating to the preservation of the glove upon which king Henry I. knelt when he received absolution on the 21st May, 1172, at the door of the cathedral of Avranches, in the presence of the bishops, abbats, barons, and people of Normandy. "The cathedral," says the Baron, "was not destroyed by revolutionary vandalism, but in consequence of neglect resulting from the Revolution.

One day in 1799 the roof fell in, and some children playing near the walls were hurt by the falling stones. The Mayor in consequence had the entire edifice leveled, and the only stone preserved is that called *la pierre de Henri deux.*"

Captain Chapman, R.A. communicated in a note to the Resident Secretary an account of the finding of a stone tomb at Shockerwicke, near Bath. The tomb had been supposed to be a rock cropping out from the soil, and was only discovered when the farmer resolved to remove it. A further account was promised.

Mrs. Ellison of Sudbrooke Holme, in the county of Lincoln, exhibited by the hands of the Treasurer a medal of the date of 1516, apparently composed of two plates of silver gilt united together at the rim by a band of the same metal. On one side a representation of Adam and Eve in Paradise, surrounded by various animals. On the other side a representation of the Crucifixion. John Frederic elector of Saxony, at whose expense this medal was fabricated, was the one surnamed "the Magnanimous," who was so ungenerously treated by Charles the Fifth. A similar medal is noticed in the Numismatic Journal, vol. i. as in the possession of Mr. Sainthill.

The Resident Secretary exhibited drawings of, and offered some remarks on, three contorniate medals in the cabinet of Mr. Benjamin Nightingale. Two of these medals were of well-known types, one of them bearing the portrait of Horace, the other a bust of Sallust. The third was not so common. It bore on the reverse the figure of a man seated on a rock in a listening attitude, with an inexplicable legend, in which perhaps was included the name of some popular mimic or actor of the later days of Rome. The Resident Secretary remarked that, although we doubtless had on two of these medals what were accredited likenesses of great men of the earlier times of the Empire, they were too much conformed in style to a degenerate age to be accepted as very satisfactory representations of the poet and historian whose effigies they professed to bear.

Feb. 6. The Bishop of Oxford, V.P.

Charles Henry Cooper, esq. town clerk of Cambridge, author of the Annals of the Town and University of Cambridge, was elected a Fellow of the Society.

Mr. Wylie, of Fairford in Gloucestershire, exhibited more relics discovered in the Anglo-Saxon cemetery in that town, (see our last Magazine, p. 188,) consisting of a remarkably fine and large fibula of mixed metal, two dish-shaped fibulæ, and a sword, three feet long, double-edged,

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and sharp at the point, which was found by the side of one of the skeletons.

Mr. Fitch, of Norwich, exhibited a drawing of a stone instrument of the Celtic period, found recently near that city.

Joshua Butterworth, esq. F.S.A. presented to the Society's museum a fragment of Roman pavement, discovered some months since, during excavations in Gresham-street, in the city of London. It is not of a coloured pattern; but is remarkable for the firmness with which it is imbedded in the concrete.

The first portion of a very interesting memoir was then read, on the Celtic Antiquities of Orkney, including an account of the stone circles of Stennis, and the Picts' houses and tumuli of the whole district, by Lieut. Thomas, commanding her Majesty's surveying-vessel Woodlark during the past year. This memoir was accompanied by numerous elaborate plans of the different localities from actual admeasurement, and drawings of urns, bone-pins, and other implements, beads, stone hammers, axes, querns, and a variety of objects of the primæval period.

Feb. 13. Sir R. H. Inglis, Bart. V.P. A communication was made from the Council to the Fellows, acquainting them with Mr. Hallam's intention to relinquish, at the next anniversary in April, the office of Vice-President, which he has so long held in the society, on the plea of advanced age, and his recent painful bereavement. The resolution of the Council on receiving this communication was read to the meeting. It expressed their sympathy with Mr. Hallam in his recent bereavement, their regret that any cause, especially one so painful to himself, had induced him to withdraw from the Council, while they trusted that his life might long be spared to promote the cause of literature and archæology, and that his name might long remain on the list of fellows. A motion was made, seconded, and carried unanimously, that the resolution of the Council be adopted by the meeting at large.

Robert Cole, esq. F.S.A. exhibited a copy of Browne's *Britannia's Pastorals*, in which were many marginal notes in the handwriting of the time, which had been attributed to Milton.

The Secretary then read the conclusion of Lieut. Thomas's memoir on the antiquities of Orkney.

Feb. 20. Viscount Mahon, President.

Mr. Charles Reed exhibited what appeared to be a small votive figure of a woolpack in bronze, said to have been found in the west of England, and probably of the later Roman period.

Mr. J. Butterworth exhibited an Indian battle-axe purchased by him at the Stowe sale. It contained a pistol which by its manufacture appeared to be of the time of Tippto Saib.

Mr. Akerman exhibited a curious Italian deed, which he had found forming the cover of an old edition of Pliny. It is of the date 1351, and relates to the sale of a house near the Criminal Court at Naples in the reign of Louis and Joan. It bears the autograph signatures of the notaries.

Sir Henry Ellis communicated a transcript of a letter preserved in the State Paper Office, from the clergy of the diocese of Bangor to Secretary Cromwell, at the time of the Reformation. The writers confess in very plain terms the immorality of their lives, and submit to the mercy of the authorities. The grossness of these details is confirmed by some passages in the works of Sir Thomas More.

Sir Henry also communicated some extracts from a MS. purchased at the Strawberry Hill sale. It relates to the orders given to Sir William Waad, Lieutenant of the Tower temp. James I. for the regulations of that fortress, and the rules to be observed with respect to State prisoners confined therein. A second paper had reference to several alterations effected within the walls about this time, among which was the removal of a huge mound of earth on the hill near the chapel, the site being converted into a fair garden.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

Feb. 7. Sir Charles Anderson, Bart. in the Chair.

Previously to the commencement of the ordinary proceedings, the chairman took occasion to address the meeting on the severe loss which the Society had sustained, since they last assembled, in the melancholy decease of their President, the Marquess of Northampton. Sir Charles observed that he could bear his heartfelt testimony to the important services which that lamented nobleman had rendered to every purpose for the extension of human intelligence, or the promotion of the public welfare, which had come within his influence. He had on repeated occasions witnessed the gratifying interest and patronage with which Lord Northampton had encouraged the successful progress of the Institute; and, especially on the occasion when the Society had found a cordial welcome in the county of Lincoln, during the meeting in which he (Sir Charles) had taken so lively an interest. The central committee had, as he was informed, addressed to the present Marquess the expression of condolence in which all the

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Society must heartily sympathise, and he would call upon the secretary to read to the meeting the gratifying acknowledgment which they had had the honour to receive from that nobleman.

Sir Charles Anderson then observed with how much satisfaction he saw laid upon the table the long-expected volume of their Transactions at Lincoln, now completed for delivery to the members; and he was informed that the Norwich volume also might be expected before their next monthly meeting.

Mr. G. D. Brandon then gave an account of the recent discovery of various ancient remains in forming the foundation of the County Lunatic Asylum, at Stone, near Aylesbury. Several Roman urns were produced, some of them containing human ashes: also coins of Domitian and Vespasian. A singular pit had been found, filled with *debris* of Roman pottery and bones of animals; similar receptacles had been found on several occasions near Roman remains. Mr. Brandon exhibited also a small Saxon urn, found near the same site; and the Rev. J. B. Reade, Vicar of Stone, sent a remarkable concave fibula, with other vestiges of the Anglo-Saxon times, found formerly in this locality.

Dr. Thurnam made some remarks upon the remains found at Stone, and laid before the meeting drawings of a remarkable assemblage of ornaments, the umbo of a shield, weapons, and other Saxon relics, discovered by him in tumuli near Driffild, Yorkshire. He also produced an umbo, with weapons and a spur, from a tumulus in Norway, added to his collections during his late visit to the North of Europe.

Mr. Hawkins gave a detailed memoir on the fine collection of gold ornaments and relics connected with the worship of the *Deæ Matres*, now part of the national collection at the British Museum, which he introduced to the notice of the Institute at the meeting at Oxford (see our August Magazine, p. 185). He discussed the obscure subject of the peculiar religious rites and superstitions regarding those deities, and stated the various discoveries in England connected with their worship.

Mr. Hawkins produced also two curious gold rings, lately found in Hampshire, with coins of Edward the Confessor, Harold, and the first coinage of the Conqueror. One of them is a torc-ring, the other penannular, with impressed marks: and both resemble the types found in Ireland, and often described as "ring-money." These relics, he hoped, would shortly be added to the collection already arranged at the British Museum, to which

many precious additions had been made by the Trustees by recent purchases.

Mr. T. Hudson Turner read the first memoir of a series of notices of the order of Knights Templars, with new researches regarding their history and establishment in England.

The Rev. W. Gunner gave a very curious selection of extracts from the ancient Bursary Rolls of Winchester College, and commented upon the numerous interesting entries connected with that foundation, as well as illustrative of ancient manners, supplied by the muniments in the Wykeham Treasury.

The Baron Pulski laid before the meeting a fresh selection from the beautiful series of drawings formed under his direction, and representing works of art of the highest interest. They comprised personal ornaments of gold and silver; a collection of Indian bronzes, which, as he observed, had never been examined sufficiently in an artistic point of view, and which exhibit great beauty of design, comparable even with works of Greek art. He explained various rare forms of the ornaments found in Hungary, and other parts of central Europe, admirably represented by the exquisite drawings in his possession.

Mr. Ashurst Majendie called the attention of the Society to the proposed restoration of the Round Church at Little Maplestead; a work in which very valuable suggestions had been received from the late Marquess of Northampton. It was proposed to conduct this undertaking on a more moderate scale than had been contemplated when the plans were submitted to the Institute during the Oxford meeting.

Amongst the antiquities exhibited were a bronze chain from Cirencester, of remarkably elegant design, sent by Professor Buckman; the unique pectoral cross of cloisonné enamel, from Mr. Hope's collection; chalices, a richly enameled cup, a processional cross, and a singular faldistor, or chair of state, of steel, most curiously wrought, contributed by Mr. Forrest. Mr. Westwood brought several rubbings of inscriptions in Wales: Mr. Hardwick sent several medieval urns of green glazed ware found at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Mr. Bernhard Smith exhibited some interesting rapiers and other arms.

The Rev. Joseph Hunter brought an enamelled triptych, or portable altar-piece, used in the Greek church, and resembling those found in the harbour of Great Grimsby, shewn during the meeting of the Institute at Lincoln. Mr. Wetherell exhibited an hexagonal table-clock, of the sixteenth century, apparently of the time of Elizabeth.

The Rev. E. Wilton sent several drawings of antiquities discovered in Wiltshire.

Mr. Farrer exhibited an exquisite *tazza*, and a portion of very choice mosaic, from the collection of the Earl of Besborough.

The Rev. C. W. Bingham exhibited drawings of painted glass, in Dorset; chiefly armorial.

Announcement was made that the Lincoln volume would be on delivery at the office of the Society, 26, Suffolk-street, in the ensuing week.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

Jan. 22. The first communication was a notice of the Holy Stone or Witch's Stone, a charm formerly used against witchcraft in Roxburghshire, by J. A. Smith, M.D. F.S.A. Scot. Some specimens were exhibited and presented.

Mr. Daniel Wilson, the Secretary, next read some notes of a recent visit to St. Molio's Cave, at Holy Island, a little isle which protects the mouth of Lamlash Bay, in Arran. St. Molio, or Maoliosa, was a disciple of St. Columba. The island bears a singularly close resemblance in form to Arthur's Seat at Edinburgh, and corresponds in geological structure to the southern district of Arran, presenting along the shore the common red sandstone strata, overflowed by a great mass of claystone, and claystone porphyry, which towers above it in rugged and picturesque cliffs, fringed by the dwarf oak and birch, to a height of about a thousand feet. Of a church and other buildings which once stood on the island, no vestiges now remain. The cave of St. Molio is a mere waterworn recess in the sandstone rock, at an elevation of about thirty feet from the present level of the sea. On the shore below it, a deep circular well is pointed out at St. Molio's Bath; and a large block of sandstone, cut perfectly flat on the top, and surrounded with a series of artificial recesses or seats, bears the name of the Saint's Chair. Such relics appear to have been singularly characteristic of Celtic hagiology. The bath of St. Cuthbert was once a favourite resort in Strathclyde; that of St. Woloc still exists in Strathdeveron; and that of St. Fillan, called the Holy Pool, in the Strath of Perthshire, which still bears his name. St. Kentigern also had once his "bath," "bed," and "chair," near the Molendinar Burn; though western antiquaries would now search for them in vain. But the stone chair of St. Marman still exists at Aberchirder; while another of these singular Celtic relics—placed at a commanding point, near Achtereachan in Glencoe, where a bend of the glen enables it to command both views—bears the name of "Cathair Malvina," or the Chair of

Malvina, one of Ossian's heroines. Mr. Wilson exhibited rubbings of two Runic inscriptions in the cave of St. Molio, as well as of numerous crosses and pilgrims' marks, with which the rock is covered. One of the inscriptions he conceives to be merely a proper name. The other reads—*Nikulos ahæne raist*. No such word as *ahæne*, he observed, is to be found in the Icelandic, or old Norse, unless it be assumed to be merely the name of a place, and, notwithstanding the punctuation, he read—*Nikulos a hæne raist*, which would read, Nicholas of Hæne engraved this. He suggested, however, the possibility of the word being the old form of the Celtic *abbadh*, pronounced nearly similar to the former spelling, and signifying a hollow or abode; in which case it would read, Nicholas inscribed this cave. The inscription is preceded by the †, or "Bishop's mark," as it is styled, and he suggested the possibility of the anchorite having been the same with Nicholas, a native of Argyle, who was elevated to the bishopric of Man in 1193.

The Hunterston Runic Brooch was then exhibited, a very magnificent Scottish relic of silver, wrought in gold filagree, and jewelled. It measures nearly half a foot in diameter; but the most interesting feature is an inscription in Runic characters, on the back of the brooch, and which Mr. T. G. Repp, a well-known Icelandic scholar, formerly resident in Edinburgh, had read as an old Norse inscription. Mr. Wilson pointed out the grounds for assuming that it could not possibly bear the interpretation assigned to it, and gave his reasons for believing, first, that the relic itself is undoubtedly native, closely corresponding with many well-known Scottish and Irish relics; in proof of which he produced a beautiful Irish brooch, very closely resembling it both in form and details, which was formerly in Major Sirt's collection at Dublin, and is now the property of Charles Kirkpatrick Sharpe, Esq. He then shewed his grounds for believing that the inscription is also Celtic, and read letters from several Gaelic scholars, giving nearly similar interpretations of it.

Various other beautiful brooches were exhibited, including three very fine silver ones found in the ruins of old Middlebie Church, Annandale, one of which bore the common mediæval inscription:—*IHESVS NAZARENVS REX IVDE*.

The next paper consisted of some observations on the reconstruction of Ptolemy's Map of Scotland, by Lieut. F. W. L. Thomas, R.N. the officer in command of the Admiralty survey on the east coast of Scotland, who stated that he had succeeded in constructing a map of the east coast of Scotland from Ptolemy's posi-

tions, which agreed exactly with the principal headlands and rivers upon that coast. Having briefly described the mode by which he had attained that result, Lieut. Thomas stated that the positions fixed upon appeared to be Berwick, Dunbar, Firth of Forth, Tay, Montrose, Aberdeen, Kinnaird Head, Murray Firth, Dornoch Firth, Ord of Caithness, and Noss-head. There was some difficulty about Cape Orcas, and two or three others, but the latitude of the places named agreed to within five miles. He further mentioned that he had also found the same general agreement on the east coast of England; and from his knowledge of the navigation of the east coast of Britain, he was prepared to offer objections to several positions on the map of ancient Britain. In conclusion, he trusted to be able to draw up a reformed map of Ptolemy's Britain.

A letter was also read from Prof. P. A. Munch, of Christiana, containing the substance of replies by Professor Werlauff, of Copenhagen, to inquiries which the secretary had asked him to make respecting the original MS. of Richard of Cirencester. The replies consist chiefly of a personal account of Bertram, shewing that he was on the whole a worthy and credible man, but leaving the subject as to the genuineness of the *De Situ Britannie* where it was.

The committee appointed by the Society for the purpose of selecting and arranging materials for a complete Scottish Topographical Collection, have for the present resolved to limit their labours to the counties of Edinburgh, Haddington, Linlithgow, and Peebles. Donations for this object, amounting to upwards of 150 drawings, engravings, and catalogues, were exhibited to the meeting.

A small collection of antiquities and works of art, the property of the Rev. Dr. Neligan of Cork, recently passed under the hammer of Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson. The Trustees of the British Museum, Lord Cadogan, and Lord Londesborough, contended for and secured many of the choice articles. Lot 83, the Roman Lamp, eleven inches long, with the Christian monogram between the letters *Alpha* and *Omega* (mentioned in our report of the Society of Antiquaries at p. 187), was bought for Lord Londesborough for 16*l.* 5*s.* Lot 111, a bust of Diana, of beautiful character, with the eyes of silver, was secured by the same nobleman for 9*l.* 15*s.* Lot 134, a missal on vellum, with fifteen miniatures of Flemish work of the 15th century, sold for 19*l.* 10*s.* Lot 39, an ancient silver cross, found in the Abbey of Kilmalloch, county of Limerick, brought 5*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

Feb. 4. Her Majesty this day opened in person the fourth session of her third Parliament, and made the following Speech from the throne :

" My Lords and Gentlemen,—It is with great satisfaction that I again meet my Parliament, and resort to your advice and assistance in the consideration of measures which affect the welfare of our country.

" I continue to maintain the relations of peace and amity with Foreign Powers. It has been my endeavour to induce the States of Germany to carry into full effect the provisions of the treaty with Denmark which was concluded at Berlin in the month of July of last year. I am much gratified in being able to inform you that the German Confederation and the Government of Denmark are now engaged in fulfilling the stipulations of that treaty, and thereby putting an end to hostilities which at one time appeared full of danger to the peace of Europe. I trust that the affairs of Germany may be arranged by mutual agreement, in such a manner as to preserve the strength of the Confederation, and to maintain the freedom of its separate States.

" I have concluded with the King of Sardinia articles additional to the treaty of September 1841, and I have directed that those articles shall be laid before you.

" The Government of Brazil has taken new, and I hope efficient, measures for the suppression of the atrocious Traffic in Slaves.

" Gentlemen of the House of Commons,—I have directed the estimates of the year to be prepared and laid before you without delay. They have been framed with a due regard to economy, and to the necessities of the public service.

" My Lords and Gentlemen,—Notwithstanding the large reductions of taxation which have been effected in late years, the receipts of the revenue have been satisfactory. The state of the commerce and manufactures of the United Kingdom has been such as to afford general employment to the labouring classes. I have to lament, however, the difficulties which are still felt by that important body among my people who are owners and occupiers of land. But it is my confident hope that the prosperous condition of other classes of my subjects will have a favourable effect

in diminishing those difficulties, and promoting the interests of agriculture.

" The recent assumption of certain Ecclesiastical Titles, conferred by a Foreign Power, has excited strong feelings in this country, and large bodies of my subjects have presented addresses to me, expressing attachment to the throne, and praying that such assumptions should be resisted. I have assured them of my resolution to maintain the rights of my crown, and the independence of the nation, against all encroachment, from whatever quarter it may proceed. I have, at the same time, expressed my earnest desire and firm determination, under God's blessing, to maintain unimpaired the religious liberty which is so justly prized by the people of this country. It will be for you to consider the measure which will be laid before you on this subject.

" The administration of justice, in the several departments of law and equity, will no doubt receive the serious attention of Parliament ; and I feel confident that the measures which may be submitted, with the view of improving that administration, will be discussed with that mature deliberation which important changes in the highest courts of judicature in the kingdom imperatively demand.

" A measure will be laid before you, providing for the establishment of a system of Registration of Deeds and Instruments relating to the Transfer of Property. This measure is the result of inquiries which I have caused to be made into the practicability of adopting a system of registration calculated to give security to titles, and to diminish the causes of litigation to which they have hitherto been liable, and to reduce the cost of transfers.

" To combine the progress of improvement with the stability of our institutions will, I am confident, be your constant care. We may esteem ourselves fortunate that we can pursue, without disturbance, the course of calm and peaceable amelioration ; and we have every cause to be thankful to Almighty God for the measure of tranquillity and happiness which has been vouchsafed to us."

The Address was moved in the House of Lords by the Earl of *Effingham*, and seconded by Lord *Cremorne* : in the Commons it was moved by the Marquess of

Kildare, and seconded by Mr. *Peto*. Both addresses were carried unanimously.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Feb. 7. Lord John Russell moved for leave to bring in a Bill to prevent the assumption of certain ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES in respect of Places in the United Kingdom. He stated that the Government had, in the first instance, consulted the legal advisers of the Crown as to the existing law, who were of opinion that neither by the common nor statute law could the mere assumption of titles be prosecuted as an offence; and that, although the introduction of Bulls or writings from Rome was illegal, and subjected the party to a penalty, the law had been so long in disuse that a prosecution on that ground would probably fail. After specifying the objections to which other courses were open, the Government, he observed, had, under the circumstances, and with reference to the control which the new Roman Catholic prelates would obtain over large endowments in the hands of Roman Catholic trustees in this country, proposed, in the first place, to prevent the assumption of any title, not only from any diocese now existing, but from any territory or place in any part of the United Kingdom; and to restrain parties from obtaining by virtue of such titles any control over trust property.

Feb. 11. AGRICULTURAL DISTRESS.—Mr. *Disraeli* moved a resolution to the effect, that the severe distress which continues to exist among the owners and occupiers of land, lamented in Her Majesty's Speech, renders it the duty of the Government to introduce without delay measures for their effectual relief. The debate was adjourned to the 13th, when the motion was negatived by 281 to 257.

Feb. 14. Lord John Russell's motion for the introduction of the ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES Bill, after four nights' debate, was carried by a majority of 395 to 63.

Feb. 17. THE BUDGET.—In a committee of Ways and Means, the Chancellor of the Exchequer prefaced his statement of the financial condition and prospects of the country by an announcement that all his estimates and calculations were based upon the presumption that the renewal of the Income Tax and Irish Stamp duties would be conceded by the House. The estimate he had ventured last Session of the public income for the current year was 52,285,000*l.*; but, owing principally to enhanced importations of grain, the real proceeds had been 52,810,000*l.* for the twelve months ending in January last, and those for the financial

year ending April might be taken at 52,656,000*l.* The estimated expenditure had been 50,785,000*l.*; the actual outlay would be about 50,134,900*l.*, showing a probable saving of say 640,000*l.*, and promising a surplus upon the year's account of 2,521,000*l.* After further debate, the right hon. Baronet described the use he intended to make of the anticipated surplus. First among financial duties he placed the payment of debt, not by violent efforts, but by prudent application of accruing assets; and, after recording the pleasant fact that 2,330,000*l.* would have been paid off during the year now about to expire, he laid it down as an axiom of financial prudence that a surplus of one million ought always to be kept in hand in prosperous times, applicable to the reduction of the national debt. He proposed to abrogate the window duty entirely as at present collected, compensating in some measure the loss to the revenue by the enactment of a house tax, charged at the rate of 1*s.* in the pound on all new or improved houses above 20*l.* in annual value; and upon existing houses commuting the window duty for an annual charge of two-thirds the amount now paid. This modification would remove all objections to the tax upon sanitary or architectural considerations, and would, besides, be a large diminution in the amount paid by almost every class of dwellings. The only exceptions would be in the case of a few buildings, such as shops, farm houses, &c. now exempt, and which hereafter would be taxed at 9*d.* in the pound on their rental; on the other hand, more than 120,000 houses, now paying duty would be wholly exempted. Secondly, he intended to reduce and equalise the coffee duties, replacing the custom tax of 6*d.* and 4*d.* per lb. by an equal 3*d.*, and including chicory, whose employment in admixture with coffee he looked upon as innocuous, and even useful, in the arrangement. Thirdly, he proposed to cut in half the import duty of foreign timber, reducing that of sawn timber to 10*s.* and hewn to 7*s.* 6*d.* per ton. Fourthly, he intended to transmute the duties on agricultural seeds, the only "raw material," he observed, on which the farmers paid tax, to a registration duty of 1*s.* per cwt. And fifthly, he proposed to transfer a proportion of the charges for pauper lunatic asylums from local rates to the Consolidated Fund. Altogether, he calculated that the gain to the public would stand thus:—From the modification of the window tax there would be an alleviation of 700,000*l.*; on timber, of 285,000*l.*; on coffee, of 172,000*l.*; and on seeds, of 30,000*l.* The pauper lunatic

asylum charge would not be gain in the whole, but a relief in detail, and would cost the public revenue 150,000*l.*; and there was, in addition, a further loss to be expected upon the sugar duties, under Acts passed in previous Sessions, amounting to 330,000*l.* A part of the reduction would be made up by increased consumption, and he calculated that upon the balance he should lose 1,280,000*l.*, leaving for future years a surplus of about 612,000*l.*; and, for the now ensuing twelvemonths, give him nearly the million he wished for to pay off debt. The propositions of the Chancellor were received with many objections, and no declarations of approval.

Feb. 19. Sir *W. Clay* moved the second reading of the COMPOUND HOUSEHOLDERS Bill, which, he said, was in all respects the same as the Bill of last Session. Its object was to remedy an accidental omission in the machinery of the Reform Act, whereby persons were disfranchised who were intended by the Act to enjoy the franchise. Read 2^d.

Sir *G. Grey* moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the law relating to the expenses of PROSECUTIONS, by empowering the Secretary of State to regulate those expenses. Leave given.

Sir *G. Grey* then moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the removal of SMITHFIELD MARKET. He observed that the Commission had recommended the removal of the site of the market, and he had communicated with the Corporation of the city of London, in the hope that it would co-operate with the Government in fixing

upon a new site; but as the Corporation had declined, this Bill had been prepared, by which it was proposed to appoint Commissioners, under the title of the Metropolitan Cattle Market Commissioners, who would be empowered to provide a market, make by-laws and regulations, levy tolls, and raise money by mortgage of the tolls, under certain limitations. Leave given.

Feb. 20. On the motion of Mr. *Stanley*, it was agreed to appoint a Select Committee, to consider the law of PARTNERSHIP, and the means of limiting liability so as to encourage enterprise, and stimulate the employment of labour.

Mr. *Locke King* moved for leave to bring in a Bill for assimilating the FRANCHISE IN COUNTIES to that in boroughs throughout England and Wales. His proposition was simple, moderate, and practicable. It disturbed nothing, introduced no novel principle, and interfered with no privileges, while removing a flagrant anomaly, and giving a fuller effect to the intention of the Reform Act.—Mr. *Hume* seconded the motion.—Lord *J. Russell* admitted that the measure was reasonable, and the class to whom it gave the franchise highly deserving that privilege. Many causes, however, to which he referred in some detail, rendered any such measure inopportune during the present Session; but he saw no reason to doubt that, next year, he should be able to lay before Parliament a Bill for widening the basis of representation. The House divided—for the motion, 100; against, 52; majority against the Ministry, 48!

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

In answer to the questions put to the Ministers of War and Foreign Affairs on the subject of the French army in Rome by the committee on supplementary credits, the Ministers stated that the present Cabinet was strictly administrative and transitory, and therefore did not mix in political questions; but that the President of the Republic was anxious that an army should remain in the Roman States, of sufficient strength to ensure respect to the position of France in presence of the coalition of the Powers of the North, and the tendencies of Austria to draw the King of Naples into her system. They stated that the army consisted of 10,000 infantry and 1,500 cavalry, and that if further reduced it would cease to be efficient. Some members of the committee suggested that the

expenses of the army should be supported by the Pontifical Government, and complained that France paid all the expenses, while Austria raised taxes in the Roman States, and paid their expenses out of them. The Ministers replied that it was not befitting the dignity of France to exact a price for her services.

AUSTRIA.

The first trial by jury took place at Vienna on the 15th of January. The Minister of Justice, M. de Schmerling, and a crowded audience, attended. The culprit—a girl accused of incendiarism and other offences—was found guilty, and condemned to three years' hard labour.

RUSSIA.

From the 1st of January (old style) the frontier between Poland and Russia has

ceased to exist. Along the line of the Prussian frontier the Customs guard is kept up with excessive vigilance.

The marriage of the Grand Duchess of Russia, Catharine Michaelowna, with Duke George of Mecklenbourg-Schwerin, was celebrated at St. Petersburg, on the 2nd of March. The Emperor himself gave all the orders for the ceremonials attendant on this event.

An Imperial ukase has been published, with a view to check the tendency of the nobility, and indeed of all classes in Russia, to run into debt in the indulgence of the national taste for display and magnificence.

AMERICA.

Mr. Clay's motion for more stringent barriers against the pursuit of the slave trade to Brazil by American ships has been carried by the Senate. It appears that about 45,000 negroes have been imported into Brazil during the past year, and that the scandalous traffic is still continued to a great extent. A very considerable portion of this traffic is carried on in American-built vessels, and under the protection of the flag of the country.

A serious fire took place at New Orleans on the 18th Feb. destroying the magnifi-

cent St. Charles hotel, the most celebrated public-house in the Southern States, together with two churches, and several other buildings. The total loss is estimated at not less than 500,000 dollars.

During 1850, the number of persons killed by steam-boat disasters in the United States was nearly 700, and about half that number were more or less severely wounded. The number of accidents was 117, and the amount of capital destroyed over one and a half million of dollars.

CALIFORNIA.

Another fire has taken place in San Francisco, destroying property to the amount of 75,000 dollars. The cholera has subsided. San Francisco is making great local improvements; but at the late election the citizens decided on establishing the seat of government at Vallego, a city laid out in the Bay of San Francisco, about twenty-five miles from the city of San Francisco. A Spanish speculator offers to give the State 156 acres of land, divided into the necessary grounds for the government buildings, university, charitable institutions, &c. and to expend in the erection of twenty-five public buildings a sum of 370,000 dollars within two years.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Feb. 5. George Sloane, barrister-at-law, and Theresa his wife, were brought to trial in the Central Criminal Court, for illtreatment of their servant Jane Wilbred: the details of which have occupied a large share of public attention. Having pleaded Guilty, they were sentenced to be severally imprisoned for two years.

Tower of London.—The buildings on the west side of the Tower, called the Officers' Quarters, the celebrated Stone Kitchen and gateway adjoining the Bloody Tower have been pulled down, in furtherance of the improvements now in progress. The Guard House and flight of steps leading from Traitors'-gate to the Green are complete. The old Guard House adjoining the White Tower is removed. The barracks erected on the site of the Armoury, destroyed by fire, are occupied. Artesian wells are to be sunk for the use of the garrison.

CUMBERLAND.

Clifton Church has just been re-opened for Divine worship. The seats are all open; the wood (oak) was given by the

Earl of Lonsdale, and the workmanship executed by public subscription. The church has been entirely re-built, at the expense of Wm. Brougham, esq. and is completed in the cathedral style.

DURHAM.

A new Town Hall has been erected at *Durham* from the designs of P. C. Hardwick, esq. the architect of the halls of Lincoln's Inn and the Goldsmiths' Company. The hall at Durham is 70 feet long by 35 broad, and 56 high. It is crowned by a wooden roof, with arched beams; is panelled to a certain height, and lighted principally from the north side, with an oriel to the south. The whole interior ornaments have been designed by the architect. The effect of colour is given in the roof by shields on the breasts of angels, twelve in number, which form the termination of the hammer-beams. In addition to these, within the spandrels of the roof, are quatrefoils encircling shields, on which are painted the arms of the incorporated companies. Four iron brackets, very gracefully executed, stand out from the walls about eight feet just

under the cornice; from these perpendicular pipes depend, conveying gas to four burners, disposed round coronæ, quatrefoil in form. The brackets, pipes, and coronæ, are painted in blue, gold, and red. A series of coats of arms in oaken frames are hung round the room above the panelling, which are intended to commemorate those who have chiefly contributed to the building, and at the west end are placed the arms of the principal families of the county. These stand under a window, which will be filled with painted glass; the commencement has been made by the insertion of the seven coats of Allan of Blackwell Grange, the present representative of which, Robert Henry Allan, esq. has just been appointed Sheriff of the county for the ensuing year. The principal lights will be occupied by two historical pictures; one of which, for the upper lights, is nearly finished by Messrs. Ward and Nixon. The subject is the old citizens' procession to the Cathedral on Corpus Christi Day, with their tapers and traders' banners, so fully described by the author of the "Rites and Monuments of Durham Abbey." The other subject will also be selected from some historical fact or custom connected with the city. In the remaining lights will be four figures of Bishops, viz. Pudsey, who gave the first charter to the burgesses; Pilkington, who constituted an alderman, to be elected yearly by the trades; Matthew, who gave a charter for a corporation, to be presided over by a mayor; and Lord Crewe, who, besides recovering the charter after it had been taken away by parliament, was the most munificent benefactor to the town, and the giver of the plate which is now displayed at the civic banquets. Besides these decorations, in the centre of the room hangs a corona, painted as the rest, containing 18 lights—which will be used on occasions when extra light is required, as at balls, or at civic banquets. The fireplace adds greatly to the appearance of the room, and is in every way a very noble specimen of the Tudor style. The raised hearth is inlaid with encaustic tiles of very good pattern, whilst the back and splay are similarly ornamented. The andirons are full of artistic merit, and the stone-work is chaste and elegant. A Latin inscription as follows runs round the cornice: "Hæc aula in publicos dicatur usus Gulielmo Henderson præfecto collatâ pecuniâ." In panels on the side are the initials of two of the gentlemen who formed the building committee, Mark Story, esq. and J. H. Forster, esq. In the wall immediately above the fireplace, and forming its fitting termination, are the arms of Bishop Maltby, quartered

with those of the see, those of the city of Durham, and the initials of Mr. W. Henderson. Upon the corbels supporting the roof of the Hall, twelve in number, occur the initials of the twenty-four councillors and aldermen who sanctioned the erection of the building. These are cut on the stone in relief. The dais at the west end, 28 feet by 12, is now one foot high throughout, though it admits of being raised in separate stages at elevations of from one to seven feet high. The entrance door, which is parted in the centre, is appropriately carved.

HAMPSHIRE.

Feb. 17. A fire took place at *Binstead*, Isle of Wight, the seat of Major-General Lord Downes, which was totally consumed. Very little of the furniture was saved, and it is stated that Lady Downes lost a large amount of jewellery. This residence belonged to the late John Fleming, esq. and was one of the prettiest places in the island.

The church of *Bramley* (which parish has been severed from Shalford, with which it was formerly connected,) has been recently restored, and has been re-opened by the Bishop of Winchester. A new aisle in the Decorated style has been added, in which is placed the following inscription: "A. D. 1850. This aisle was built, without cost to the parishioners, to the glory of God, and for benefit of the poor inhabitants of Bramley, for whose use the seats are to remain free for ever." All the windows are ornamented with stained glass. There is a new octangular font of Caen stone, and a new altar-piece of oak. In the village, at some distance from the church, a school-house has been built; adjoining to which a cemetery has been formed, and a chapel will be erected in the Early English style, with a spire seventy feet high. The architect of all these buildings is R. C. Hussey, esq. of London.

OXFORDSHIRE.

The chancel of the church of *Steeple Barton* has been rebuilt at the expense of Viscount Clifden, the impropiator. The eastern window is of three lights, in the Decorated style; the two south and the one north windows are square-headed; the door is a handsome piece of oak-work, and the doorway is surmounted by a neat roll-moulding; the eastern gable is crowned with a cross of Bath stone; the floor of the chancel is composed of lozenge-shaped tiles (red and black), from the Staffordshire Potteries. A silver communion service, and two carved oak chairs, have been presented by the Hon. Mrs. Hall (lady of the High Sheriff). Preparations are making for re-building the body of the church.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

HIGH SHERIFFS FOR THE YEAR 1851.

Beds.—Sir C. G. Payne, Bart. of Blunham.
Berkshire.—Daniel Higford Duvall Burr, esq. of Aldermaston park.
Bucks.—Hon. R. Cavendish, of Thornton hall.
Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire.—Geo. Rust, esq. of Huntingdon.
Cumb.—G. Head Head, esq. Rickerby house.
Cheshire.—Thos. Marsland, esq. of Henbury.
Cornwall.—Wm. Williams, esq. of Tregallow.
Derb.—Francis Bradshaw, esq. of Barton hall.
Devon.—Richard Durant, esq. of Sharpham.
Dorsetshire.—Francis Pitney Brouncker Martin, esq. of Kingston house, Dorchester.
Durham.—R. H. Allan, esq. of Blackwell hall.
Essex.—W. P. Honeywood, esq. of Marks hall.
Glouc.—Wm. Dent, esq. of Sudeley Castle.
Heref.—C. T. Bodenham, esq. of Rotherwas.
Herts.—Wm. J. Lysley, esq. of Mimwood.
Kent.—F. Wilson, esq. of Blackhurst.
Lanc.—T. P. Heywood, esq. of Doveleys.
Leic.—Sir C. Ricketts, of Beaumont Leyes.
Linc.—Sir C. H. J. Anderson, Bart. of Lea.
Monmouthshire.—Ferdinand Hanbury Williams, esq. of Coldbrook park.
Norf.—Sir W. Jones, Bart. of Cranmer hall.
Northamptonshire.—Sir Charles Edmund Isham, Bart. of Lamport hall.
Northumb.—Sir H. St. Paul, Bart. of Ewart pk.
Notts.—John Francklin, esq. of Gonalston.
Oxf.—John Brown, esq. of Kingston Blount.
Rutland.—J. M. Paget, esq. of Clipsham.
Shropsh.—R. H. Cheney, esq. of Badger hall.
Somerset.—T. T. Knifton, esq. of Uphill.
Staff.—John Barker, esq. of Wolverhampton.
Southampton.—William Kingsmill, esq. of Sidmonton court, Kingsclere.
Suffolk.—Fred. Barne, esq. of Sotterley.
Surrey.—John Sparkes, esq. of Gosden house, Shalford.
Sussex.—David Lyon, esq. of Goring.
Warw.—Mark Phillips, esq. of Snitterfield.
Westm.—Edward Wilson, esq. of Rigmaden.
Wills.—Graham Moor Michell Esmeade, esq. of Monkton house.
Worcester.—Sir T. E. Winnington, Bart. of Stanford court.
Yorkshire.—Hon. Payan Dawnay, of Beningborough hall.

WALES.

Anglesey.—Thomas Owen, esq. of Tyddyn Glan-y-mor.
Brecon.—Robert Raikes, esq. of Treberfedd.
Carn.—John Williams, esq. of Hafodyllan.
Carm.—Timothy Powell, esq. of Penycod.
Cardigan.—Earl of Lisborne, of Crosswood.
Denbigh.—Thos. Hughes, esq. of Astrad hall.
Flint.—Wilson Jones, esq. of Hartsheath pk.
Glamorganshire.—Gervas Powell Turbervill, esq. of Ewenny Abbey, Bridgend.
Montgom.—Charles Jones, esq. of Garthmill.
Merioneth.—Henry Richardson, esq. of Aberhirnant.
Pembroke.—J. H. Powell, esq. of Hook.
Radnorshire.—Francis Aspinall Phillips, esq. of Abbecymhir.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Jan. 27. Lieut.-Gen. the Earl of Westmoreland, G.C.B. (now Envoy Extraordinary at Berlin,) to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenip. at Vienna; Rear-Adm. Sir Edmund Lyons, Bart. and G.C.B. (now Minister Plenip. to the Swiss Confederation,) to be Envoy Ex-

traordinary and Minister Plenip. at Stockholm; Arthur Charles Magenit, esq. (now Acting Minister Plenip. at Vienna,) to be Minister Plenip. to the Swiss Confederation; Hon. Henry George Howard (now Secretary of Legation at Lisbon,) to be Secretary of Legation at Vienna.—John Bell, esq. (now British Vice-Consul at Oran,) to be Consul in Algeria.—Sir Charles Aug. FitzRoy, Knt., re-appointed Governor-in-Chief of New South Wales, and appointed Governor-in-Chief of Van Diemen's Land, Victoria, and South Australia, and Governor-General of all the colonies of Australia, including the colony of Western Australia.—Sir William Thos. Denison, Knt., re-appointed Lieut.-Governor of Van Diemen's Land, and Sir Henry Edward Fox Young, Knt., Lieut.-Governor of South Australia, and Charles Joseph La Trobe, esq. appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Victoria.

Jan. 31. Unattached, brevet Major F. White, C.B., from 8th Foot, to be Major.

Feb. 3. James Cumming, LL.D., Rector of the Academy at Glasgow, to be one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools in Scotland, vice John Gibson, esq. resigned.—Knighthood, James William Morrison, esq. late Deputy Master and Worker of the Queen's Mint; Alexander Bannerman, esq. Lieut.-Governor of Prince Edward's Island; and James Meek, esq. late Comptroller of the Victualling and Transport Services in the Admiralty.

Feb. 6. Royal Engineers, Lieut.-Gen. G. Nicolls to be Colonel Commandant.

Feb. 7. William Musgrave, esq. to be First Puisne Judge, and Sydney Smith Bell, esq. to be Second Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of the Cape of Good Hope.—23d Foot, Major-Gen. G. C. D'Aguilar, C.B., from 58th Foot, to be Colonel.—56th Foot, Capt. S. Oakeley to be Major.—58th Foot, Major-Gen. E. B. Wynyard, C.B. to be Colonel.—63th Foot, Major-Gen. S. B. Auchmuty, C.B. to be Colonel.—Staff, brevet Col. J. Freeth to be Quartermaster-General to the Forces; Quartermaster A. Cruickshanks, h. p. 79th Foot, to be Fort Major at Edinburgh Castle.—Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals A. Smith, M.D. to be Inspector-General of Hospitals, and to be Superintendent of the Army Medical Department.

Feb. 11. Sir Richard Bulkeley Williams Bulkeley, Bart. to be Lord Lieutenant of the county of Carnarvon.

Feb. 14. D. R. Ross, esq. to be Lieut.-Governor of Tobago; A. Davoren, esq. to be Chief Justice for the Island of St. Christopher.—Lieut.-Col. R. Airey and Major J. Enoch to be Assistant Quartermasters-General, with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel in the Army.

Feb. 18. Lemuel Allan Wilmot, esq. to be a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick, and John Ambrose Street, esq. to be Her Majesty's Attorney-General for that province.—William Sunley, esq. to be Consul at the Comoro Islands.

Feb. 21. Charles Sturt, esq. to be Colonial Secretary, Boyle Travers Finniss, esq. Colonial Treasurer and Registrar-General, and George Frederick Dashwood, esq. Lieut. R.N., Commissioner of Police and Police Magistrate for the colony of South Australia.—F. Newland, esq. to be Stipendiary Magistrate at the port of Adelaide in the said colony.—1st Dragoon Guards, Capt. W. W. Allen to be Major.—2d West India Regt. Lieut.-Col. A. G. Sedley, from half-pay 63d Foot, to be Lieut.-Col. vice W. R. Faber, who exchanges.—Hospital Staff,

Staff Surgeon of the First Class A. Melvin to be Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals.—Brevet. Capt. C. Dawe, of the 8th Foot, to be Major in the Army.

Lieut.-Colonel F. Abbott. C.B. (late of Bengal Engineers) to be Lieut.-Governor of the East India Company's Seminary at Addiscombe.

David Williams Wire, esq. elected Alderman of Walbrook Ward.

Sir John Watson Gordon, Thomas Creswick, Richard Redgrave, and Francis Grant, esqrs. elected Royal Academicians.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

Feb. 5. Lieut. Fred. Lampart Barnard (1840), First of the Prince Regent 90, at Lisbon, to be Commander.—Lieutenant Fred. A. Egerton (1841), Second of the Prince Regent, to be Flag Lieut. to Commodore Martin, Commander-in-Chief of the Western Squadron.—Comin. Wm. C. Chamberlain to the Cormorant 6, steam-sloop, coast of Brazil.—Lieut. William Campbell (1810) to be retired Commander of 1830.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Aylesbury.—Frederic Calvert, esq.
Bedfordshire.—R. T. Gilpin, esq.
Dungannon.—Hon. Wm. Stuart Knox.
Falkirk.—James Baird, esq.
Notts (South).—Wm. Hodgson Barrow, esq.
Pontefract.—Hon. Beilby Richard Lawley.
Staffordshire (N.).—Smith Child, esq.
Windsor.—Rt. Hon. John Hatchell (Attorney-General for Ireland) re-elected.

ECCLIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Right Hon. and Rev. Lord Hayning, Honing-hame R. w. East-Tuddenham V. Norfolk.
Hon. and Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Tuam, &c. Ecclesiastical Commissioner for Ireland.
Hon. and Rev. R. Liddell, St. Paul P.C. Knightsbridge, w. St. Barnabas P.C. Pimlico.
Ven. G. Hodgson (Archdeacon of Stafford), St. Mary's V. Lichfield.
Ven. R. Newcome (Archdeacon of Merioneth), Llanrhaidr-in-Kinmerch V. Denbighshire.
Rev. R. Eden, Bishopric of Moray and Ross, Scotland.
Rev. J. K. Anderson, Town Barningham R. Norf.
Rev. J. S. M. Anderson, Tormarton R. w. Acton-Turville V. and West Littleton C. Glouc.
Rev. H. G. W. Aubrey, St. Mary's Episcopal Chapel, Dalmahey, Edinburgh.
Rev. W. Barrett, Combe-Long P.C. Oxfordsh.
Rev. W. C. Barwis, Christ Church P.C. Leeds.
Rev. W. W. Battye, Hever R. Kent.
Rev. J. Blackburn (V.C. of Attercliffe), Canonry, York Cathedral.
Rev. F. S. Bolton, Salt P.C. Stafford.
Rev. C. Bowen, Revesby P.C. Lincolnshire.
Rev. C. Brock, St. Peter-du-Bois R. Guernsey.
Rev. W. Brodie, New Alresford R. Hants.
Rev. R. G. Brownrigg, Clonagouse V. Carlow.
Rev. C. P. Cobbe, Guilcagh and Newcastle V. Cashel.
Rev. J. Coldridge, Holy Trinity P.C. Waltham Cross, Herts.
Rev. K. H. Cooper, East-Leach-Turville P.C. Gloucestershire.
Rev. J. Dallas, Laxfield V. Suffolk.
Rev. G. W. Day, Acton-Round P.C. Salop.
Rev. J. Dickinson, Killemy R. Limerick.
Rev. J. Drummond, Thorpe-Achurch R. w. Lifford V. Northamptonshire.

Rev. M. F. Dudgeon, Cratfield V. Suffolk.
Rev. E. Evans, Halkin R. Flintshire.
Rev. J. A. Ewing, Westmill R. Herts.
Rev. J. T. Fisher, Heasenford P.C. Cornwall.
Rev. J. Flood, Kilmood V. Down.
Rev. E. Fox, St. John Ousebridge (or Micklegate) P.C. York.
Rev. J. H. Gandy, Old Cleeve V. Somerset.
Rev. T. Gibbins, Monanmy R. and V. Cloyne.
Rev. F. G. Goodwin, Raveningham P.C. Norf.
Rev. G. M. Gould, Chillington P.C. Somerset.
Rev. T. A. L. Greaves, Mayfield V. Staffordsh.
Rev. V. G. Guise, Little Birch R. and Accombury R. Herefordshire.
Rev. J. S. Hall, Dalby R. Yorkshire.
Rev. E. Harland, Colwich V. w. Fradswell C. Staffordshire.
Rev. S. C. Harpur, Aghavoe V. Queen's County.
Rev. C. B. Harris, Helsington P.C. Westmoreland.
Rev. J. G. E. Hasluck, Little-Sodbury R. Glouc.
Rev. F. Howlett, Winsten P.C. Westmoreland.
Rev. H. Hughes, Hengerton R. Pembrokeshire.
Rev. W. P. Hutton, Lectureship, St. Mary, Chester.
Rev. R. H. Ingram, Upper-Arley P.C. Stafford.
Rev. R. H. Jackson, Newmarket P.C. Flintsh.
Rev. W. Jones, (P.C. of Tredgar, Monmouthshire,) Honorary Canonry, Llandaff Cathedral.
Rev. R. Killin, St. David P.C. Festiniog, Merionethshire.
G. Knox, L.L.D. Chancellor and Vicar-General, dio. Down and Connor.
Rev. J. M. Lakin, Gilmorton R. Leicestershire.
Rev. H. Landon, Slebech P.C. Pembrokeshire.
Rev. J. Le Mesurier, Bembridge P.C. Isle of Wight.
Rev. G. Martin, St. Breward V. Cornwall.
Rev. J. P. Morgan, Llanidloes V. Montgomeryshire.
Rev. R. J. Napleton, Glen Magna V. w. Stratton Magna C. Leicestershire.
Rev. A. G. Newbold, Thornton V. Lincolnsh.
Rev. R. Nicholson, St. Paul P.C. Lanebridge, Lancashire.
Rev. R. J. Ozanne, Alfreton V. Derbyshire.
Rev. L. Perrin, Whitechurch (or Temple Gall) R. and V. Cloyne.
Rev. W. Pigott, Whaddon V. Bucks.
Rev. J. J. Reynolds, Bedford Chapel P.C. Exeter.
Rev. G. Richards, St. Luke P.C. Leeds.
Rev. G. Richards, Tyldesley cum Shackerley P.C. Lancashire.
Rev. J. Richards, Hunwick P.C. Durham.
Rev. P. L. Sandberg, Oughtibridge P.C. Yorks.
Rev. J. Stamer, Kilconly R. Ardfert.
Rev. H. Swabey, St. Aldate R. Oxford.
Rev. R. Thompson, Mid-Lavant P.C. Sussex.
Rev. R. W. L. Tollemache, South Witham R. Lincolnshire.
Rev. B. Tweddle, Bacup P.C. Lancashire.
Rev. R. L. Tyner, Mungret V. Limerick.
Rev. J. Wakefield, Hughley R. Salop.
Rev. T. Walker, Tullabrack R. dio. Limerick.
Rev. D. Williams, Llanwnnen V. w. Sillian C. Cardiganshire.
Rev. W. M. Williams, Llanvechan R. Montgomeryshire.
Rev. R. B. Wright, Milstead R. w. Frinestead R. Kent.

To Chaplaincies.

Rev. C. Baring (R. of All Souls', London) in Ordinary to the Queen.
Rev. T. Barton, Barton-upon-Irwell Union, Lancashire.
Rev. J. J. Butler, Sailors' Home, Liverpool.
Rev. — Byron, British Chaplain, at Antwerp.
Rev. J. Cartmell, D.D. (Master of Christ's coll. Cambridge) in Ordinary to the Queen.
Rev. W. M. Dyne (Assist.) H.E.I.C.S. Bengal.
Rev. E. W. Ingram, Junr. Sheriff of Worc.
Rev. D. C. Legard, Sheriff of Lincolnshire.

Rev. G. N. Mitford (Assist.) H.E.I.C.S. Bengal.
Rev. G. Steward, Preachership, in York Castle.
Rev. G. H. Sumner, Sheriff of Lancashire.
Rev. C. J. Vaughan, D.D. (Master of Harrow School) in Ordinary to the Queen.

Collegiate and Scholastic Appointments.

J. Bell, B.A. Classical Mastership, King Edward's School, Birmingham.
Rev. G. M. Gould, Head Mastership of Chard Grammar School, Somerset.
Rev. T. S. Polehampton, Second Mastership, Crewkerne Grammar School.
F. R. Smith, B.A. Mathematical Mastership, Huddersfield College.
Rev. F. Toller, Mastership of Cavendish Grammar School, Suffolk.
W. Watson, B.A. Second Mastership, Peterborough Grammar School.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 30. At Cottesmore rectory, the Hon. Mrs. Stuart, a son.

Jan. 1. At Beechwood, Midlothian, the wife of Sir David Dundas, Bart. a son.—3. At Luffness, East Lothian, the Hon. Mrs. George William Hope, a son.—8. At Naples, the wife of John Dunn Gardner, esq. a son and heir.—15. At Dover house, near Arundel, the wife of C. R. Beauchamp, esq. a son.—At Mancetter lodge, near Atherstone, Lady Charlotte Chetwynd, a dau.—16. At Goldsboro' hall, Lady Elizabeth Lascelles, a son.—At Tunbridge Wells, the wife of Major George Willock, a dau.—At Vienna, the Princess Nicholas Esterhazy (dau. of the Earl of Jersey) a son.—21. At Oxford terr. Hyde park, Mrs. George Hotham, a son.—26. At Ryde, Isle of Wight, Lady Wade, a dau.—27. In Eaton place, the Countess of Mulgrave, a son.—28. At Frampton hall, Lincolnshire, the wife of Charles Thomas J. Moore, esq. a dau.—29. At Plympton, the wife of Walter Hele Molesworth, esq. a dau.—30. In York pl. Edinburgh, the Hon. Mrs. Dalrymple Hay, a son.—31. At the Royal Hotel, Chester, Lady Emma Vesey, of twins.—At York, the wife of J. H. Aylmer, esq. of Redworth house, Durham, a son.

Lately. The wife of Thomas Davies Lloyd, esq. of Bronwydd, co. Cardigan, a son and heir.

Feb. 2. At Wollaton rectory, Notts, Mrs. Charles Willoughby a son.—At Lincoln, the wife of Arthur Trollope, esq. a son.—6. At Hartlebury castle, the wife of the Rev. Edward Waddington Ingram, a dau.—At Barnby moor, Notts, the wife of W. P. Wasterneys, esq. a son and heir.—9. In Eaton pl. Lady Margaret Milbanke, a son and heir.—12. At Thorpe Place, the wife of the Rev. Henry Leigh Bennett, a dau.—14. At Edinburgh, the wife of Sir G. Montgomery, Bart. a dau.—15. At Eaglescliffe rectory, Durham, the wife of the Rev. H. Maltby, a son.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 15. At the Cape, R. I. Sullivan, esq. Madras Civil Service, to Hester, eldest dau. of Lawrence Cloet, esq.

Oct. 24. At Allahabad, Geo. Dundas Turnbull, esq. Civil Service, to Eliza, youngest dau. of the late Rivers Grindall, esq. also of the Civil Service, and granddau. of the late Adm. Sir R. Grindall.

Nov. 25. At Nagpore, Lieut. G. F. S. Browne, 14th M.N.I. only son of the late Capt. George Browne, R.A. to Margaret M. third dau. of T. R. Davidson, esq. Bengal Civil Service.

Dec. 4. At Coimbatore, Moreton J. Wal-

house, esq. Civil Service, to Elizabeth-Amelia, eldest dau. of the late William, Baron de Kutzleben, Lieut.-Col. Madras Army.—At Mangalore, Capt. H. F. Gustard, 6th Madras N.I., Superintendent of Coorg, to Margaretta-Sarah, dau. of the late Rev. John White, of Exminster, Devonshire, and sister of Lieut.-Col. W. G. White, Madras Infantry.

12. At Calcutta, Major Somerset J. Grove, 68th Regt. B.N.I. commanding 6th Regt. Scindia Contingent, to Louisa-Eliza, only dau. of the late George Snowden, esq. of Ramsgate.

18. At Enfield, G. Murton Tracy, esq. of St. John's wood, to Anne, widow of the Rev. D. Cresswell, D.D. F.R.S.—At Witney, Oxon, George Wilkinson, esq. of Dublin, to Mary, dau. of John Williams Clinch, esq. banker.—At St. George's Hanover sq. Col. James Perry, 31st Madras Light Inf. to Ida-Sophia, eldest dau. of Capt. J. E. Parilly, R.N.

19. At Canterbury, John Fred. Nicholson, esq. surgeon, of Stilton, Hunts, to Alice, fourth dau. of George Neame, esq.—At Wembworthy, John Curzon Moore Stevens, esq. of Winscott, Devon, only son of Archd. Stevens, to Elizabeth-Anne, younger dau. of the Rev. P. Johnson.—At Windsor, Augustus Priestley Hamilton, esq. M.D. of Poole, to Mary-Eleanor, second dau. of the late Robert Tebbott, esq.—At Guildford, the Rev. Francis Allen Piggott, M.A. to Mary-Frances-Errebech, dau. of J. H. Taylor, esq. M.D.—At St. George's Bloomsbury, Charles Wilks, esq. of Charing, Kent, to Sarah-Jane, second dau. of the late J. J. Hough, Comm. R.N.—At Combinteignhead, Devon, the Rev. John Clare Pigot, eldest son of J. M. B. Pigot, M.D. of Ruddington, Notts, to Elizabeth, third dau. of the late Rev. B. W. Wrey, Rector of Tawstock and Combinteignhead.—At All Saints' Knightsbridge, the Rev. Hugo D. Harper, Head Master of the King's School, Sherborne, to Mary-Charlotte, eldest dau. of Capt. Henry D. Harness, R. Eng.—At Petersfield, the Rev. James Edwin Thorold Rogers, M.A. of Magdalene hall, Ox, to Anna, only dau. of William Peskett.—At York, the Rev. Charles A. J. Smith, M.A. Minister of Macclesfield, to Emily, youngest dau. of the late Francis Salmond, esq. H.E.I.C.—At Cheshunt, Lieut. Henry Beddek, R.N. to Rachael-Harriet, fifth dau. of J. S. Jessopp, esq. of Cheshunt.—At Highgate, the Rev. W. Charles Williams, M.A. eldest son of the Rev. Samuel Williams, M.A. of Stourton, Som. to Ellen, youngest dau. of Joseph Gardiner, esq. of Highgate.—At Fordington, Dorset, the Rev. Augustus Handley, Incumbent of West Fordington, to Miss Campbell.—At Mahabuleshwur, near Bombay, George Forbes, esq. 5th Madras Cav. second son of the late Major-Gen. D. Forbes, C.B. of Aberdeen, to Charlotte-Godsall, youngest dau. of William T. Brande, esq. of Her Majesty's Mint.

20. At Manchester, Thomas Chapman, esq. of Brunswick sq. London, to Martha-Gamble, dau. of the late G. O. Woolley, esq. of Kensington gore, and widow of Samuel Pepper, esq. of Kew green.

21. At Twerton, near Bath, H. N. Hurley, esq. of Twerton, to Jane-Harriet, only dau. of J. S. Pountney, esq.—At Ewell, Walter Jenkinson, esq. to Maria-Josephine, eldest dau. of the late John Hope Johnstone, esq. of E.I.C. Service.—At Bedford, Middx. Henry Arthur Herbert, esq. to Grace-Anne, fifth dau. of Sir F. Pollock, Lord Chief Baron.—At West Ham, John Hall, jun. esq. son of John Hall, esq. R.N. of Blackheath, to Catherine, second dau. of J. Barrett, esq. of Scarborough.

22. At St. Martin's-in-the-fields, Edward Charles John, eldest and only surviving son of the Rev. Edward Cobbold, Rector of Long Melford, Suff. to Elizabeth-Cassandra, eldest

dau. of the Rev. T. C. Boone, Vicar of Kensworth, Herts.

23. At St. George-the-Martyr, Queen sq. Eden Kaye *Greville*, esq. of Notting hill, second son of R. K. Greville, esq. LL.D. Edinburgh, to Rosa, eldest dau. of J. Michael, esq. of Red Lion sq.—At Glasgow, Dr. Edmund *Ronalds*, Professor of Chemistry, Queen's college, Galway, to Barbara-Christian, dau. of the late Hugh Tennent, esq. Glasgow.—At Paris, William F. *Foster*, esq. eldest son of Sampson Foster, esq. to Caroline, eldest dau. of Ellis W. Conliffe, esq.—At Calcutta, J. H. *Brooks*, esq. Lieut. 1st Bengal Light Cav. eldest son of J. T. Brooks, esq. of Flitwich, Beds, to Sophia-Matilda, dau. of the late H. Cloete, esq. of Cape of Good Hope.

24. At West Vale, Port Glasgow, Kelburne *King*, esq. M.D. London, to Mary, eldest dau. of Archibald M. Burrell, esq. Provost of Port Glasgow.—At Paddington, John Turton *Woolley*, esq. barrister-at-law, to Mary-Flora, eldest dau. of the late Capt. Henry Kerr, Bengal N. Inf.—At Torquay, William Cotton *Fell*, eldest son of the late W. W. Fell, esq. of Preston, barrister-at-law, to Eliza-Jane, dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Combe, R.M. and grand-dau. of the late Gen. Barclay.—At St. Peter's Walworth, the Rev. Robert George *Badcock*, son of W. Badcock, esq. of Walworth, to Amelia, dau. of the late J. W. Southgate, esq.—At Lutterworth, the Rev. Milward-Rodon, second son of the late William *Burge*, esq. Q.C. to Mary-Louisa-Raffaella, youngest dau. of the late Matthew Guerin Price, esq. of Guernsey.

25. At St. Mary's, St. George-in-the-East, the Rev. Thomas *Jaman*, B.A. of Queen's coll. Camb. to Lavinia-Louisa, eldest dau. of the late Capt. Alfred Burton, R.M.

26. At Blakesley, Leic. Henry *Marshall*, esq. of Gray's inn and Upper Gordon st. to Mary-Dyott, third dau. of the Rev. T. Burnaby, Vicar of Blakesley.

28. At St. George's Hanover sq. Capt. Arthur *Pack*, 7th Fusiliers, eldest son of the late Major-Gen. Sir Denis Pack, K.C.B. to Frederica-Katherine, second dau. of Col. the Hon. Hely Hutchinson.—At St. Mary's Bryanston square, Thomas Campbell *Foster*, esq. barrister-at-law, to Isabella, only dau. of Andrew Crosse, esq. of Bloomfield, Somerset.—At Bath, the Rev. Walker *King*, eldest son of the Archdeacon of Rochester, to Juliana, eldest dau. of the late Capt. H. Stuart, 69th Regt.—At Ipsley, Warw. the Rev. William *Pulling*, Fellow and Tutor of Brasenose college, Rector of Eastnor, to Henrietta-Anne, only dau. of the late Rev. T. D. Dolben, Rector of Ipsley and Sperrall.

31. At St. Marylebone, the Rev. P. Henry *Boisster*, eldest son of the Rev. P. E. Boissier, Incumbent of St. Peter's, Malvern Wells, to Louisa-Sophia, only dau. of the Rev. Edward Scobell, Incumbent of St. Peter's, Vere st.—At St. Marylebone, Frederick Claudius J. *Parkinson*, esq. of Sackville st. eld. son of the late John Parkinson, esq. F.R.S. Consul to Mexico, to Anna, youngest dau. of Geo. Robinson, esq.—At Wigtown, N.B. Wm. James *M'Haffie*, esq. eldest son of Col. M'Haffie, of Torehouse-muir, to Isabella, eldest dau. of John Black, esq. banker, Wigtown.—At Leyton, Essex, the Rev. Henry *Bayley*, B.D. Warden of St. Augustine's college, Canterbury, to Henrietta, youngest dau. of the late Rev. J. H. Browne, of Higham, Norfolk.—At St. Elin's, Warrington, the Rev. James *Cook*, LL.B. of Magdalen coll. Camb. eld. son of James Cook, esq. of Blackheath, to Annabella, fourth dau. of the late John Alderson, esq.—At Salehurst, Sussex, Arthur St. John *Richardson*, esq. Bombay

C. Serv. youngest son of Francis Richardson, esq. of Upper Portland pl. and grandson of Edward 1st Earl of Winterton, to Mary-Frances, eldest dau. of the Rev. J. G. Wrench, D.C.L. Vicar of Salehurst.—At Begbroke, Oxon, the Rev. J. Tournay *Parsons*, Vicar of Much Dewchurch, Heref. to Mary-Adair, dau. of the late John Coulston, esq. of Clifton wood, Glouc.—At Chudleigh, the Rev. Geo. *Moyls*, M.A. Head Master of the Grammar School, Chudleigh, to Fanny, third dau. of F. Newcombe Day, esq.—At Tredegar, Richard *Fothergill*, esq. of Aderdare Iron Works, Glam. eldest son of Rich. Fothergill, esq. of Low-bridge house, Westm. to Mary, dau. of William Roden, esq.—At Charleton, Charles-Hugh, youngest son of G. M. Hoare, esq. of Mordon lodge, Surrey, to Isabella-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the Rev. J. Twysden, Rector of Charleton, Devon.

Jan. 1. Edw. *Rigby*, esq. M.D. of Berkeley square, to Marianne, eldest dau. of S. Dukinfield Darbishire, esq. of Manchester.—At Weasenham St. Peter's, George Thomas *Jenkins*, of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, to Mary-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the Rev. Charles Campbell, Vicar of Weasenham.

2. At Romford, the Rev. James Charles *Blomfield*, Rector of Lamerton, Oxfordshire, to Mary-Louisa, eldest dau. of the late Henry Tweed, esq. of Romford lodge.—At Beckenham, Kent, the Rev. George Robert *Winter*, B.A. Rector of East Bradenham, Norfolk, only son of the late Roger Winter, esq. barrister-at-law, to Augusta-Smith, youngest dau. of Edward Lawford, esq. of Eden park.—At Bishopwearmouth, Robert, second son of Robt. *Fenwick*, esq. of the Green, to Lydia-Jane, dau. of the late Capt. Helpman, R.N.—At Trinity Church, St. Marylebone, Beckford *Beran*, third son of the late Charles Bevan, esq. of Devonshire pl. to Louisa-Sophia, youngest dau. of the late Capt. Hoffman, R.N.—At Knightsbridge, the Rev. H. W. *Phillott*, Rector of Staunton-on-Wye, Heref. to Fanny, dau. of the late Richard Phillott, esq. Surgeon Bengal Army.—At Bath, James *Blair*, esq. second son of the late Capt. M. Blair, Bengal Army, to Frances-Belinda-Emily, fifth dau. of the late N. I. Halhed, esq. Bengal C. Serv.—At Roch. Pemb. George *Lloyd*, esq. of Haverfordwest, Capt. R.N. to Catherine, eldest dau. of the late John Stokes Stokes, esq. of Cuffern.

4. At Cheltenham, Capt. G. V. *Marshall*, 88th Connaught Rangers, son of the Rev. P. B. Maxwell, of Birdstown, Londonderry, to Charlotte-Wilhelmina, dau. of the late John Kearney, esq. of Kilkenny.

6. At North Walsham, Norf. the Rev. Thos. *Dry*, Head Master of the Grammar School, and Curate of the parish, to Susanna, third dau. of John Prentice, esq.

7. At St. George's Hanover sq. Capt. A. C. *Gleig*, R. Art. to Jessie, only dau. of John Stuart, esq. M.P.—At St. George's Hanover square, John *Fitzgerald*, esq. of Chester place, to Theophila-Sophia, dau. of Abraham Howard, esq. of Eccleston sq.—At Everdon, Northamptonshire, the Rev. W. T. *Browning*, B.A. of Exeter college, Oxford, eldest son of W. S. Browning, esq. of Smithfield bars, and Langley, Bucks, to Mary-Eleanor, only dau. of the Rev. G. R. Green, M.A. Rector of Everdon, and Fellow of Eton college.—The Rev. Cave *Humphrey*, Rector of Loughton, to Mary-Anne, second dau. of the late Rev. J. Cave Browne, Rector of Stretton-in-the-fields, and niece of the late Sir William C. B. Cave, Bart.—At Westend, near Southampton, the Rev. W. Mortimer *Dwyne*, Chaplain H.E.I.C.S. to Ellen, eldest dau. of Henry Dumbleton, esq. of Thora hill, Hants.

OBITUARY.

THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, K.G.

Jan. 12. At Clumber Park, Nottinghamshire, in his 76th year, the Most Noble Henry Pelham Pelham-Clinton, fourth Duke of Newcastle-under-Lyne, co. Stafford (1756), eleventh Earl of Lincoln (1572), K.G., Steward and Keeper of Sherwood Forest and the Park of Folewood, Custos Rotulorum of Newark, High Steward of Retford, and D.C.L.

His Grace was born on 30th Jan. 1785, being the elder son of Thomas the third Duke, by Lady Anna-Maria Stanhope, fifth daughter of William second Earl of Harrington. His father dying at the age of 43, on the 17th of May, 1795, he succeeded as fourth Duke when in the 11th year of his age. He received his education at Eton, where he remained for seven years. His mother, the Dowager Duchess, married, in 1800, the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir Charles Craufurd, G.C.B. In 1803 the young Duke quitted Eton, and, joining his mother and stepfather, in taking advantage of the brief peace of Amiens, ventured upon a continental tour; but was, unfortunately, on the renewal of hostilities, among the number of the English who were detained in France. There he passed four years of the most susceptible period of his life in a state of comparative inaction. On his return to England in 1807 he had reached the 22nd year of his age, when it was considered too late for him to go to Oxford. He entered on life with many personal advantages, with a fortune originally considerable, and much improved by the accumulations of a ten years' minority. He possessed the highest rank in the peerage, and the political weight which arose from the command of six seats in the House of Commons—namely, two for Boroughbridge, two for Aldborough, one for East Retford, and one for Newark. But his wealth and influence was still further augmented by a matrimonial alliance with one of the greatest heiresses then in England, whose landed estates produced 12,000*l.* a year, and who possessed a further fortune of 190,000*l.* This lady, who had only just completed her 18th year, was the daughter of Edward Miller Mundy, esq. of Shipley, in Derbyshire; by Georgiana dowager Lady Middleton, daughter and at length sole heir of Evelyn Chadwick, esq. of West Leake, Notts. Their marriage took place on the 18th of June, 1807, at Lambeth Palace, and was solemnized by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

On the death of the Duke of Portland

in 1809 the Duke of Newcastle was appointed Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Nottingham; and in 1812 he was elected a Knight of the Garter.

In the introduction, written in 1836, to his "Thoughts in times past tested by subsequent Events," (a collection of his various political letters, speeches, and manifestos,) the Duke of Newcastle has described the difficulties he experienced, after the banishment of his ripening years, in forming his opinions on public measures, and the course he adopted of following his own convictions, and adhering to them when formed, "with unremitting firmness and constancy, regardless of all difficulties, and of all worldly and self-interested considerations."

Impressed with ideas of rigid and extreme Conservatism, the Duke was violently opposed to all the constitutional changes that have marked the history of the last quarter of a century; whether they concerned the claims of the Protestant Dissenters, Catholic Emancipation, or Parliamentary Reform. On various occasions he laid himself open to the bitterest assaults of popular indignation. The storm roared at its height when he uttered in Parliament his famous and long-remembered question, in reference to some of his tenants ejected at Newark, "Shall I not do as I will with mine own?"

On the 10th Oct. 1831, the mob of Nottingham burnt to ashes his mansion, or rather pavilion, of Nottingham Castle, an edifice of no real use to its owner, but an interesting monument of the days of its founder, the loyal Duke of Newcastle of the 17th century. At the same period the late Duke found it necessary to fortify his mansion at Clumber, and the windows of his town house in Portman-square were broken by the London rabble.

In committee on the Reform Bill, in May 1832, the Duke declared the extent to which he would go in the way of amendment in the representative system. He avowed his decided hostility to the bill in every shape. It was calculated to produce revolution, and therefore he was determined to oppose it. "With respect to the nomination boroughs, he was quite ready to adopt any plan which would have the effect of tying down the patron in the exercise of the power of interference or dictation, and in so purifying the system as to leave the person nominated the full and free exercise of his discretion. He had no objection, either, to the enfran-

chisement of the large towns, which had risen into importance by the increase of commerce and manufactures." In the debate which took place on the 18th of the same month, he strongly denounced the suggested creation of new peers to secure the passing of the bill. After the large division by which the Tower Hamlets had been placed in the schedule of the bill, Finabury was ordered to stand part of schedule C, without opposition; but upon the question that Marylebone should stand part of the schedule, the Duke rose and declared that he would take no further share in the proceedings, and shortly afterwards left the House.

He maintained his resolution until some time after Reform had become the law of the land: and the opinions which he avowed, and the line of conduct which he had marked out for himself, were sustained, throughout the remainder of his life, with conscientious firmness and consistency. On those occasions on which he appeared in print, it was always with the same spirited determination to uphold his opinions. One of the most remarkable instances of these re-appearances in the political arena was during the memorable contested election for South Nottinghamshire in the year 1846, when his son the Earl of Lincoln was defeated by Mr. Hildyard.

In 1839, in resisting the appointment to the magistracy of two gentlemen nominated by government, but of whose political and religious principles he disapproved, the Duke of Newcastle wrote a very offensive letter to Lord Chancellor Cottenham; and, on his refusing to withdraw it, he received a letter from Lord John Russell, then Secretary of the Home Department, informing him that the Queen had no further occasion for his services as Lord Lieutenant of Nottinghamshire.

The Duke of Newcastle added materially to his landed estates, by the purchase of Worksop from the Duke of Norfolk, and of the celebrated estate of Hafod in South Wales. He has perpetuated his name at Eton by the foundation of the Newcastle scholarships, which have certainly contributed to the end with which they were proposed,—the general improvement of the scholarship of the school. They were established in the year 1829, at the suggestion of Dr. Keate; and consist of an annual exhibition of 50*l.* to last for three years, for the best scholar going either to Oxford or Cambridge.

The Duchess of Newcastle died in childhood, of twins, on the 26th Sept. 1822, having had issue thirteen children, eight sons and five daughters, of whom four sons and four daughters are still

living. Their names were as follows: 1. Lady Anna-Maria, who died in 1822, in her 14th year; 2. Lady Georgiana; 3. Henry-Pelham the present Duke; 4. Lady Charlotte; 5. Lord Charles-Pelham, Capt. 1st Life Guards, who married in 1848 Elizabeth, only surviving child of the late William Grant, esq. of Congalton; 6. Lord Thomas Charles (twin with Lord Charles); 7. Lord William, who died in September last, aged 35; 8. Lord William, Lieut. R.N. died on service in China 1842; 9. Lord John, died an infant; 10. Lady Caroline-Augusta; 11. Lady Henrietta; 12. Lord Robert-Renebald; 13. Lord George, who died a fortnight after his birth, his twin-sister being still-born, two days before their mother's death. All the daughters are unmarried. The four elder sons were all at one time members of Christ Church, Oxford.

The present Duke was born in 1811, and as Earl of Lincoln has for some years held office as Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests. He has sat in the present Parliament for the Falkirk district of burghs. He married in 1832 Lady Susan Hamilton, only daughter of the present Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, and has issue four sons and one daughter; but this marriage was dissolved by Act of Parliament in June 1850.

The funeral of the late Duke of Newcastle took place on the 21st Jan. at Markham Clinton, a church (in the Doric style) built by his Grace, partly as a family burial-place, and to which the remains of the late Duchess were conveyed about ten years ago. The funeral was attended by all the late Duke's sons, by his three elder grandsons, by General Lord Viscount Combermere, Henry Fynes Clinton, esq., E. M. Mundy, esq. and Colonel Dawkins; by his principal servants, and by upwards of 300 tenant-farmers on horseback.

A portrait of the Duke of Newcastle was published in Ryall's *Conservative Statesmen*.

THE COUNTESS OF WARWICK.

Jan. 30. In Carlton-gardens, aged 65, the Right Hon. Sarah Elizabeth Countess Brooke and Countess of Warwick, dowager Lady Monson.

Lady Sarah-Elizabeth Saville was the eldest daughter of John second Earl of Mexborough, by Elizabeth, daughter and sole heir of John Stephenson, esq. of East Burnham, Berks. She was first married in 1807 to John-George 4th Lord Monson, who died in 1809, having had issue one son, Frederick-John 5th Lord Monson, who died without issue in 1841 (see the Memoir of him in our

vol. XVI. p. 649). Her Ladyship was married secondly in 1816 to the present Earl of Warwick, and had issue one other son, the present Lord Brooke.

The life of this estimable lady was spent in one undiminished and unceasing course of charity, kindness, and benevolence; which was equally felt in the neighbourhood of Warwick Castle, and in the vicinity of her son Lord Monson's mansion at Gatton. A resident of Reigate writes thus:—"The death of the truly noble, kind, and benevolent Countess is regarded in this locality as a severe calamity;—it is not one or two families who will miss an excellent friend and benefactress, in this sad dispensation, but hundreds. This bereavement has brought sorrow and affliction to the homes of many in this immediate neighbourhood. Her acts of charity have shed their blessings in all directions,—her memory will be most gratefully and affectionately retained in the hearts of all who knew her in the county of Surrey."

Her body was deposited on the 7th Feb. in a mausoleum erected in the churchyard of Gatton, of which her deceased son was the only previous tenant. The Earl of Warwick, Lord Brooke, the Earl of Moxborough (brother of the deceased), and the present Lord Monson (her husband's cousin), were the chief mourners. Appropriate sermons were preached in all the three churches of Warwick on the Sunday following.

LORD VISCOUNT ALFORD, M.P.

Jan. 3. At his seat, Ashridge Park, near Hemel Hempstead, aged 38, the Right Hon. John Hume Egerton, Viscount Alford, M.P. for Bedfordshire, and Colonel of the Royal North Lincoln Militia.

Lord Alford was born on the 15th Oct. 1812. He was the elder of the two sons of the present Earl Brownlow, by his first wife Sophia, second daughter and coheir of Sir Abraham Hume, Bart. by the Lady Amelia Egerton, sister of the two last Earls of Bridgewater.

Whilst he was still a boy he was designated heir in remainder to the large estates of the Earl of Bridgewater, by the will of his great-uncle John William the 7th Earl, who died in 1823. The Earl left his estates first to his widow, and subsequently to Viscount Alford, accompanied by the extraordinary condition that they should not pass to the heirs male of his body if before his decease he had not been raised to the title of Duke or Marquess of Bridgewater; nor was he to retain them for more than five years after his accession to the dignity of Earl of Brownlow, unless the same object had been accomplished.

These dictatorial stipulations are said to have greatly offended King George the Fourth, who was the "Fountain of Honour" when they were first made known; but the period of trial has been long deferred, as the Countess lived to the year 1849, and Earl Brownlow is still living.

Lord Alford received the commission of Captain in the Royal North Lincolnshire militia on the 29th May, 1833, and he subsequently rose to the command of the regiment.

He was first elected member for Bedfordshire at the general election in 1836, in conjunction with Lord Charles Russell; and he continued to represent that county in the House of Commons in the successive parliaments of 1837, 1841, and 1847. His lordship was a Conservative in politics, and a zealous supporter of Sir Robert Peel until the repeal of the corn laws.

Lord Alford came into possession of the Bridgewater estates on the death of the Countess, Feb. 11, 1849, and he took the name and arms of Egerton only by royal licence dated March 15 following. He displayed the warmest regard for the welfare of his tenantry, and expended a considerable sum in providing schools for the education of the children of the poorer classes. In every relation of life he had so conducted himself as to command the love and esteem of all who knew him. As representative of an agricultural county, he did not desert the interests of his constituents in the hour of peril. As a country gentleman and as a master of bounds, his affability and unfeigned courtesy were widely known and appreciated; whilst to the poor he ever showed a warm heart and liberal hand. He had been in declining health for the last two years, and, with his wife, had spent the winter of last year in Egypt, but returned without any improved prospects of life.

His lordship married on the 10th Feb. 1841, Lady Marianne Margaret Compton, eldest daughter of the Marquess of Northampton,* and has left two sons, John William Spencer Brownlow (now Lord Alford), born in 1842, and Adelbert Wellington, born in 1846.

The body of this much-lamented nobleman was interred in the family vault at Little Gaddesden church, on Monday the 13th Jan. in the presence of numerous relations and friends of the family, and a large procession of tenantry.

The validity of the conditions under

* It is with regret that we close our present Magazine without a memoir of the late Marquess of Northampton. We shall take care to supply this deficiency in our next number.—*Edit.*

which the Earl of Bridgewater limited his estates will now be put to the proof. According to their literal purport the late Lord Alford's brother, the Hon. Charles Henry Cust, succeeds as next in remainder, the heirs male of the body of Lord Alford being excluded by reason of his having died without having obtained the title of Duke or Marquess of Bridgewater.* Some doubt however is raised, whether the estates do so pass from the issue of Lord Alford when the proviso was one which it was not in his power to fulfil. If Mr. Charles Cust should be declared entitled to the next life-interest, he will take them fettered with the same conditions; and, if he should fail also, they pass to the Egertons of Tatton unfettered with any other condition than always bearing the name and arms of Egerton. The question involved in the proceedings at law which will now take place is whether the proviso be void as altogether bad in law, or whether it is so far valid as to let the next in remainder in to a tenancy for years, subject to the same difficulty of permanent enjoyment.

GENERAL THE HON. SIR W. LUMLEY.

Dec. 15. In his 82nd year, General the Hon. Sir William Lumley, G.C.B. Colonel of the 1st Dragoon Guards, and an extra Groom in Waiting to her Majesty: uncle to the Earl of Scarborough.

Sir William Lumley was born on the 28th Aug. 1769, the seventh and youngest son of Richard fourth Earl of Scarborough, by Barbara, sister to Sir Geo. Saville, Bart.

At the age of 18 he entered the cavalry service, in 1787, as a Cornet in the 10th Dragoons. In 1798, having then attained the rank of a Lieutenant-Colonel, he commanded the 22nd Light Dragoons in the Irish rebellion. He was severely wounded at Antrim, but by his firmness and judgment prevented that place from being

destroyed by the rebels. He served in the Egyptian campaign of 1801 in command of the same regiment. Afterwards he was appointed to the staff at the Cape of Good Hope. He also served in South America and became second in command of the expedition under Sir S. Auchmuty; commanded the advanced force on the landing in the Rio de la Plata, and at the capture of Monte Video, in Feb. 1807. He also served in the subsequent disastrous operations at Buenos Ayres, in June, 1807, under Lieut.-Gen. Whitelock. In 1809 he commanded the advanced force at the capture of the island of Ischia. The following year, having then attained the rank of a Major-General, he joined the army in the Peninsula, and served both under Lord Hill and Lord Beresford. He commanded on the Christoval side at the first siege of Badajoz, in 1811; and upon the raising of that siege he commanded the whole of the allied cavalry at the battle of Albuera, as also at the cavalry action at Usurge. He received the gold medal for Albuera, was nominated a Knight Companion of the Bath in 1815, and a Grand Cross of that order in 1831. In 1827 he was appointed Colonel of the 6th Dragoons, and in 1840 removed to the command of the 1st Dragoon Guards. He held for sometime the government of the Bermudas.

In 1812 he was appointed a Groom of the Bedchamber to King George the Third; he was continued in that office by George IV. and William IV. and by her present Majesty until Nov. 1841, when he retired, and was thereupon appointed an extra Groom in Waiting.

Sir William Lumley married first, Oct. 3, 1804, Mary, daughter of Thomas Sutherland, esq. of Ulverston; who died in July, 1807; and secondly, March 3, 1817, Louisa-Margaret, widow of Colonel Lynch Cotton, brother to General Lord Combermere, G.C.B. This lady survives him. He had no issue by either marriage.

FIELD-MARSHAL GROSVENOR.

Jan. 20. At his residence, Mount Ararat, near Richmond, Surrey, in his 87th year, Field-Marshal Thomas Grosvenor, Colonel of the 65th Foot; cousin to the Marquess of Westminster.

He was the third son of Thomas Grosvenor, esq. M.P. for Chester, only brother of Richard first Earl Grosvenor, by Deborah, daughter and coheir of Stephen Skynner, esq. of Walthamstow; and was born on the 30th May, 1764.

He was educated at Westminster school, and at the age of fifteen entered the army as Ensign in the 3rd Foot Guards, by commission dated Oct. 1, 1779. He commanded the Guard at the Bank of

* The clause in the will relating to the contingency which has now occurred is in the following words:—"Provided that, if John-Hume lord Viscount Alford shall die without having acquired the title of Duke or Marquess of Bridgewater, then the estate directed to be limited to the heirs male of his body shall be void."

Lord Francis Leveson-Gower (brother to the present Duke of Sutherland), as inheritor of the property which descended by his grandmother Louisa, sister and coheir of Francis third Duke (and sixth Earl) of Bridgewater, assumed the surname of Egerton in 1833, and was created a peer in 1846 by the titles of Earl of Ellesmere and Viscount Brackley, titles formerly enjoyed by the Egertons.

England during the riots of 1780, now more than seventy years ago. He was promoted to Lieutenant with the rank of Captain Oct. 20, 1784. In 1793 he accompanied his regiment to Holland, and afterwards into Flanders. He served in the grenadier battalion in the affair of St. Amand; after which, being promoted to a company, he returned to England. In 1794 he rejoined the 1st battalion of the regiment at Nimeguen, and accompanied the army in the retreat into Germany in the severe winter of 1794. He received the rank of Colonel May 3, 1796.

In 1799 he went with the expedition to the Helder, and was slightly wounded in the affair at the lines of Zuype. He commanded the grenadier battalion at the battle of Alkmaer, and was also in the actions of 17th Sept. and 2d and 6th Oct.

In 1802 he attained the rank of Major-General, and was appointed to serve under Lieut.-Gen. Simcoe in the West of England; after which he joined the London district, under General Lord Harrington, and from thence went to the East district.

In 1805 he commanded a brigade in the expedition to Copenhagen, and on the day of the sortie, during the siege of that city, he commanded the picquets and outposts, when the Danes were repulsed in their attempt on the besieging batteries. He received the rank of Lieut.-General April 25, 1808. In 1809 he joined the Walcheren expedition, and at the siege of Flushing was next in command to Sir Eyre Coote.

On the 25th Feb. 1807 Lieut.-General Grosvenor was appointed Colonel of the 97th Foot; and on the 8th Feb. 1814 he was removed to the 65th Foot, the command of which he retained to his death. His last promotion took place at the last brevet, on the occasion of the Prince of Wales's birthday in the year 1846; when, together with the late Sir George Nugent (his senior in the army list) and the Marquess of Anglesey (his junior), he was raised to the grade of Field Marshal.

He was one of the members of the city of Chester during eight parliaments; having been elected in 1795 upon the death of his father, who had been one of the representatives of the city from the year 1755. He first sat as the colleague of Robert Lord Belgrave (the late Marquess of Westminster), and after the accession of that nobleman to the peerage in 1802, in conjunction with his own elder brother Richard Drax Grosvenor, esq. In 1812 a contested election brought in a Tory member in the person of John Egerton, esq.; but General Grosvenor was at the head of the poll. In 1818 and 1820 there were also contested elections, in both of

which he was returned with Lord Belgrave (the present Marquess of Westminster). In 1826 he waived his pretensions to the Hon. (now Lord) Robert Grosvenor, who was then elected with his brother. At the same election, however, General Grosvenor was a candidate for Stockbridge, and was elected; but at the next dissolution in 1830 he retired from Parliament.

Having received the thanks of Parliament, in conjunction with Lord Cathcart, General Finch, and Sir Arthur Wellesley, for the successful result of the expedition to Copenhagen, he acknowledged the same in his place as a member of the House of Commons, on the 1st Feb. 1808.

The name of Field-Marshal Grosvenor has been long connected with the turf as one of the most staunch and honourable patrons of the national sport of horse-racing. His numerous social qualities and amiable and generous disposition endeared him to a large circle of friends.

He was twice married; first in 1797, to Elizabeth sister to Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Bart. and secondly in 1831, to Anna youngest sister of George Wilbraham, esq. of Delamere House, co. Cest. late M.P. for Cheshire.

MAJOR-GENERAL FEARON, C.B.

Jan. 26. At the residence of his dau. Lady Palmer, at Much Hadham, Hertfordshire, Major-General Robert Bryce Fearon, C.B.

This distinguished officer entered the army in 1795 as an Ensign in the 31st Regiment, in which he remained for many years. He served in the West Indies in 1796 and 1797, and was present at the storming of Vigie, where he was wounded in the knee, the attack on Morne Fortune, and the surrender of St. Lucia. In 1799 he served in Holland, and was present in the battles of September and October. The next year he served on the coast of France and Spain. He accompanied the expedition to Quiberon, was present at the attack on Ferrol, and went with the expedition to Vigo and Cadiz. He also served in the second expedition to Egypt in 1807, and was present at the surrender of Alexandria, as well as the attack and storming of Rosetta. In 1814 and 1815 he served in Italy, and was present at the surrender of Naples and Genoa. On the 1st March, 1825, he commanded the troops on board the unfortunate ship Kent, when she was burned in the Bay of Biscay; for his services on this occasion he was appointed a Companion of the Bath.

In 1826 he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel in command of the 64th. He afterwards exchanged to the 6th F

with which he served in India until 1838, when he was appointed to the 40th, then also serving in the East Indies. Whilst attached to that Regiment, he held the appointment of deputy Adjutant-General. In 1846 he became a Major-General. He was one of the officers receiving the reward for distinguished services.

Major-General Fearon, who has latterly resided with his daughter, Lady Palmer, committed suicide by shooting himself. He had been for some time past unwell, and in a desponding state of mind. He was missed at luncheon, and, on search being instituted, the body was found in an outhouse, by one of the servants.

LIEUT.-COLONEL BELL.

Jan. 10. At Fenham Hall, Northumberland, in his 79th year, Robert Bell, esq. formerly Lieut.-Colonel in the 86th Foot.

He was the third son of Matthew Bell, esq. of Wolsington. Colonel of the Northumberland Militia, by Dulcibella, daughter of Sir John Eden, of Windlestone, Bart.; and was uncle to the present Matthew Bell, esq. of Wolsington, M.P. for the southern division of the county.

He entered the army early in life, and served some time in India when Major of H. M. 86th regiment. Having attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel he retired from the service, and settled near Newcastle, as a resident country gentleman. His family had been long connected with that town, and shortly after this period Colonel Bell was elected an alderman, and in 1823-3, he served the office of Mayor of its ancient corporation, and again in 1828-9 (having never served the office of Sheriff, which had been the ordinary custom). Unlike the majority of his brother corporators, and contrary to the hereditary bias of his family, the Colonel was through life distinguished for a steady and undeviating profession of liberal principles. Although he did not take any very active part in public affairs, his vote was always given consistently for reforming candidates, in times when reform was not so popular as it afterwards became. This was not forgotten by the liberal party, and when the new corporation was elected under the Municipal Reform Act, Colonel Bell was the only alderman of the old corporation who was replaced in his office. Declining years had however begun to make themselves felt, and the worthy gentleman did not very long avail himself of this borough distinction, but resigned his gown in 1838, on the ground of failing health, and retired into private life.

He was twice married, first to Anna-Mildreda, daughter of Childers Walbanke

Childers, esq. of Cantley, near Doncaster; this lady died on the 4th May 1816, aged 33; and was buried at Long Benton. He married secondly, June 21, 1832, Emma-Donna, daughter of the late Isaac Cookson, esq. of Whitehill, co. Durham, and that lady survives him. He had issue only by his first wife, two sons and three daughters: 1. Lieut. George Bell, of the 77th Regt. who died at Wigan, April 5, 1836, aged 28 years; 2. Anna, married in 1832 to Richard Fleetwood Shawe, esq. of Brantingham Thorpe, Yorkshire; 3. Robert Bell, Captain in the Queen's Bays; 4. Sarah, married to Charles Barnard, esq.; 5. Mildreda-Eliza, married to Matthew Robert Bigge, esq. banker in Newcastle, son of the late Charles William Bigge, esq. of Linden; she died 17th March, 1850.

LIEUT.-COLONEL W. THORNHILL.

Dec. 9. At Wimborne Minster, Dorset, aged 70, William Thornhill, esq. of New Park, Hampshire, formerly Lieut.-Colonel of the 7th Hussars.

He was the second son of Bache Thornhill, esq. of Stanton, co. Derby, by Jane, daughter of Edward Gould, esq. of Mansfield Woodhouse.

He served with the 7th Hussars in the Peninsula, and received the silver war medal for the cavalry actions at Sahagun and Benevento, and for the battles of Orthes and Toulouse. He was also present at Waterloo, in which battle he was aid-de-camp to the Marquess of Anglesey, and was seriously wounded. He retired from the service in, or before, 1830.

His body was interred in the family vault, at Youlgreave Church, Derbyshire, on the 19th December.

CAPTAIN HOLDEN.

Jan. 27. At Hackney, aged 73, Capt. William Holden, late Paymaster 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade.

He entered the service as an Ensign in Dec. 1804; served in 1810 in Calabria, and was present at the siege of Scylla Castle. In 1812, Lieut. Holden embarked with the expedition against Gallipoli, at the entrance of the Adriatic Sea, where he was employed in the gun boats; in coasting back to Messina, he assisted in destroying several towers and forts, and in capturing boats laden with stores. At the attack and capture of the island of Ponza, near the coast of Naples, in 1813, he landed in command of a company, under a heavy fire of grape shot, to silence the battery Frontini, which commanded the entrance of the harbour, and surrendered to him, as well as another battery on the opposite side of the island. In 1821, he

obtained the rank of Captain; and in 1824 became Paymaster to the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, which appointment he held until 1847, when he retired upon half-pay, after a service of forty-three years.

ROBERT BROMLEY, Esq. M.P.

Dec. 30. At Stoke Hall, Nottinghamshire, the seat of his father Vice-Admiral Sir Robert Howe Bromley, Bart., aged 35, Robert Bromley, esq. M.P. for South Nottinghamshire.

Mr. Bromley was the eldest son of Sir Robert, by Anne, second daughter of Daniel Wilson, esq. of Dalham Tower, Westmerland.

He was chosen to succeed Colonel Rolleston as representative for the Southern Division of the county of Nottingham in 1849, without opposition; having declared himself in favour of protection to agriculture, and as being desirous to support measures tending to reduce the taxation of the country.

He has died unmarried; leaving his next brother, Capt. Henry Bromley, of the 48th Regt. who married in 1848 the youngest daughter of Colonel Rolleston, the heir apparent to the baronetcy.

WILLIAM HOLMES, Esq.

Jan. 26. In Grafton-street, Bond-street, William Holmes, Esq. formerly Treasurer of the Ordnance.

This gentleman, who for many years acted as whipper-in to the Tory party, was a native of the county of Sligo. His father, an opulent brewer, the eldest descendant of a family long settled in the King's County, acquired considerable property in Sligo, filled the office of High Sheriff of that county in the year 1810, and after a long and prosperous life, bequeathed some portion of his possessions to his son. Mr. Holmes entered Trinity college, Dublin, at the usual age, and after completing his education, obtained a commission in the army. He served some years in the West Indies, and was military secretary there to Sir Thomas Hislop. In 1807 he married Lady Stronge, widow of the Rev. Sir James Stronge, Bart., and retired from the army. It was in 1808 that he came in for Grampound, and during twenty-three years he continued to be a member of the Lower House; but from 1832 to 1837 his parliamentary career was interrupted, and in 1841 brought to its final close. He sat successively for Grampound, Tregony, Bishop's Castle, Hazelmere, and Berwick on Tweed. For Ipswich he was a candidate in 1835, and previously for Queenborough, but by neither of those places was he returned; while he proved equally unsuccessful at Stafford, in 1841.

In the high and palmy days of Toryism the peculiar talents of Mr. Holmes were in great request, for in the private management of the members of an unreformed House of Commons he was without a rival. In the discharge of those functions he dispensed among the members of the Lower House the greater portion of that patronage which usually passes through the hands of the Secretary to the Treasury; yet, to his honour be it recorded, even his strongest political opponents were unable to accuse him of ever exerting his influence for any private or sinister end. To the Treasurership of the Ordnance he was appointed in 1820, and he continued to hold it till the breaking up of the Wellington administration in 1830. It is not unworthy of notice that he was the only man connected with that Government who ever ventured to vote in opposition to the declared wishes of its chief. Mr. Huskisson found it necessary to resign the moment that he hesitated on the subject of East Retford; but Mr. Holmes, by the especial favour of the Duke, was allowed, in 1829, to abide by his old Protestant principles, and vote against the Roman Catholic Relief Bill.

Although a very ardent partisan, he was by no means unpopular among the Liberal party, with many of whom he lived on terms of friendship; but among his political associates no man found himself on a more easy footing. From royalty downwards there was scarcely a circle of society to which Mr. Holmes had not ready access; and, of course, there was scarcely, in any part of the country, a gathering of his political friends at which he failed to be present.

Mr. Holmes was by the side of Mr. Perceval when he sank under the hand of an assassin, and he also happened to have been within a few yards of Mr. Huskisson when that well-known statesman came by a violent though accidental death.

Mr. Holmes married in 1807, as already mentioned, the dowager Lady Stronge, who was the daughter of John Tew, esq. of Dublin, by Margaret Maxwell, great-niece to John first Lord Farnham. By this lady he had issue a son, Thomas Knox Holmes, esq.—*Times*.

AARON CHAPMAN, Esq.

Dec. 28. At his residence, in High-bury Park, near London, aged 80, Aaron Chapman, esq. a magistrate for Middlesex, an Elder Brother of the Trinity House, a trustee of Ramsgate Harbour, a director of the Hudson's Bay Company, of the London Docks, and of the London Assurance office; late M.P. for Whitby.

Mr. Chapman was a member of the

very numerous and very opulent family which has flourished in the town of Whitby for more than four centuries, and which in its later generations has performed a most distinguished part in the promotion of our maritime marine. A copious pedigree has been published in *Burke's Dictionary of the Landed Gentry*. He was the ninth and youngest surviving son of John Chapman, esq. of Whitby (who died in 1822) by Jane daughter of John Mellar, esq. His eldest brother was the late Abel Chapman, esq. who died on the last day of the year 1849, being then the senior member of the Trinity House of London, and is commemorated in our *Magazine* for June last. The family is now represented at Whitby by Thomas Chapman, esq. F.R.S. and F.S.A. son of the late Edward Chapman, esq. the next elder brother to Aaron, now deceased.

Mr. Aaron Chapman was elected an Elder Brother of the Trinity House in the year 1809; and at his death he was in the same position as his brother Abel had been, at the head of the list.

On Whitby becoming a parliamentary borough, by the passing of the Reform Bill in 1832, Mr. Chapman was elected its first representative, which duty he faithfully discharged for four successive parliaments. Few—perhaps, very few—possessed the esteem and confidence of their constituency so fully as the late Mr. Chapman; even those who differed from him in political opinions were ever ready to acknowledge his probity and honour as a gentleman, and his consistency as a member of the legislature. After faithfully representing this borough for nearly fifteen years, he retired in 1847. At the Trinity House, his valuable services were duly appreciated by those with whom he was associated, and commanded the esteem and gratitude of the mercantile community. He had also the honour, during his parliamentary career, of being nominated on various royal commissions connected with maritime affairs, the duties of which he performed with that unwearied diligence and conscientious rectitude for which he was ever distinguished. Practically and intimately acquainted with the construction and navigation, as well as the cost and charges, of shipping in every ramification of their varied voyages, he was the undeviating advocate in parliament not only of protection, but preference, to British ships and British men in British trades.

Mr. Chapman married, on the 2d June 1796, Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Barker, esq. of Whitby; and had issue four sons and two daughters. The former are, 1. Joseph Barker Chapman, esq. who

married in 1832 Louisa-Agnes, eldest daughter of Thomas Simpson, esq. of Shaldon, co. Devon, and has issue; 2. John, who died at Calcutta in 1816 in his 16th year; 3. Edward Henry Chapman, esq. of Haringay House, a magistrate for Middlesex, and a director of the Bank of England, who married in 1829 Mary-Elizabeth, daughter of Lancelot Haslope, esq.; 4. William Robert Chapman, esq. who married in 1842 Caroline-Sarah, eldest daughter of John Fryer, esq. of Chatteris, co. Cambridge, and has issue. The younger of the two daughters, Jane-Mellar, was married in 1841 to John Hubbersty Mathews, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, barrister at law, and died in 1848. The elder, Ann, is unmarried.

His mortal remains were consigned to the tomb on Saturday the 4th Jan. at the parish church of Hornsey, Middlesex, attended by a very numerous concourse of relatives and friends.

THOMAS BATES ROUS, Esq.

Dec. 31. At Llanwern, in his 67th year, Thomas Bates Rous, esq. of Court-y-rala, co. Glamorgan, a magistrate and deputy lieutenant of that county.

He was the elder son of George Rous, esq. of Bedford square, counsel to the East India Company, and M.P. for Shaftesbury, by Charlotte, daughter of the Very Rev. Dr. Thomas, Dean of Ely. His family, who were eminent through many centuries in the counties of Devon and Cornwall, and which gave the Protector Oliver one of his lords of the upper house in the person of Francis Rous, sometime Provost of Eton, had possessed in its latter generations two celebrated estates, Piercefield in Monmouthshire, and Moor Park in Hertfordshire. The former was sold (to the family of Morris) by Thomas Rous, esq. the grandfather of the deceased; and the latter by his father, after it had been enjoyed to the year 1800 by his father's elder brother, Thomas Bates Rous, esq. sometime M.P. for Worcester.

The deceased inherited, in 1806, the Welsh estates of another uncle, Robert Rous, esq. of Court-y-rala, and he served as high sheriff of Glamorganshire in 1818.

He married, May 28, 1811, Charlotte-Gwen, daughter of Sir Robert Salusbury, Bart. and had issue one son, George-Grey, born in 1814; and five daughters, of whom the third, Frances-Anne, is married to the Rev. George Gore, of Newton St. Loe, co. Somerset.

EDWARD DARELL, Esq.

Jan. 13. At Calehill, Kent, aged 76, Edward Darell, esq.

Mr. Darell was the second and only sur-

viving son of Henry Darell, esq. of Calchill, (one of the very few families of considerable antiquity that now remain in the county of Kent,) by Elizabeth, second daughter of Sir Thomas Gage, Bart.

He married March 2, 1802, Mary-Anne, daughter of Thomas Bullock, esq. of Muscoats, co. York; by whom he had issue six sons and two daughters. The former were: 1. Edward-Henry, born in 1810, married to a daughter of John Wright, esq.; 2. Philip-John; 3. Henry-John, Lieut. 85th Foot; 4. James-Stephen, Lieut. R.N., who died on the 16th Dec. last; 5. William; and 6. Robert, Lieut. 5th Foot, born in 1824.

GEORGE TAYLOR, ESQ.

Jan. 2. At Witton Hall, Durham, aged 79, George Taylor, Esq.

Mr. Taylor's family were owners of an estate in Northumberland, which came into his own hands only to be sold to pay off incumbrances. He was extensively acquainted with Greek and Latin literature, and was devoted to study, though during his early years he engaged himself largely in farming, and throughout his life he had physical difficulties to contend with. He was blind of one eye, and saw but imperfectly with the other. He wrote with difficulty from a shaking hand, and had a contrivance to steady his pen by a piece of mechanism connected with his neck.

In 1832, he was appointed Secretary to the Commission of inquiry into the Poor Laws; but, owing to domestic circumstances, which made it difficult for him to remain in London, he resigned after a short time, to the great regret of the Commissioners; leaving with them, however, the able and elaborate report which was afterwards laid before Parliament with the report of the Commission.

Mr. Taylor was on terms of friendly intercourse with Wordsworth and Southey; and he was long the familiar friend of the late Mr. Surtees of Mainsforth, whose life he delineated in a memoir prefixed to the fourth volume of the History of Durham, which is not more faithful than full of affectionate feeling.

He was an occasional contributor to the Quarterly Review, on subjects of poetry, political economy and statistical matters. He compiled a very elaborate Latin and Greek common-place book, which he transcribed into more perfect order a few years before his death. The title he gave it is "Index Idoneorum." It is the work of nearly forty years, having been begun in Feb. 1812, and continued until shortly before his death—a collection of apt quotations from Latin and Greek authors, arranged alphabetically under

the heads of the respective subjects to which they are related. The work is one which from its magnitude it is not likely that any publisher would venture upon; but, if there be (as surely there ought to be) some fund at the disposal of the universities, for defraying the cost of publishing laborious and valuable but unmarketable books, the publication of this work might justly claim to be charged upon such a fund.

In politics Mr. Taylor was a Reformer until the passing of the Reform Act; and then threw his influence, upon principle, into the opposite scale. In private life he was a man of unblemished integrity and the soundest judgment, a warm friend, always ready with his advice, and that advice worthy of being attended to.

Mr. Taylor was twice married. By his first wife he was the father of three sons; one of whom alone survives, Mr. Henry Taylor, of the Colonial Office, and the author of Philip van Artevelde, &c. &c.

ALEXANDER MACDONALD, ESQ.

Lately. At Edinburgh, Alexander Macdonald, esq. F.S.A.Sc. Keeper of the Register of Deeds and Protests for Scotland.

As an expert and zealous antiquary he was well known to the public. He was one of Mr. Thomson's best and earliest assistants in the publication of the "Acts of the Parliament of Scotland," and other works undertaken by the late Record Commissioners. He was long one of the most active members of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, and the library and museum of that body owe much to his industry and intelligence. He edited several volumes for the Maitland Club, to which he contributed a very useful work, "The Register of Ministers in the year 1567;" the earliest extant record of the ecclesiastical appointments of the Reformed Church in Scotland. He also contributed largely to the materials of Sir Walter Scott's notes and illustrations of the "Waverley Novels." As a private gentleman, Mr. Macdonald was endowed with a kind and amiable temper, which will make him to be long and sincerely lamented by all who had the happiness of his friendship or acquaintance. — *Edinburgh Courant.*

REV. THOMAS PENROSE, D.C.L.

Feb. 8. At Writtle Vicarage, Essex, in his 82nd year, the Rev. Thomas Penrose, D.C.L. of Shaw Place, Berks, Vicar of Writtle cum Roxwell.

Dr. Penrose was descended from an ancient Cornish family. His grandfather, the Rev. Thomas Penrose, was Rector of

Newbury, Berks, and his father, the Rev. Thomas Penrose, was Rector of Beckington cum Standerwick, in Somersetshire. The latter was advantageously known as a poet. A collection of his poems was published after his death; one of them had appeared in his lifetime—"The Flights of Fancy," and been much admired. His premature death is lamented in the *Pursuits of Literature*, Dial. I. He died at the Bristol Hotwells in 1779, aged 36. He married Miss Mary Slocock, of Newbury, who died a few years since, aged 94.

Dr. Penrose was the only child of his father, whom he lost when but ten years old. He was placed at that period on the foundation at Winchester, and became, in due course, a Fellow of New college. While at Oxford he gained the prize for Latin verse. He graduated B.C.L. in 1803. On leaving the university he resided some years at Florence as chaplain and secretary to the embassy. During the temporary absence of the minister he was entrusted with the *porte-feuille*, and in that interval was fortunate enough to have an opportunity of communicating important information, which saved a considerable amount of British property at Leghorn from seizure by the French. This service procured a pension for him from Mr. Canning. On returning to England, he resided for a long period on his fellowship in Oxford, when the living of Writtle becoming vacant by the death of Dr. Berkeley he was presented to it by his college in 1814. He shortly afterwards married a widow lady, Mrs. Johnson, who died in 1840, leaving no issue.

In 1822 he succeeded under the will of his cousin, Sir Joseph Andrews, Bart. to a life estate in the property of Shaw Place, near Newbury. The house is remarkable for having been the abode of Charles the First during the siege of that town, some marks of which are still remaining. Among others is a bullet, fired at the unfortunate monarch through a window, when he was seen in the act of shaving. It lodged in the wainscot behind him, and has been carefully glazed over to preserve it. This property has now passed, under the limitations of the same will, to another cousin of Sir Joseph Andrews, Henry Richard Eyre, esq. son and heir of the late Henry Eyre, esq. of Botleigh Grange, in the county of Southampton.

His education, under Dr. Joseph Warton, at Winchester, completed at New college, and followed up by a long residence in Italy, gave Dr. Penrose the opportunities of acquiring those attainments and tastes which constitute the elegant scholar and accomplished gentle-

man. In both these characters he was eminently conspicuous. He assiduously cultivated the fine arts, and was no mean proficient in poetry, painting, and music. Till within two years of his death, from which period his infirmities grew rapidly upon him, he regularly took part in the services of his church (for he preferred his vicarage at Writtle to his mansion at Shaw Place); his discourses possessed much merit, in matter and style, and his delivery was singularly unaffected and pleasing. By his will he has given a portion of his pictures (chiefly English) to the curators of the Taylor Gallery at Oxford; and the fine portrait of Thomas Warton, the Laureate, (a *chef-d'œuvre* of Sir Joshua Reynolds) to Trinity college, Oxford, of which Warton was a member. To the poor of Writtle he bequeathed 500*l.*, and to the poor of Shaw-cum-Donnington 200*l.*

JOHN BROOK, ESQ.

Jan. 31. At his residence in Bootham, York, aged 85, John Brook, esq. an eminent solicitor; the father of the Yorkshire Law Society, and one of the oldest practitioners in the kingdom.

Mr. Brook was the only son of Mr. John Brook of York, who died in the year 1802, at an advanced age, of whom the journals of that day have placed on record that "had he lived in the days of Diogenes, that philosopher would not have needed his lantern." The subject of this sketch was at the usual age articled to that well-known and eminent solicitor, the late Wm. Gray, esq. of York, who reached the advanced age of four-score years and ten, and descended to the grave about twelve years ago full of honour.

Mr. Brook commenced practice in the year 1790, and was appointed to the office of County Clerk of Yorkshire, by the late Sir Thomas Frankland, Bart. who was High Sheriff of that county in 1792. He was one of the agents of the late Wm. Wilberforce, esq. whilst member for Yorkshire, and during the memorable contested election for the county in 1807. He was quite with Mr. Wilberforce on the question of the slave trade, and generally esteemed him very highly, though on principle he was a more decided Tory.

After practising his profession for many years with great success alone, Mr. Brook entered into partnership with the late Mr. G. Bulmer, under the firm of Brook and Bulmer. Subsequently, on the dissolution of the partnership about the year 1832, he practised for several years by himself, and from Jan. 1846, till his death, in partnership with Mr. Ware, the son of an old and valued friend.

Few men stood higher in reputation

than Mr. Brook in his professional practice. He was above all tricks and quibbles—honour, honesty, and justice, actuating him in all transactions. He was exceedingly well read in the law of real property, and generally conversant with the practice of his profession. His sound judgment and skill were often sought, and were always at the service of the members of his profession; and those eminent conveyancers, the late Mr. Hoar of Durham and Mr. Meynell of York, would often discuss a knotty point of real property law with him.

Mr. Brook was of retired habits, and rarely took a prominent part in public affairs. He was not however an indifferent spectator of passing events. He was a firm supporter of those principles on which our constitution is founded, and by which our country has been governed in the best times of its history. He was an ardent admirer of Mr. Pitt, whom he looked upon as the ablest statesman of modern times. The Protestant Church of England had in Mr. Brook a most consistent and worthy member. In 1819 he took a prominent part in the establishment of the *Yorkshire Gazette*, a Conservative journal, now enjoying a large circulation and influence in Yorkshire, and never ceased to evince a lively interest in its prosperity. It is from a memoir in that journal that this sketch is chiefly taken.

Mr. Brook was a great admirer of literature and the fine arts, and had a considerable taste for music and architecture, and was fond of the study of antiquities. He was one of the founders of the York Subscription Library; many of the public institutions of that city were indebted to his generous encouragement and support. He was the intimate friend and professional adviser of the late Wm. Etty, esq. R.A., who painted an admirable likeness of him, from which an engraving was published by Scott in 1849.

Mr. Brook held the office of Under-Sheriff of Yorkshire several times, as also that of the city of York, and various other appointments connected with public institutions in York. He was, as we have said, the father of the *Yorkshire Law Society*, by the members of which he was highly and deservedly respected.

Mr. Brook remained a bachelor. In private life he evinced many amiable qualities. His mild and unassuming manners won him universal esteem, and his unostentatious charity and liberality have solaced many a sorrow and relieved many a distress.

He retained his business habits to the end of his life, and his mind possessed to the last all those intellectual acquire-

ments and quick perceptions for which he had been so long distinguished. The increasing infirmities of age brought on bodily prostration, and after an illness of no long duration he breathed his last on the 31st Jan. calmly and peacefully, without the slightest pain; thus closing a long, active, honourable, and unsullied professional career of sixty-one years, respected by all classes in his native city.

Of no distemper, of no blast he died,
But fell like autumn fruit that mellowed long;
E'en wondered at, because he dropt no sooner.
Fate seemed to wind him up for four-score years,

Yet freshly ran he on five winters more;
Till, like a clock worn out with eating Time,
The wheels of weary life at last stood still.

The respect of his fellow-citizens and of many gentlemen of the county was manifested at the funeral, which was intended, by the immediate friends and relatives of the deceased, to have been strictly private; but the members of the Law Society in York, and many gentlemen and others of the city and county, thought proper to evince their respect for his memory by attending his remains to their last resting-place. He was interred in a vault in the churchyard of St. Olave's Marygate, close to the ruins of St. Mary's Abbey, and near the grave of his lamented and intimate friend Etty, the artist.

MR. JOHN WILMOT.

Jan. 2. At the Union Hotel, Cockspur-street, aged 73, Mr. John Wilmot, of Isleworth, the eminent horticulturist, President of the Market Gardeners' Society.

Mr. Wilmot, from his early youth, evinced an ardent enthusiasm in everything relating to gardening. He pursued his profession with great success and profit, and no cultivator for the market ever expended so much as he has done in experiments.

He tested the efficiency of every plan for the construction and heating of glass houses devised during the last 26 years. In the cultivation of the pine apple he was eminently successful, and every mode of growing them which has been propounded from Speechly's to the Meudon plan he tried, and the same may be said with regard to the cultivation of the grape.

It is scarcely possible for any one to have exhibited a greater degree of interest than Mr. Wilmot did in the introduction of new and improved varieties of fruits. He went frequently to Belgium, Holland, France, and Germany, and made extensive purchases of varieties which appeared to him worthy of cultivation in this country. Whatever he considered likely to suit the English public, that he procured, be the

expense what it might. In his relations with men interested in his professional pursuits, he at all times evinced the utmost frankness of manner, and explained everything without the least reserve. His mind soared above what are called garden secrets; consequently he imparted, especially to young gardeners, much valuable advice and information. Generous and kind-hearted, he was ever ready and willing to help the distressed; and everything he did was in a liberal and princely spirit. Naturally endowed with a vigorous mind and great honesty of purpose, he was largely entrusted with the valuation of garden property. In short he has left a blank in the community of horticulturists. —*Abridged from the Gardener's Chronicle.*

MR. WOMBWELL.

Nor. 16. At North Allerton, Yorkshire, aged 72, Mr. George Wombwell.

Mr. Wombwell, when a boy, devoted much of his time to the breeding and rearing of birds, pigeons, rabbits, dogs, and other domestic animals, but beyond this had no idea of becoming the proprietor of a menagerie. He became one by force of accident rather than design. At the London Docks he saw some of the first boa constrictors imported into England. Most of the "show folks" were afraid of and ignorant of managing them, and from this cause prices gave way a little, and Mr. Wombwell at length ventured to offer 75*l.* for a pair. They were sold to him, and in the course of three weeks he realised considerably more than that sum by their exhibition, a circumstance which he always confessed made him partial to the serpent species, as it was his first introduction to the "profession." From this time he became a regular "showman," visiting "Bartlemy," Camberwell, Croydon, and the other suburban fairs; likewise the great fairs at Nottingham and Birmingham, which were considered next to the defunct "Bartlemy" the best in England. He also travelled in Scotland to Glasgow and Paisley, and in Ireland to the famed Donnybrook, which last eight days. At this period Mr. Wombwell, who was by trade a cordwainer, kept a boot and shoemaker's shop in Compton-street, Soho.

Wombwell, of late years, has been very successful in breeding, and possessed at the time of his death more than twenty lions and five elephants, in addition to an unrivalled collection of other wild animals. Some time since, (and it is the only instance on record,) one of his lionesses had a litter of two white cubs. Two cubs is the usual litter of the lioness, but Womb-

well formerly had an old one which repeatedly dropped four. In these cases she nursed two, and neglected the others, but Wombwell had a beautiful pointer bitch which in her life-time suckled four lions.

The cost of Mr. Wombwell's three establishments was, on an average, at least 35*l.* a day each. His caravans amounted to upwards of forty, and his stud—the finest breed of draught horses—varied from about 110 to 120. The expenses of his bands were estimated at 40*l.* per week; while the amount he paid for turnpike tolls in the course of a year formed a prominent item in his expenditure. Even the ale of one of his elephants came to something throughout the twelve months, to say nothing of loaves, grass, and hay, at the rate of 168*lb.* *per diem*.

Wombwell had not only amassed a handsome independence, but he has left a large inheritance in the shape of three *monstre* travelling menageries, with a collection of birds and wild animals—perhaps unequalled in Europe, at least as the property of an individual. Mr. Wombwell has left a widow (who for a number of years managed his No. 1 exhibition), and a daughter, Mrs. Barnscombe, the wife of a large army accountreutement maker. Mr. and Mrs. Edmonds (a niece) managed No. 2 menagerie, and No. 3 caravan was under the direction of a nephew, Mr. George Wombwell.

He left very singular directions with regard to his funeral, amongst which was that his coffin should be made without nails, of a portion of the timber of the Royal George, which he purchased about fourteen years ago, and had kept ever since for that purpose.

MR. WILLIAM SANSFIELD TAYLOR.

Dec. 23. In his 70th year, Mr. William Sansfield Taylor.

This gentleman was an elder brother (the senior by fourteen years) of the late John Sidney Taylor, esq. M.A. of Trin. Coll. Dublin, and barrister-at-law of the Middle Temple, some time editor of the Morning Herald, and well known for many admirable historical and educational compilations. (See his memoir in our Obituary, vol. XVII. p. 220, and the sketch of his life prefixed to *Selections from his Writings*, published in 8vo. 1843.) Their father was a map-engraver in Dublin, whose wife was related to the Commander-in-Chief of James the Second's Irish army, General Sansfield, Earl of Lucan. Hence the name given to his eldest son, the subject of this notice; who in early life was attached to the Commissariat department, and having been pre-

sent at the siege of St. Sebastian, made this engagement a frequent subject of his pencil. He was, however, better known by his writings than by his pictures, which rarely rose above mediocrity. His literary labours consist of a "Description of Trinity College, Dublin," in quarto, with plates after his own drawings; a translation from the French of Merimée's "Practice of Painting;" a "History of the Fine Arts in Great Britain and Ireland," in two volumes, 1841, and a "History and Practice of Fresco-painting," translated from the French of M. Monnier. Also, "Origin and Outline of the Penitentiary System in the United States of North America, translated and abridged from the French official report of Messrs. G. de Beaumont, and A. de Tocqueville, 1833," 8vo. (being then Hon. Secretary to the Society for Diffusing Information upon Capital Punishments).

Mr. Taylor was for many years Curator of the Model Academy in St. Martin's Lane, an institution that for a long period met with considerable success. For some years he wrote the criticisms on the Fine Arts for the *Morning Chronicle*; on which his brother was also then engaged. He was a zealous co-operator in the efforts made in the public journals for the preservation of the Lady Chapel of St. Mary Overy's, Southwark; and also took credit for having contributed by the same means to the preservation of the beautiful cloisters of St. Stephen's Chapel, Westminster, after the fire at the Houses of Parliament.

MR. WILLIAM HOWISON, A.R.S.A.

Dec. 20. At Edinburgh, aged 52, Mr. William Howison, A.R.S.A. engraver,

William Howison was born in Edinburgh in 1798. He was educated at George Heriot's Hospital, and afterwards apprenticed to Mr. Wilson, an engraver, continuing during his life a close and steady application to his art. For many years Mr. Howison worked in comparative obscurity, being chiefly employed upon small plates, till he happened, through Mr. D. O. Hill, R.S.A. to attract the attention of Mr. George Harvey, R.S.A. who, observing in his plates more than a usual degree of excellence, engaged him to engrave his picture of "The Curlers;" the execution of this plate gained him admission among the associates of the Royal Scottish Academy. His next work was "The Polish Exiles," after Sir William Allan, a composition of much pathos, and rendered by the engraver with all fidelity. This was followed by one of still greater interest, Harvey's "Covenanters' Communion." Another plate,

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we believe not yet quite finished, was "The Schule Skailin'," also after Mr. Harvey; and at the time of his death he was labouring assiduously on Faed's "First Letter from the Emigrants," for the subscribers to the Scottish Association.

Mr. Howison, says the *Scotsman*, "was a man of strong native sense, integrity, humour, and insight into many things besides engraving, though he was singularly modest. We never met with a finer embodiment of the sturdy, the hearty, and the tender virtues of a Scottish craftsman."

MR. JAMES THOMSON.

Sept. 27. In Albany-street, Regent's Park, aged 61, Mr. James Thomson, engraver.

This artist was born at Mitford, in Northumberland; he was the fourth son of the Rev. James Thomson, M.A. of Nunriding hall, afterwards Rector of Ormesby, Yorkshire, and Anna, daughter of the Rev. Isaac Nelson, Vicar of Mitford. He evinced at an early age considerable talent for drawing, and at the suggestion of Lady Anna Hudson, daughter of the Marquess of Townshend, and Sir John Trevelyan, old friends of the family, he was articled to Mr. Mackenzie, an engraver, residing in Margaret-street, Cavendish-square. He embarked for London at Shields, and, incredible as it may seem in these days, his passage occupied nine weeks, and as nothing in the interval had been heard of the vessel, his family believed him to have been lost. He spoke of the period of studentship, which he passed under Mr. Mackenzie, as seven years of slavery, and when the term was completed, not feeling satisfied with Mr. Mackenzie's style of engraving, he placed himself under Mr. Carden, with whom he worked more than two years, after which he received commissions on his own account.

Of the numerous and admirable works of this artist, we may mention a few well known to the public: a plate after Sir Thomas Lawrence, the "Three Nieces of the Duke of Wellington;" an Equestrian Portrait of her Majesty, attended by Lord Melbourne, the Marquess of Conyngham, &c. after Grant; the Bishop of London, after Richmond; Prince Albert, after Sir W. C. Ross, &c.; many plates in Lodge's Portraits, the Towneley Marbles of the British Museum, &c. &c.

The works in progress at the time of his decease were portraits of the late King of the French, and of the Queen, which will be shortly published, a portrait of the Hon. H. Goulburn, M.P. and a back view of the Greek Slave, a companion to that already published.

Mr. Thomson married Miss Lloyd, of

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Rhayader, Radnorshire, by whom he has left two daughters, one of whom, Anne, has become the wife of Mr. Frederick Goodall, a distinguished young painter; the other, Eliza, resides at home with her widowed mother.—*Art Journal.*

REV. JOHN DENNANT.

Jan. 20. At Halesworth, Suffolk, in his 84th year, John Dennant, for 46 years minister of the Independent congregation of that place. He resigned his office in 1840.

He was author of the following works, most of which were published at Halesworth:—

Five Minutes' Intrusion before you go to the Play. 1808. 8vo.

Appeal to the Candour and Common Sense of the Public on the subject of Plays. 1808. 8vo.

The Reward of Iniquity: a Sermon on a murder committed at Cookley. 1812. 8vo.

God the Centre of Happiness: a Funeral Sermon. 1812.

Soul Prosperity; or, the Closet Companion. Two editions.

The Modern Question considered; or, the Duty of Men to Repent and Believe the Gospel.

The Sunday Scholar.

A Sermon on the Death of King George the Third. 1820. 8vo.

A popular View of the last Judgment. Lond. 1820. 12mo.

A Sermon at a Cottage destroyed by Lightning 26 June. 1830. 8vo. Three editions.

The affecting History of R. Fuller. Woodbridge. 24mo.

The Journey of Life; or, a Solemn View of Death and the World to Come, and other Poems. Published for the benefit of a family in distress. 1833. 8vo.

There is a small engraved portrait of him.

SIGNOR SPONTINI.

Jan. 24. At Majolati, in the Roman States, not far from Ancona, in his 72nd year, Signor Gaspardo Luigi Pacifico Spontini, a celebrated dramatic composer.

Spontini expired at the place of his nativity. He was born Nov. 14, 1784, and educated at Bologna under the Padre Martini, at Rome under Borini, and in the conservatory of La Pietà at Naples under Sala and Trajetti. At seventeen he produced his first opera at Naples, entitled *I Puntigli delle Donne*, and in 1796 he wrote one for Rome, *Gli Amanti in Cimento*; and next one for Venice, *L'Amor Segreto*. He continued to write divers works for various places in Italy up to 1802, but not one of these has survived. In 1803 Spontini arrived in Paris; and

in that capital he fixed public attention for many years, composing for the Italian Theatre, the French Comic Opera, and the Grand Opera. But it was at the Conservatoire, whilst enjoying the patronage of the Empress Josephine, that Spontini had his first real triumph, by the production of his *Vestale*, Dec. 18, 1807, which enjoys to this day much popularity in Germany, although it is no longer heard in Paris. His *Fernando Cortez* appeared in 1809, at the Grand Opera, but was not so successful. These two triumphs secured for Spontini the directorship of the Italian Opera in Paris, in 1810. He engaged *Madames Barilli, Festa, Correa, and Sessi*, Signor Garcia (the father of Malibran and Viardot), Crivelli, Tacchinardi (the father of Madame Persiani), Signor Angrisani, &c.; but, despite of these great talents, Spontini, from his love of intrigue, and his bad temper, quarrelled with his associates; and he quitted the management in 1812. Louis XVIII. had nominated him his dramatic composer in ordinary, and conferred on him letters of naturalisation, the cross of the legion of honour, and pensions and annual presents to the amount of 8,000 francs. He subsequently produced several operas at the Conservatoire, including his *Olympie*, but with no marked success; and in 1820 he accepted the offers of the King of Prussia, to be Chapel Master and Musical Director of the Opera House at Berlin, with a salary of nearly 1,500*l.* per annum. He there produced *Lalla Rookh*, *Alcidor*, and, in 1825, *Agnès de Hohenstaufen*. In Berlin, Spontini was in hot water perpetually. He was attacked by *Reil* as the critic with such vigour that he was unable to avoid a continued discussion as to the charges of plagiarism brought against him. Eventually he came in contact with the Court, and was condemned for a libel on the King of Prussia, who, however, pardoned the acrimonious musician. Spontini eventually quitted Berlin for France, where he was elected an Academician (one of the five members of the *Académie Royale des Beaux Arts* for the section of Music) in 1839. It is only a few months since he returned to his native place, to pass the winter, in the hope of re-establishing his health, and was received at Ancona by the Cardinal and authorities with great pomp. He expired in the arms of his wife, the sister of Erard the celebrated pianist.

Spontini was the beau-ideal of a *petit maître* of 1810; he wore the spencer over his coat in autumn, the carrick with seven capes in winter, the tight pantaloons and the top boot, the high cravat with watch-chain and jewels to correspond, hat, wig,

and frill, all of the same fashion; his language, manners, and ideas, were all of the period of Madame Recamier. He was the last type of that era.

HERR LORTZING.

Jan. 21. At Berlin, of apoplexy, aged 47, Herr Lortzing, director of the Opera in that city.

He was originally a tenor singer, and was a fine performer on the piano and flute. His last work was called *The Rehearsal of an Opera Buffa*, produced with immense success at Frankfort. But his comic opera, *The Czar and the Carpenter*, was the origin of his popularity. He had been director of music at different theatres in Vienna, Munich, Dresden, &c. and latterly at the *Frederich Wilhelmstadt* in Berlin.

On the day of his decease he had directed the rehearsal of the *Matrimonio Segreto*, and not feeling well told his servant to call a doctor, but before medical advice reached him he was no more.

He was buried on the 24th Jan., all the artists of the theatre following him to the grave. Meyerbeer, Taubert, Dorn, and De Kustner were in the procession. On a velvet cushion were borne the massive silver conductor's baton, and the laurel crown presented to Lortzing by the city of Leipsic. Meyerbeer conducted a concert for the benefit of his family, and there have been performances at the theatres for the same purpose.

Herr Lortzing is said to have left behind him a new opera entirely finished, entitled *Regina*.

THE DUCHESSA DELLA PALATTA.

Sept. 15. At Naples, La Contesse Nelson d'Arcy, Duchessa della Palatta.

The adventures of this person would fill no small page in romantic story. She was Anne, the only daughter of Mr. John Peele, a small farmer at Corringham, near Gainsborough, who eked out a declining livelihood by dealing in horses, &c. She became a dressmaker in Gainsborough, resided subsequently in Hull, and it is said as housemaid in a good family in London, where her attractions obtained for her the attention of a person of rank, to whom she afterwards averred she was married; and she from that time occupied a position where her fortunes led her into contact with some of the higher classes. A few years afterwards she astonished her former companions by appearing with her carriage and livery servants in the character of *chère amie* to Mr. Fauntleroy, then a flourishing banker in London. Unfortunately, the riches of the banker were of a doubtful character,

and some time afterwards he was convicted of forgery, and paid the penalty with his life. Still our heroine struggled bravely with fate, and generally maintained a fair appearance in society, both in London and in Paris. She shortly reappeared in her native country as *Duchess of Palatta*. At this time the fortunes of her family had reduced them to be the occupants of a small cottage at Morton, and, age rendering her father incapable of active exertion, he filled the humble office of rural postman. To her honour it should be recorded that she enabled her parents to pass the remainder of their days in comfort. Six or seven years ago she again visited her native place, a widow, the Duke of Palatta having paid the debt of nature. Her mother she left at Morton, paid the last duties to her father (somewhat ostentatiously), and volunteered her assistance to promote the advancement of her female relatives. Again, however, "a change came o'er the spirit of her dream;" and, some three or four years ago, the public journals announced her marriage to the son of an Irish clergyman of good family. In this character, accompanied by her niece as *femme de chambre*, but not by her husband, she once more visited Gainsborough and the scenes of her youth. After making her mother an allowance, to be paid monthly (to prevent some avaricious persons from defrauding her of it, as she had too much reason to suspect would be the case), she again departed for Italy in good health; but death, which spares neither rank nor talent, has closed the "last scene of all this strange eventful history."

CLERGY DECEASED.

Dec. 7. At George Town, Demerara, the Rev. *Thomas Tweedy*, B.A. eldest son of the late Rev. Henry Tweedy.

Dec. 14. At the glebe-house of Termonmaguirk, co. Tyrone, of which parish he had been incumbent for many years, aged 80, the Rev. *Charles Cobbe Beresford*. He was the fourth son of the Right Hon. John Beresford (second son of Marcus first Earl of Tyrone), by Anne-Constantia Ligondes, grand-daughter of General the Count de Ligondes; and was younger brother to the late Lord Bishop of Kilmore. He married in 1795 Emily, seventh dau. of the late Sir Wm. Montgomery, Bart. of Magbie hill, co. Peebles, and by that lady, who died in 1839, he had issue three sons and five daughters: 1. the Rev. John Isaac Beresford, who died in 1847, leaving issue; 2. Harriet-Louisa, married to the Rev. J. J. Fox, of Kinawley; 3. the Right Hon. Selina-Griselda, Countess of

Erne; 4. Anna-Constantia, married to the Rev. Lord John Thynne, Canon of Westminster; 5. George-John, Capt. R. Art.; 6. Emily-Catherine, married to Arthur Willoughby Cole Hamilton, esq. cousin to the Earl of Enniskillen; 7. the Rev. Charles Claudius Beresford, who died in 1848, leaving issue; and, 8. Charlotte-Frances, married to the Rev. Samuel Alexander.

At Budleigh Salterton, Devon, aged 50, the Rev. *Roger Hitchcock*. In Jan. 1827 he seceded from the Church of England, and went through the rite of immersion in the Baptist Chapel in Devizes. He married in Nov. 1827 Martha, third daughter of Sir William Gibbons, Bart. LL.D. and sister to the late Sir John Gibbons, of Stanwell Park, Middlesex, Bart.

Dec. 15. At Holme rectory, aged 40, the Rev. *John Francis Edcaris*, Rector of South Runceton and Holme and of Worlington, Norfolk, and a Rural Dean. He was the youngest son of the late Rev. Edward Edwards, of Lyne; was of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, B.A. 1832, M.A. 1835; and was presented to the united parishes above named in 1834 by his father.

Dec. 18. At Blandford, aged 72, the Rev. *James Venables*. Canon of Salisbury and Vicar of Buckland Newton, Dorset. He was of Corpus Christi college, Oxford, M.A. 1803; was presented to the vicarage of Buckland Newton in 1805 by the Dean and Chapter of Wells; and was appointed to the stall of Alton Borealis in the church of Salisbury in Nov. 1841.

Dec. 19. At Funchal, Madeira, in his 42d year, the Rev. *John Edwards Snowden Legh*, one of the Senior Fellows of King's college, Cambridge, son of William Legh, esq. of Windsor. He graduated B.A. 1831, M.A. 1834, and had for ten years been an active officer in his college.

Dec. 20. Aged 51, the Rev. *Robert Jackson*, Rector of Great Dunham, Norfolk (1847). He was of Clare hall, Cambridge, B.A. 1821.

At Ashwell, Herts. aged 74, the Rev. *Henry Morice*, Vicar of that parish, a Rural Dean, and Canon of Lincoln. He was formerly Fellow of St. John's college, Oxford, M.A. 1804; and was presented to Ashwell in 1812 by Dr. Randolph, the Bishop of London, then impropiator. The greatest delight of Mr. Morice was to assist all that were in distress, and many widows and fatherless were relieved weekly by him; he never withheld his hand from doing good to all denominations, whether churchmen or dissenters. He was one of the magistrates for the counties of Herts. and Cambridgeshire, and chairman at Baldock and Royston bench.

Dec. 22. At Woolwich, Kent, the Rev. *William Greenlaw*, Rector of that parish. He was of Wadham college, Oxford, M.A. 1816; and was collated to the rectory of Woolwich in 1837 by the present Bishop of Rochester.

Dec. 24. At Horris, co. Carlow, the Rev. *Robert Nathaniel Burton*, incumbent of Clonmacnoose, and Chaplain to Lady Harriett Kavanagh.

Dec. 25. At Torquay, aged 34, the Rev. *Francis Courtenay*, Perp. Curate of St. Sidwell's (in the parish of Heavitree,) Exeter. He was the fourth son of the late Right Hon. Thomas Peregrine Courtenay, by Anne, dau. of Mayow Wynell Mayow, esq. His body was deposited in the family vault at Powderham, attended by Viscount Courtenay and other members of his family, by Archdeacon Bartholomew, the Rev. Arthur Atherley, his Rector, and by many others of the clergy and his personal friends.

At Renhold, Beds. aged 79, the Rev. *Abraham John Crespian*, Vicar of that parish (1793) and of Ravensden (1817). He was of Trin. college, Camb. B.A. 1793.

At Springfield, near Chelmsford, aged 92, the Rev. *Thomas Slack*, Rector of Little Leighs, to which he was presented in 1841 by Sir S. Stewart, Bart. His only daughter is the wife of the Right Rev. George Smith, D.D. Bishop of Victoria in China. Their marriage was performed at Beckenham by the Archbishop of Canterbury, July 11, 1849.

Dec. 26. At Gilmorton, Leicestershire, aged 66, the Rev. *Dean Judd Burdett*, Rector of that parish (1809).

Dec. 27. At Dorney vicarage, Bucks. (the residence of his nephew the Rev. George Bull), aged 85, the Rev. *Israel Bull*, Rector of Fleet Marston, Bucks. (1832). He was of Oriel college, Oxford, M.A. 1797.

Dec. 28. At Great Malvern, aged 51, the Rev. *Edward Dighton*, late of Cranmore, Somerset.

Aged 57, the Rev. *Henry James Holme*, of Paull Holme, Yorkshire. He was the eldest son of Henry Torre, esq. by Eliza, dau. of the Rev. John Cox, of Oxford; and his father was the fourth son of the Rev. James Torre, of Snyder, co. York, by Betty, dau. and heir of Stephen Holme, esq. of Paull Holme. He succeeded in 1833 to the estates upon the death of his uncle, the Rev. Nicholas Holme, Rector of Riso in Holderness, and thereupon assumed the name of Holme (as his uncle had previously done). He was a member of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. He married in 1817 Margaret, only dau. and heir of Capt. George Mangles, 60th regt. brother to James Mangles, esq. late M.P.

for Guildford, and by that lady has left issue two sons and one daughter.

Dec. 29. At St. Peter's du Bois, Guernsey, aged 74, the Rev. *Thomas Brock*, Rector of that parish (1803), and Commissary of Guernsey.

At Upper Clapton, aged 57, the Rev. *Algernon Wells*.

Dec. 30. At Plymouth, aged 33, the Rev. *William Hawker*, Perpetual Curate of Charles Chapel, Plymouth (1846), fourth son of the late Rev. Thomas Hawker, of Chudleigh.

At Plympton St. Maurice, Devon, in his 70th year, the Rev. *George Mallett Scott*, B.A. Perpetual Curate of Wembury, in that county. He married Feb. 1, 1834, Anne, daughter of the late John Bridge Aspinall, esq. of Bath, and Clayongar hall, Cheshire.

Dec. 31. At Chelsea, aged 69, the Hon. and Rev. *Frederick Powys*, Rector of Aldwinkle (1838), and Thorpe Achurch (1826), co. Northampton. He was fourth son of Thomas first Lord Lilford, by Mary, dau. of Galfridus Mann, esq.; and was of Trinity college, Cambridge, hon. M.A. 1802. He married in 1807, Mary, only dau. of Edw. Thoroton Gould, esq. and sister to Henry 20th Lord Grey de Ruthyn; and by that lady, who died in 1837, he has left issue three sons: 1. the Rev. Fred. Henry Yelverton Powys; 2. Charles-Edward, Lieut. R.N.; 3. Spencer-Perceval; and two daughters, Barbara-Yelverton, marr. to Roger Dawson, esq. of Tyddynroce, St. Asaph; and Mary, married to Fred. B. Bicknell, esq.

Lately. At New Brighton, Cheshire, *Thomas C. Carr*, Rector and patron of Aghavoe, Queen's county.

The Rev. *J. B. Wilkinson*, Rector of St. Paul's, Antigua.

Jan. 1. At the house of his father, the Rev. Edward Lovell, Coddington rectory, Herefordshire, the Rev. *Edward Kerle Lovell*, Curate of Oundle, Northamptonshire.

Jan. 3. At Bury St. Edmund's, while on a visit to his son-in-law, J. Joscelyn, esq. aged 72, the Rev. *Henry Bishop*, Vicar of Ardleigh, Essex, and a Rural Dean. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1800, M.A. 1803, and was presented to his living by the Lord Chancellor in 1806.

At Pitsford, Northamptonshire, aged 82, the Rev. *William Jackson*, late of Rainton, co. Durham. He was of St. Catharine's hall, Cambridge, M.A. 1790, and incorporated of Oxford.

Jan. 4. At Jersey, aged 57, the Rev. *Jenkin Thomas*, late of Sandford Lodge, Cheltenham.

Jan. 5. At Brighton, aged 57, the Rev.

Allen Cooper, Perp. Curate of St. Mark, North Audley-street (1828). He was of Oriel college, Oxford, M.A. 1815. He married March 30, 1842, Harriet-Grace, youngest dau. of the late Sir John G. Shaw, Bart. of Kenward, Kent.

At Bracondale, Norwich, aged 66, the Rev. *William Haddock*, late of Botesdale, Suffolk.

Jan. 6. At Ashton-under-Lyne, aged 53, the Rev. *Benjamin Longley*.

Jan. 8. Aged 57, the Rev. *William Marwood Tucker*, Rector of All Saints' and Perp. Curate of St. Botolph, Colchester, and Rector of Widworthy, Devon. He was of Balliol college, Oxford, M.A. 1818, was presented to his united parishes at Colchester in 1827, by that society; and to Widworthy in 1831 by his cousin, William Tucker, esq. of Coryton Park.

Jan. 9. At Endcliffe House, Sheffield, aged 75, the Rev. *Thomas Sutton*, D.D. Canon of York, Vicar of Sheffield, and Dean Rural of Doncaster. Dr. Sutton was a native of Leek. He was inducted into the vicarage of Sheffield on the 30th March, 1805, his aunts having purchased the next presentation from Mr. Philip Gill, of Hopton, co. Derby.

Jan. 11. At Michaelstone y Vedw, Monmouthshire, the Rev. *James Stratton Coles*, Rector of that place, and a magistrate for the counties of Monmouth, Glamorgan, and Somerset. He was the eldest son of the late James Coles, esq. of the Lodge, Taunton, by Mary, second dau. of William Weekes, esq. of the same town. He was formerly Rector of Shipton Beauchamp, co. Somerset; and was presented to Michaelstone y Vedw in 1820 by C. K. K. Tynte, esq. His daughter, Frances-Elizabeth, was married in 1834 to Sir John Lewis Duntz, Bart. of Rockbere House, Devon.

Jan. 13. At Rowley, aged 26, the Rev. *William Keen*.

Jan. 18. At Staveley, co. Derby, aged 26, the Rev. *Thomas Laveton Braithwaite*, Curate of that parish. He was of St. Peter's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1847.

Jan. 19. Aged 52, the Rev. *Jacob Robson*, Perp. Curate of Tyldesley cum Shackerley, co. Lanc. (1825). He was of Emmanuel college, Cambridge, B.D. 1834.

Jan. 22. At Plymouth, aged 78, the Rev. *Roger Kingdon*, Rector and patron of Holsworthy, Devon. He was the second son of the Rev. John Kingdon, Rector and patron of the parishes of Bridgend, Pyworth, and Holsworthy, Devon, and of Whitstone and Marhamchurch, Cornwall, by Jane, dau. of the Rev. John Hockin, Vicar and patron of Oakhampton, and Rector of Lydford, Devon. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1796,

as 8th Senior Optime, M.A. 1804, and held the University Travelling Bachelorship. He was instituted to the rectory of Holsworthy in 1819. He married the widow of the Rev. Leonard Heming, and had issue several children, one of whom is the Rev. John Kingdon, Vicar of North Petherwin.

At Mount Prospect, co. Leitrim, the Rev. *Archibald St. George*, late Curate of Carrigaller; second and only surviving son of Thomas Baldwin St. George, esq. late of Parsonstown, formerly Capt. 80th regt. and grandson of Thomas St. George, esq. M.P. for Clogher, by the Hon. Lucinda Acheson, dau. of Archibald Lord Gosford.

In Herbert-st. New North-road, aged 78, the Rev. *Daniel Williams*, for forty-five years Lecturer of St. Bartholomew the Great, and of St. Antholines, London. He was of Clare hall, Camb. B.D. 1826.

Jan. 24. At Liverpool, the Rev. *John Charles Prince*, M.A. Chaplain of St. Thomas's church in that town, formerly of Brazenose college, Oxford.

Jan. 25. At Harrogate, aged 57, the Rev. *Edward Fieldie*, M.A. late Perp. Curate of Rennington, Northumberland.

Jan. 26. At Betticombe, Dorset, aged 40, the Rev. *James Woodward Scott*, M.A. Rector of that parish. He was the younger son of Rear-Adm. Scott, of Chudleigh, co. Devon. He died of virulent scarlet fever, after losing two children by the same disease.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Nov. 23. In Half Moon-street, Colonel William Augustus Keate, late of the Scots Fusilier Guards, in which he became Ensign 1800, Lieut. and Captain 1804, Captain and Lieut.-Colonel 1813, Colonel 1825. He served in the Peninsula from the early part of the war to Jan. 1813. He was for many years Equerry to his late R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, and received the war medal with three clasps for Busaco, Ciudad Rodrigo, and Salamanca.

Dec. 28. Mr. Samuel Forest Leach, author of the Grammatical Introduction to the London Pharmacopeia, Selections from Gregory and Celsus, a translation of Celsus, &c.

Jan. 4. Aged 33, Mrs. Arthur Noverre.

Jan. 6. At Westbourne-green, aged 75, Mrs. Elizabeth Dove, dau. of the late Robert Dove, esq. of Blandford-st. and Turnham-green.

Jan. 10. In Chelsea, at the house of her brother J. P. Browne, M.D. Sarah, youngest dau. of the late Dillon Browne, esq. of Annaghhill, Galway.

Jan. 11. In Newington-pl. Kennington, aged 90, Jane, relict of Edmund Bick, esq. formerly of Mansion House-st.

Jan. 12. At Hackney, aged 82, Miss Mary Allen, many years organist at St. Andrew's Undershaft.

Jan. 13. At Cunningham-pl. St. John's Wood, aged 61, Dobson Henry Willoughby, esq.

At the residence of W. Locke, esq. Montpelier-sq. Brompton, aged 46, Louisa-Mary-Webbe, relict of John Webbe Weston, esq. of Sutton Place, Surrey.

Jan. 14. Aged 20, Eleonora, youngest dau. of the late Joshus Blackburn, esq. of Brockwell Hall, near Dulwich.

Jan. 15. At Balham Hill, aged 74, Ann-Frisquett, widow of Thos. Helps, esq.

At Denmark Hill, aged 87, Mrs. Frances Paynter.

Jan. 16. Aged 43, Major Lettsom, late of H. M. 80th Regt.

Jan. 18. In Jewin-street, aged 73, James Furber, esq. of Jewin-street and Kennington.

In Long-acre, aged 52, Alfred, son of the late Benj. Tomkins, esq. of Dulwich.

Jan. 19. At his sister's house, Guildford-st. aged 68, William Henry Pitcher, esq. formerly of Martinique.

At Greenwich, aged 46, Apollonia, wife of J. H. Belville, esq.

Jan. 21. In Taunton-pl. Regent's Park, aged 36, John Dymock Scale, esq. M.D. M.R.C.S. and L.A.C. third son of the late George Scale, esq. of Aberdare, Glamorganshire.

Jan. 22. Aged 32, the Rt. Hon. Ernest FitzRoy Neville Fane, Lord Burghersh, son and heir apparent of the Earl of Westmoreland. He succeeded his brother as Lord Burghersh in May, 1848, was a Captain in the Scots Fusilier Guards, and for some time acted as aide-de-camp to Sir Edward Blakeney, Commander of the Forces in Ireland. He married in Oct. 1849 Augusta-Selina-Elizabeth, only child of the late William Lock, esq. but having had no issue is succeeded by his brother, Major the Hon. Francis William Henry Fane, of the 25th Foot, formerly aide-de-camp to the Governor-General of India.

In Regent-st. Lionel Lyde, esq. of Ayot St. Lawrence, Herts. He was the eldest son of Levi Ames, esq. Alderman of Bristol and Mayor in 1789, by Anna-Maria, daughter of Chauncy Poole, esq. of Bristol, by Anna-Maria sister of Sir Lionel Lyde, Bart. of Ayot St. Lawrence. He assumed the name of Lyde on succeeding to the estates of that family.

Jan. 23. Aged 85, Anne, widow of Charles T. Crane, D.D. incumbent of Paddington.

In Hyde Park-gardens, aged 80, Mary,

wife of William Alers Hankey, esq. of Fenchurch-st.

Aged 54, at Clapham-common, Charlotta, wife of Edward Burmester, esq.

Jan. 24. In South-st. Thurlow-sq. aged 73, Thomas Joy, esq. of Boughton Monchelsea, Kent.

At the house of her son, Henry V. East, esq. Maida-vale, aged 76, Ann, relict of William East, esq. of Lower Tooting.

Aged 89, John Burton Lucas, esq. of London-fields, Hackney.

Jan. 25. In Belgrave-sq. suddenly, aged 50, Lady Shaw Stewart. Her ladyship was dau. of the late Robert Farquhar, esq.; and by her marriage with the late Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, Bart. who died in 1836, she has left the present Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, and other issue.

Margaret-Helen, wife of the Rev. Dr. Croly, Rector of St. Stephen's, Walbrook. In Euston-sq. aged 76, Henry Lewis Stutzer, esq.

Jan. 26. Aged 62, Eliza, only dau. of the late Daniel Adey, esq.

Jan. 27. At Brompton, in her 83rd year, Martha, widow of Mr. Robert Wilkes, printer, of Chancery-lane.

Jan. 28. At Brixton, aged 69, Joseph Nelthorpe, esq. Secretary to the Lambeth Waterworks Company for 25 years.

Aged 68, Ann Elizabeth Ray, of Westbourne grove, widow of John Ray, esq. of Chigwell.

Aged 81, Mrs. Palmer, of South-st. Grosvenor-sq.

In Connaught-sq. aged 81, Mrs. Jane Crofton.

At Hammersmith, aged 78, Elizabeth, widow of Lewis Peacock, esq. of Lincoln's-inn-fields.

At the residence of her uncle, Charles Edward Cox, esq. of Hatton-garden, Mary, third dau. of the late John Van Voorst, merchant.

Jan. 29, at Islington, aged 61, Helen, wife of Major John Thornton, Cape Cav., and sister of W. A. Smail, Lieut. R.N.

In Blackheath, aged 78, Mrs. Rebecca Hensman, formerly of Kimbolton.

Jan. 30. In Norfolk-st. Park-lane, Susanna-Fraser, widow of Hen. Coape, esq.

In Portman-sq. aged 85, Margaret, widow of John Raymond Barker, esq. of Fairford Park, Gloucestershire.

In Cambridge-sq. Anna-Maria, second dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Augustus de Butts.

At Blackheath-hill, Kent, aged 89, Anne, widow of Peter Lawrie, esq. of Ernespie, Kircudbright.

Jan. 31. At Greenwich Hospital, aged 73, Ann, wife of Capt. Charles Robinson, R.N.

Aged 49, John Gomm, esq. of Edwards-st. Portman-square.

Feb. 1. In Torrington-sq. the residence

of her son-in-law James Burchell, jun. esq. aged 54, Ann, relict of Jonathan Hayne, esq. late of Dorset-sq.

In Brixton-rise, aged 75, John Tellkampff, esq.

In Gower-st. aged 82, Miss Ann Brady. At Mercer's-pl. Commercial-road, aged 73, William Bury, esq. late secretary to the Hope Assurance Company.

In Upper Gower-st. aged 88, Samuel Vines, esq.

Feb. 3. In Harley-st. aged 9, Emma-Mary, second dau. of Sir Denis Le Marchant, Bart.

At Thurlow-sq. Ann, widow of T. Bramah, esq.

Aged 41, John Eames Downe, esq. of Westbourne-terr.-road.

Aged 86, Charles Sewell, esq. of Charendon-sq.

Feb. 4. At Beaumont-st. Portland-pl. R. H. Herne, esq. late of the Navy Office.

In Essex-pl. Mile-end-road, aged 83, Abraham Jackson, esq. formerly of Barking churchyard, and the Bank of England.

At Paddington, aged 64, Edward James Pasquier, esq.

At Ormond House, Old Kent-road, Sarah, youngest dau. of John Donkin, esq. Frances, wife of Ethelbert Bigland Rose, esq. of Burton-cresc.

Feb. 5. In Euston-sq. aged 75, Mrs. Ann Scott, dau. of the late Rev. Abraham Austin, and relict of Mr. Christopher Scott, of Kentish Town.

Lucy, wife of James Hughes, esq. Mecklenburgh-sq.

Feb. 6. Sophia, eldest dau. of the late David Power, esq. Protector of Slaves, Berbice.

Aged 72, Joy, wife of Abraham Samuda, esq. of Myddelton-sq.

Aged 92, Susannah, relict of John Parry, esq. and dau. of Arthur Palmer, esq. formerly of Bristol.

Feb. 7. At Peckham, Emanuel Cooper, esq. formerly Deputy Chairman of the London and County Joint Stock Banking Company, and late Chairman of the Taw Vale Railway and Dock Company.

Ann, widow of George Walker, esq. of Piccadilly, and dau. of the late Henry Robinson, esq. of Belgrave-pl.

At Herbert-pl. Richard Kellet, esq. barrister-at-law.

Feb. 8. In Gower-st. Miss Edith Pitman King, formerly of North Petherton.

James Burra, esq. of Bread-st.

At Islington, aged 70, W. Beckford,

esq. late of Wood-st. Cheapside.

Feb. 9. At the residence of his brother John Martin, K.L., Lindsey House, Chelsea, aged 82, Mr. William Martin. He was the inventor of the high level bridge, of the circular dial-plate weighing-machine

(for which he was rewarded with the Society of Arts' silver Isis medal and purse of ten guineas), and of several other mechanical works.

Feb. 9. In Grosvenor-st. Louisa, relict of Major George Darby Griffiths, of Padworth House, Berks. Major Griffiths was an officer in the E.I.Co.'s service, and returned with his wife from India by land; of this journey, he, in conjunction with his wife, published "A Journey across the Desert from Ceylon to Marseilles, comprising Sketches of Aden, the Red Sea, Lower Egypt, Malta, Sicily, and Italy. London, 1845." 2 vols. 8vo. with illustrations. He was Chief Constable of Rural Police for the Western Division of the county of Suffolk, and had his residence at Bury St. Edmund's, where he died 15th April, 1846.

Feb. 10. Aged 84, Thomas Carr, esq. of the Wellington-road, St. John's Wood.

Isabella-Susanna-Frances, last surviving dau. of the late Louis Albert, esq.

Feb. 11. Aged 79, William Whelan, esq. of Montague-st. Russell-square, and Heronden Hall, Tenterden, Kent.

In Howland-st. aged 79, Benjamin Goode, esq.

Aged 83, in Baker-st. Samuel Parnell, esq. He was burnt to death when sitting in front of the fire reading the newspaper.

Aged 85, in consequence of her clothes taking fire, Mrs. Elizabeth Hant, widow, of Pleasant-st. Euston-sq.

In Calthorpe-st. aged 65, Mrs. Susanna Moore, for 28 years Matron of Christ's Hospital, Hertford, fourth dau. of the late Rev. John Moore, Minor Canon of St. Paul's.

Feb. 12. Aged 76, Isaac Chislett, esq. of Stepney.

At North Brixton, aged 69, Marian, relict of William Tate, esq. author of the "Modern Cambist."

After a long illness, in her 74th year, Eliza-Ann, wife of Charles Baldwin, esq. of Sussex-sq. Hyde Park.

Feb. 13. Aged 40, Thomas Pryer, esq. solicitor, of Artillery-pl. Finsbury-sq.

Feb. 14. At the Royal Mint, Catherine-Sophia, wife of William Wyon, esq. R.A.

In Montagu-st. Russell-sq. Elizabeth, wife of John Warner, esq. barrister-at-law.

Feb. 18. In Crooked-lane, aged 60, Mr. George Eaton, fishing-tackle maker. This announcement will be read with regret by many anglers in all parts of the world. He was most deservedly respected as an honest and upright tradesman by all who knew him, and was honoured by the personal friendship of the late Sir F. Chantrey.

BEDS.—*Jan. 12.* Instantaneously, when on her way with her husband to public

worship, Mary, wife of the Rev. John Jukes, minister of Bunyan Meeting, Bedford.

Jan. 20. At Bedford, aged 78, John Mitford, esq. of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law. He was the fourth son of the late William Mitford, esq. of Exbury, Hampshire, the historian of Greece, by Frances, dau. of James Molloy, esq. of Dublin. He was called to the bar Nov. 19, 1802; and was formerly a commissioner of bankrupts in Ireland. He married in 1806 Frances, second dau. of John Vernon, esq. of Clontarf Castle, co. Dublin, and has left issue.

BERKS.—*Jan. 15.* At Bray Wood, H. W. Newell, esq.

Jan. 19. At Maidenhead, aged 25, Mary, wife of Francis Gooldeen, esq. and dau. of N. Troughton, esq. of Coventry.

Feb. 2. At Reading, aged 88, Susanna-Frances, relict of the Rev. Thomas Parker, Rector of Saintbury. and Vicar of Churcham, Glouc.

Feb. 7. At Reading, aged 54, Ann, wife of Mr. George Terry, and eldest dau. of the late Rev. Francis Jennings, Rector of Croxton, Linc.

CAMBRIDGE.—*Dec. 29.* Aged 22, John Joseph Vernon, esq. of Catharine Hall, eldest son of the Rev. Wm. Vernon.

Jan. 19. At Wilburton, aged 71, Ann, wife of Edward Camps, esq.

Jan. 30. At Royston, Elizabeth, relict of James Wrotham, esq.

CHESHIRE.—*Jan. 24.* At Agden House, aged 75, Mary, wife of Robert Neville Johnson, esq.

Jan. 27. At Errwood Hall, aged 80, Samuel Grimshawe, esq.

Feb. 3. At Newton, near Middlewich, Lieut.-Col. Robert Carlile Pollock, unattached, late of the 90th Regt. and formerly of the 27th Regt.

Feb. 8. At Chester, Emma, infant dau. of Hon. Thomas and Lady Emma Vesey.

CORNWALL.—*Jan. 19.* At Luckett, in the parish of Stokeclimsland, Capt. Tabb, of the Lamherooe Wheal Maria Mines.

Jan. 22. At Falmouth, aged 56, Edward Seccombe, esq. cashier of the house of G. C. and R. W. Fox and Co.

Jan. 24. At Luxstowe, Liskeard, aged 67, William Glencross, esq.

Jan. 30. At Bodmin, aged 37, Algernon Petet, Capt. R. Art.

CUMBERLAND.—*Jan. 19.* At Mire-house, aged 80, John Spedding, esq.

Jan. 21. At Ann's Hill, near Carlisle, Mary, wife of John Saul, esq. and only child of the late Charles James Graham, esq.

DERBYSH.—*Jan. 22.* At Ockbrooke, aged 65, James Pycroft, esq. formerly of Rolleston, Staff.

Feb. 9. At Buxton, aged 73, Philip Heacock, esq.

DEVON.—*Oct. 18.* At Plymouth, aged 71, Fred. James Leroux, esq. retired Commander R.N. He entered the Navy in 1793, was present in the *Charon* at Lord Howe's action of the 1st June, 1794, and in the *Ethalion* at the capture of *La Bellone* frigate in 1798. He was made Lieut. in the *Astræa* 1800, and received the Turkish gold medal for services in Egypt. He commanded the *Ganges* prison ship at Plymouth from Nov. 1811 to June 1814; and was made a retired Commander in 1830.

Jan. 5. At Tor, aged 72, Barbara-Anne, wife of Andrew Montague Isaacson Durnford, esq. formerly Col. Scots Fusilier Guards, dau. of Sir Patrick Blake.

Jan. 11. At Torquay, Martha L. Hampton, relict of Ensign S. C. Hampton, 57th Bengal N.I.

Jan. 14. At Torquay, aged 32, John Sharpe, esq. merchant, Glasgow.

Jan. 17. At Plymouth, aged 65, Robertson Kippen, esq. Paymaster and Purser R.N.

At Haslar Hospital, aged 64, Mr. V. Tregear, R.N.

Jan. 19. At Summerlands, near Exeter, aged 86, Margaret, youngest dau. of the late John Baring, of Mount Radford, esq.

At Hillary House, Axminster, aged 94, the relict of Wm. Knight, esq.

Jan. 27. At Torquay, Emily, eldest surviving dau. of Robert Bailey, esq. of Ash, near Whitechurch, Shropshire.

At Exeter, aged 74, Jas. Golsworthy, esq.

Jan. 29. At Exeter, aged 34, James, third son of John Twinaime, esq. of Seacombe, Cheshire.

Jan. 30. At Torquay, aged 23, Frances-Maria-Louisa, youngest dau. of Sir William Horne, of Upper Harley-street.

At Torquay, aged 30, Charlotte-Emily, wife of the Rev. G. D. Domville Wheeler.

Jan. 31. At Devonport, aged 97, Jane, relict of John Lower, esq.

At Honiton, Selina-Jane, youngest dau. of the late Robert Cornish, esq.

At Torquay, aged 79, Ralph Adderley, esq. of Barlaston Hall, Staffordshire. He was the second son of Ralph Adderley, esq. of Coton, by Dorothy, dau. of Thomas Kynnersley, esq. of Loxley Park, and widow of Thomas Byrche Savage, esq. of Elmley Castle; and was uncle to Charles Bowyer Adderley, esq. of Hams Hall. He married in 1816 Rosamond, dau. and co-heir of William Mills, esq. of Barlaston Hall, and had issue two sons and three daughters.

Feb. 3. At Ashburton, aged 21, Thomas, only son of Thomas Tozer, esq. late of Compton, Somerset.

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Feb. 5. At Exmouth, aged 81, Frances, widow of William Jackson, esq. formerly of Cowley, Devon, and last surviving dau. of the late Charles Baring, esq. of Larkbear.

Feb. 10. At North-hill, Plymouth, aged 31, Henry Helton Cross, solicitor, only surviving son of Mr. W. B. Cross, solicitor, of Bristol.

Feb. 12. Alfred Puddicombe, sen. esq. surgeon, Moretonhampstead.

DORSET.—*Jan. 27.* At Weymouth, aged 40, Margaretta-Elizabeth-Willis, wife of William Charles Lacey, esq. late of Sutton, Surrey.

Feb. 4. At Sherborne, at an advanced age, Mary, relict of Richard Selfe Stone, esq. surgeon.

Feb. 6. At Broad Mayne, aged 71, Henry Sherrin, esq.

DURHAM.—*Jan. 4.* At Wolsingham, aged 24, Miss Ann Chapman, sister of Thomas Chapman, esq.

Lately. At Durham, aged 45, Mrs. Henry Jerrold, of York, wife of the brother of the eminent writer.

Feb. 8. At Shotton Hall, Caroline, wife of John Gregson, esq. and youngest dau. of the late Rev. James Dalton, Rector of Croft.

GLOUCESTERSH.—*Jan. 6.* At Clifton, Mary, relict of H. Custance, esq. of Weston House, Norfolk. She was the only child of Miles Bower, esq. and niece to John Bower Jodrell, esq. of Henbury hall, Cheshire. She was married in 1809, and had issue two sons and one daughter.

Jan. 23. At Cheltenham, Fanny-Eliza, third dau. of late Col. Phelps, of Coston House, Leic.

Jan. 28. Aged 34, Sarah-Hart, wife of Mr. Parminter, of Bristol, professor of music, and dau. of William Mortimer, esq. of Exeter.

Jan. 29. At Upper Easton, aged 65, Edward Harwood Tanner, a member of the Society of Friends.

At Beauchamp, near Gloucester, aged 43, Capt. the Hon. Henry Thos. Howard, second son of the Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire. He married in 1845 Georgiana-Maria, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. W. Guise, Bart., and has left issue two sons and one daughter.

Lately. At Sandhurst, near Gloucester, Elizabeth, relict of Thomas H. Vernon, esq.

At Berkeley, aged 60, Harriet, wife of John Groome, esq. and eldest dau. of the late Thomas Hicks, esq.

At the Priory, Tetbury, Harriette, wife of the Rev. John Frampton.

Feb. 8. At Wotton Lodge, near Gloucester, aged 76, Thomas P. Russell, esq. for many years a magistrate of the county.

In Gloucester, aged 70, Ralph Fletcher, esq. for many years surgeon, and late

consulting surgeon to the Gloucester General Hospital.

Feb. 9. At Clifton, aged 75, Charlotte, relict of the Rev. T. Stonhouse Vigor.

Feb. 11. At Dunkirk House, near Nailsworth, aged 56, Elizabeth-Head, the beloved wife of Edward Dalton, esq. D.C.L., F.S.A., and barrister-at-law. She was the only dau. of Nathaniel Lloyd, esq. of Uley, was married to Dr. Dalton in 1831, and had issue Elizabeth-Head, born 22 Oct. 1836, and Edward-Lloyd, born 29 June, died 15 Aug. 1839. She was buried in the chancel of Horsley church, to which she had been a benefactress; the font was amongst her gifts.

HANTS.—Jan. 10. At Clatterford, I. W. aged 78, Jane, relict of William Ross, esq. late of Belmour, Hants, and Great Marlborough-street, London.

Jan. 13. At Southsea, aged 72, Richard Hockings, esq. formerly of 25th Foot, and late barrack-master of Norwich.

Jan. 17. At Southampton, Dorothy, wife of John Arthur Worsop, esq. and sister of the late Maj. Gen.-Foord-Bowes, and of the Rev. Dr. Foord-Bowes, of Cowlam, Yorksh.

Charlotte, wife of W. T. Græme, esq. Highfield Lodge, Winchester.

Aged 66, Hannah, wife of Francis J. Lys, esq. Wangfield Lodge, Botley.

Jan. 19. At Winchester, aged 90, Sarah, widow of the Rev. Daniel Williams. Fellow of Winchester.

At Ryde, aged 15, Mary, dau. of Col. Markham, of Becca Hall, Yorkshire.

Jan. 24. At Southampton, aged 80, Comm. Donald Fernandez (1838), R.N. on the retired list under the order in council of 1816. He served 13 years afloat from his first entry into the navy in July, 1790, as midshipman of the Assistance, Captain Lord Cranstoun. He was in Lord Howe's battles of the 28th and 29th of May, and 1st June, 1794; and Lord Bridport's action in the year following. He was confirmed a Lieut. in February, 1797, and in that month served in Lord St. Vincent's action. He was subsequently much engaged with the Spanish gun-boats and batteries near Cadiz. For a few months in 1803 he commanded the Speedwell brig, and for a short time was employed in the Sea Fencibles. He enjoyed an out-pension of Greenwich Hospital.

Jan. 25. At Ryde, aged 64, Mary, relict of Charles Meredith, esq. of Leamington, and formerly of Leicester.

Aged 45, George Rooke Farnall, of Burley Park, esq. J.P., youngest son of the late Capt. Farnall, R.N.

At West Cowes, in her 104th year, Mary, widow of William Read, shipwright. She had always enjoyed good

health, and had never required a doctor except at her confinements, and her sight was excellent. About a year ago she was presented to the Queen. Her portrait has been published in the Illustrated London News.

At Portsea, aged 62, Elizabeth, widow of Lieut. Edmund Morrish Wills, R.M., sister to J. Friend Pratt, esq. of Portsea.

Jan. 27. Aged 89, Richard Wake, esq. of Tatchbury Manor-house, Eling.

Lately. Harry Wilson, esq. of Spring Vale, Isle of Wight, an eminent chess-player, one of the last surviving veterans of the transition school, between those of Philidor and De La Bourdonnais.

Feb. 7. At Hampstead, Isle of Wight, aged 78, Mary-Anne, widow of John Nash, esq. of East Cowes Castle.

Feb. 8. At Stockbridge, aged 73, Comm. Thomas Oakley, R.N. He was one of the officers in the middle-deck of H. M. ship "Temeraire" in the battle of Trafalgar.

Feb. 9. At Winchester, Emma-Ann, second daughter and co-heiress of the Rev. Thomas Scott, M.A. Rector of King's Stanley in Gloucestershire, by Anne his wife, who survived him 28 years, and, dying in her 80th year, May, 1827, at Winchester, was buried in the nave of the cathedral of that place. (Gent. Mag. vol. xcvi. pt. i. p. 476.) His death, in Nov. 1799, is recorded in Gent. Mag. vol. lxi. p. 820. He was the son of the Rev. Rokeby Scott, for 26 years Rector of Arthingworth in Northamptonshire, who was descended from a family which for some generations had been settled in the city of York, and was also a representative of the ancient family of Rokeby of Rokeby in that county, through his mother Jane, daughter and eventually co-heiress of William Rokeby, esq. of Ackworth Park, the eldest brother of Sir Thomas Rokeby, the judge, who died without issue, and of Benjamin Rokeby, from whom the present family of Rokeby of Arthingworth is descended.

Feb. 10. Mary-Ann, wife of Peter Breton, esq. of Southampton.

HERTS.—Jan. 3. At Shenley, aged 60, James Thomas Secretan, esq.

Feb. 5. At Hatfield, aged 50, Emily-Sarah, younger dau. of the Rev. J. Faithfull, formerly Vicar of Warfield, Berks.

KENT.—Jan. 13. At Tunbridge, aged 38, Jane, only surviving dau. of Cresser Bruno, esq. of Avenue-road, Regent's park. The wife of Wm. Tonge, esq. of Morant's Court, near Sevenoaks.

Jan. 19. At Chislehurst, Susanna, dau. of the late Richard Stone, esq.

Jan. 25. At Greenhithe, aged 76, John Henry Taylor, esq. late of Barnsclay.

Jan. 26. At Stodmarsh Court, Mary-Ann, wife of E. Collard, esq.

Feb. 3. At Oakley, near Bromley, Anne Elizabeth Wharton, eldest dau. of the late Ven. Archdeacon Wharton, Rector of Sigglesthorpe, Yorkshire.

Feb. 4. At Dover, aged 78, Thomas Docker, esq.

Feb. 9. At Chatham, Emily-Guthrie, the wife of Captain Welman, 86th Regt.

At Harbledown, aged 84, Captain Archer, many years a resident there, and one of the first who erected a house in the range of buildings called Summer Hill.

LANCASHIRE.—*Jan. 21.* At Manchester, aged 63, R. Thorpe, esq. surgeon, a man of high and general reputation, son of Mr. J. Thorpe, himself an eminent surgeon of the same place.

Jan. 25. Mr. J. S. Heron, late secretary to the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company. He has left a widow and four children.

Feb. 5. At the Limes, Old Trafford, aged 71, William Newall, esq.

Feb. 7. At Standen Hall, aged 71, John Aspinall, esq. Senior Magistrate of the Blackburn hundred, and Deputy Lieut. of the county. He inherited the estates of his great-uncle John Aspinall, esq. serjeant-at-law in 1784; and has left issue John Thomas Aspinall, esq. his son and heir, and four daughters.

Feb. 8. At Liverpool, aged 74, Adam Cliff, esq.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—*Jan. 14.* At Crowle, aged 65, James Dealtry, esq. only brother to the Lord Bishop of Madras.

Jan. 18. At Stamford, aged 81, Mr. Alderman Francis Simpson.

Jan. 30. At Boston, John Brown, esq. M.D. one of the magistrates of the borough. He committed suicide by taking prussic acid. Pecuniary difficulties more imaginary than real are said to have been the cause.

Feb. 3. At Harrington, Elizabeth, relict of William Jones, esq. formerly of Great Russell-st. Bloomsbury.

MIDDLESEX.—*Jan. 16.* At Turnham Green, aged 81, Joseph Sadler, esq. late of Englefield Green.

Lately. At Southall, Richard Tyrrell, esq. late of Oxford-terr. Hyde Park, and Great Tower-st. and son of the late Timothy Tyrrell, esq. of Guildhall.

Feb. 6. At Hampton, aged 84, Mr. William Francis, many years Lay Clerk of St. George's Chapel, Windsor.

Feb. 13. At Edmonton, aged 71, W. Lomas, esq.

MONMOUTHSH.—*Jan. 27.* At Hardwicke House, near Chepstow, Louisa, wife of Capt. George Stevenson, of Grafton-st. London, formerly of the Grenadier Gds.

NORFOLK.—*Jan. 9.* At Watton, aged 80, Thomas Hargraves, esq.

Jan. 18. Aged 23, William-Nathaniel, youngest son of Nathaniel Micklethwait, esq. of Taverham, Norfolk, late Ensign 71st Regt.

Jan. 22. At Thorpe, near Norwich, aged 80, Sarah, relict of Jehoshaphat Postle, esq. and eldest dau. of the late Edward Rigby, esq. M.D. of Norwich.

Feb. 2. At Old Buckenham, aged 84, Mrs. Cocks.

Feb. 6. At Watton, aged 67, Mary, relict of Henry Steele, esq. of Stoke Ferry.

Feb. 7. At Lynn, aged 29, Harriet, wife of the Rev. J. T. Wigner, and second dau. of George Ovenden, esq. of Margate.

NORTHAMPTONSH.—*Jan. 17.* At Corby, aged 93, William Osborne, gent.

OXFORDSHIRE.—*Jan. 20.* At Banbury, aged 84, Elizabeth, relict of Thomas Wyatt, esq. of Hanwell.

Jan. 22. At Kiddingington, aged 41, Robert, eldest son of Gen. the Hon. Robert Meade.

Feb. 12. At Oxford, aged 10, Margaret, only dau. of the Rev. Richard Harrington, D.D. Principal of Brasenose coll.

RUTLANDSHIRE.—*Jan. 18.* At Uptingham Hall, aged 91, Mary, widow of Ralph Hotchkiss, esq.

Jan. 21. At the rectory, Whitwell, aged 83, Frances, relict of the Rev. John Ellicott, Vicar of Exton, and last surviving dau. of Nathaniel Turner, esq. of Stoke Hall, near Ipswich.

Feb. 2. Aged 69, Rosamond, relict of the Rev. J. W. Wickes, Rector of Wardley-cum-Belton.

SALOP.—*Jan. 17.* At Cleobury Mortimer, aged 48, Edward Mortimer Moultrie, esq. of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law. He was called to the bar Feb. 12, 1830, and practised as a conveyancer.

Jan. 19. Herbert, third son of the late Rev. Herbert Oakeley, D.D. of Oakeley.

Jan. 27. At Shrewsbury, at an advanced age, Miss Anna Maria Middleton, niece to the late Edward Kinaston, esq. of Ruyton Hall.

SOMERSETSHIRE.—*Jan. 9.* At the vicarage, Huish Episcopi, of scarlet fever, Frederick-George-Norman; *Jan. 12.* Catherine-Louisa-Fanny; and on *Jan. 20.* Charlotte-Ann-Grimshaw, infant children of the Rev. E. P. Henslowe.

Jan. 23. At Bath, aged 73, Miss Haistwell.

Jan. 25. At Bath, aged 33, Jane, the youngest dau. of the late Rev. T. E. Partridge, of Hillsley, Glouc.

Jan. 26. At Oakhill, aged 85, John Spencer, esq.

Jan. 27. At Keynsham, John Watson, esq. late of Cheshunt.

Jan. 31. At Combe Sydenham House, Stogumber, aged 59, James Thomas Benedictus Notley, esq. He was the eldest son of the Rev. George Notley, by Mary, third dau. of James Marwood, esq. and sister and coheir of James Thomas Benedictus Marwood, esq. He was twice married, and has left a numerous family.

Lately. At Chewton Mendip, aged 49, Mary-Anne, eldest dau. of Richard Langton, esq. of Montvale-house, Halls-trow, and relict of Major Spry, R.M.F.

At Bath, aged 72, Henrietta Murray Townsend, dau. of the late Dean of Derry.

Feb. 1. At Edington, aged 72, Lucy, youngest dau. of the late Robert Blunt, esq. of Fryer's place, Acton, Middlesex.

Feb. 5. At Bath, aged 73, Peregrine Fernandez, esq. formerly of Lamb's-conduit-st. London.

Feb. 6. At Bath, aged 71, Louisa-Ann, widow of John Stone, esq. of Egham.

Feb. 8. At Bath, at the residence of her son, S. Sampson, esq. Ann-Pepys, widow of Samuel Sampson, esq. of Colliton Grove, near Axminster, and only sister of J. May, esq. of Broadgate, Devonshire.

STAFFORDSHIRE.—*Dec. 23.* At Dunstall, aged 64, Charles Arkwright, esq. of that place, a magistrate for that county and Derbyshire, fifth son of the late Richard Arkwright, esq. of Willersley. He married Mary, dau. of Edw. T. Sitwell, esq. of Stainsby; but had no issue. His body was interred in the chapel of his brother, Peter Arkwright, esq. at Cromford.

SUFFOLK.—*Feb. 1.* At Ipswich, in her 88th year, Sophia, widow of the Rev. Thomas Reeve, Rector of Brockley. She was the only dau. of the Rev. Ambrose Uvedale, Rector of Barking and Combs, and married in 1783 the Rev. Thomas Reeve, the Master of the grammar school at Bungay, and by him had an only son, the Rev. Samuel Reeve, who died in 1830.

Feb. 9. At Aldeburgh, aged 63, Jemima-Elizabeth, wife of Peter Kendall, esq. late of Walthamstow.

SURREY.—*Jan. 8.* At Chertsey, aged 39, James Robert Cole, esq. surgeon.

Jan. 9. James Sadd, esq. of Caterham.

Jan. 13. Aged 95, Mary-Ann, relict of John Kymer, esq. of Streatham.

Jan. 20. At Norwood, aged 73, Elizabeth, relict of John Dixon, esq. of Chancery-lane.

Jan. 24. Aged 63, James Haynes, esq. of Norwood; for many years a member of the London press, and author of several tragedies and poems.

Jan. 25. At Godalming, aged 70, Mary-Louisa, widow of George Griffiths, esq. of the Bank of England.

Jan. 27. At New Cross, aged 77,

Thomas Williamson, esq. formerly of Lime-street-square.

Jan. 29. At Ashtead, aged 54, Nathaniel Smith, esq. late of Bengal Civil Serv.

Jan. 31. Aged 80, Eliza, last surviving dau. of the late Michael Milliken, of Richmond, land-surveyor, and new ground workman to George III.

Feb. 1. At Dorking, Mary-Susanna, wife of John Dennis, esq. late of Hackney.

Feb. 2. At Ham, near Richmond, aged 85, Sarah, relict of Roger Cunaliffe, esq. of Blackburn.

Feb. 10. At Richmond, aged 80, Sarah, relict of the Rev. John Holloway, of Cardington, Beds.

Feb. 11. At Croydon, Gabriel Shaw, esq.

Feb. 13. At Wimbledon, aged 63, Miss Julia Mainwaring.

SUSSEX.—*Jan. 16.* At Brighton, aged 80, Mrs. Poole.

Jan. 25. At Horsham, aged 73, Miss H. Bacot.

At Hastings, aged 91, Mrs. Frances Batchelor, formerly of Tenterden, Kent.

Jan. 27. At Warbleton, Eliza-Moore, wife of the Rev. Alfred Roberts.

At Bognor, aged 84, Ann, relict of Lieut.-Col. Morden.

Feb. 10. In Horsham, aged 94, Maria, relict of Robert Hurst, of Horsham Park, esq.

At Chichester, aged 84, Penelope, relict of the Rev. M. Dodd, Rector of Fordham, Essex, and eldest dau. of the late Rev. Charles Sturges, Vicar of St. Mary's, Reading, and Rector of St. Luke's, Chelsea.

Feb. 11. At Uckfield, Sarah, wife of Capt. George C. Hurdia, R.N. and dau. of Harry Chambers, esq. of Kingston.

WARWICKSH.—*Dec. 23.* At Coventry, Richard Warner, esq. eldest son of the late Mr. John Warner, of Hartshill.

Feb. 2. At her daughter's residence, Alverne House, Edgebaston, aged 83, Mrs. Elizabeth Baker.

WILTSHIRE.—*Jan. 20.* At the Priory, Marlborough, aged 81, Deborah, widow of Nathaniel Merriman, esq. who died April 22, 1825.

Feb. 3. At Melksham, Martha, widow of Thomas Jefferys, esq.

WORCESTERSH.—*Lately.* At Worcester, Anne-Elizabeth, wife of Henry Foley, esq. and dau. of the late John Vizard, esq. of Dursley.

YORKSHIRE.—*Jan. 17.* At the residence of his son, at York, aged 79, William Travis, esq. of Scarborough, M.D.

Jan. 19. John Wind Coates, esq. of Stokesley, and of Pasture House, in the North Riding.

Jan. 24. Aged 86, Mr. John Stangoe, of Goldsbro', Lythe, near Whitby, farmer. He was the oldest tenant on the Mulgrave

estate; of eccentric but extremely punctual habits, especially in reference to the payment of his rent, having attended personally 140 half-yearly rentals, and his rent on each occasion was the first paid. In Jan. 1849 he was presented with a silver cup, thus inscribed: "From the Marquis of Normanby, as a testimonial that for sixty-nine years he has held the same farm on the Mulgrave estate, paid 138 half-year's rents, and always been the first at the office on every succeeding rent day, and never once been in arrear."

Jan. 26. At the Rectory, Croft, Frances-Jane, wife of the Rev. Charles Dodgson, second dau. of the late Charles Latwidge, esq.

Jan. 29. At Skipton-on-Swale, aged 69, Frances, second dau. of the late Rev. Heneage Elsiey, Vicar of Burneston, and of Mount St. John's.

Jan. 30. At Siltou, near Northallerton, aged 71, Samuel Walker, esq.

Jan. 31. Aged 80, Wm. Wigglesworth, esq. of Leeds.

Lately. At Scarborough, aged 59, John Dunn, esq. surgeon, F.R.C.S.

Jan. 28. Mr. Joseph Bentley Leyland, of Halifax, sculptor. One of his principal works was the recumbent effigy of Dr. Beckwith in York Minster.

Feb. 5. Aged 64, Mary, wife of Robert Paley, esq. M.D. of Bishopton Grange, Ripon.

At Hutton Lodge, Mary, relict of R. T. Stainforth, esq.

WALES.—*Jan. 21.* At Clawddydre, Montgomery, aged 72, Mary, youngest surviving dau. of the late C. T. Jones, esq. of Fronfraith.

At Talgrath, North Wales, aged 33, Blanche, dau. of Capt. Thurston, R.N.

Feb. 2. Aged 64, William Morris, esq. of Pentrenant, Montgomeryshire, youngest son of the late Rev. Philip Morris, the Hurst, Salop.

Feb. 6. Very suddenly, at the residence of his son, William Hallam, esq. Upper Forest Tin Works, Swansea, aged 81, John Hallam, esq.

SCOTLAND.—*Dec. 25.* At Haughland, J. C. Cameron, esq. banker in Elgin.

Dec. 31. Drowned in the river Almond, when returning on foot from a public ball, the wife of Alex. Caddell, esq. of Cra-mond ironworks.

Jan. 3. Susannah-Logan, wife of Anthony Dickson, esq. J.P. of Edrington House, Berwickshire.

Jan. 8. At Portobello, Lady Hastings, widow of Lt.-Col. Sir Chas. H. Hastings.

Jan. 12. At Denmore, George Charles Moir, esq. of Denmore, Aberdeen.

Jan. 19. At Aberdeen, Walter Chalmers Morison, eldest son of the late Jas.

Morison, esq. of Berbice, and grandson of the late Walter Morison, Minister of Petty.

Jan. 20. At Edinburgh, Michael, second son of Jacob Ashenheim, esq.

Jan. 25. At Aldourie, Inverness, Etheldred, wife of Chas. E. Fraser Tytler, esq.

Jan. 31. At Edinburgh, Robert Wilson Maxwell, esq. of Middleton Hall, E.I. civil service, second son of the late Gen. Sir William Maxwell, Bart. of Calderwood.

Feb. 1. At Kindcochet House, near Blair Atholl, Eliza, wife of Richard Forman, esq.

Feb. 7. At Edinburgh, Frances, dau. of Edward Wakefield, esq. of the Oaks, near Macclesfield.

Feb. 8. At Douglstown, Forfarshire, aged 83, Peter Walker, formerly of Nidie, Fifeshire, and last surviving son of the late Peter Walker, esq. of Kingsk.

IRELAND.—*Dec. 21.* Andrew Armstrong, esq. M.A. resident Master of Trinity college, Dublin, and accountant and keeper of the deeds and muniments in the Incumbered Estates Court.

Dec. 30. At Grangeford, co. Carlow, aged 110, Patrick M'Evo. A few weeks previously to his death the deceased was able to walk two miles to witness the celebration of mass.

Jan. 17. At Dublin, in his 19th year, the Most Hon. Faulyn Reginald Serlo Rawdon-Hastings, third Marquess of Hastings, &c. &c. Ensign of the 52d Foot. He was the eldest child of George-Augustus-Francis the second Marquess, by Barbara Baroness Grey de Ruthyn, and succeeded to the peerage Jan. 13, 1844. His death was the result of a slow fever, which originated in an accident some weeks before at Liverpool, when he was nearly drowned. He is succeeded by his only brother Henry Weysford Charles Plantagenet, born in 1842.

Jan. 19. At the barracks, Fermoy, aged 24, Lord Robert Connolly Taylour, second son of the Marquess of Headfort. He had recently exchanged from the Guards to the 49th regt. His death was caused by the breaking of a blood-vessel on the lungs, on having an altercation with a man whom he saw beating a dog. He was unmarried.

Jan. 23. At Ballyduff-house, co. Kilkenny, aged 60, Eliza, wife of Rear-Adm. Milward.

Jan. 24. At Dublin, aged 70, Capt. George Bury, late of the 88th Regt. He was wounded at the attack on Buenos Ayres, and at the battle of Busaco.

Lately. At Cork, Mr. William Willes, Head-master of the School of Design, brother to Dr. Willes, an eminent physician in that city.

Feb. 4. At Rathmines, Alexander P.

M'Crea, esq. for many years connected with the Provincial Bank of Ireland.

Feb. 9. At Maydrum Castle, near Athlone, aged 88, Florinda, dowager Viscountess Castlemaine, aunt to the Earl of Clancarty. She was the eldest dau. of the 1st Earl, and sister to the late Earl and the Lord Archbishop of Tuam. She was married in 1782 to William 1st Lord Castlemaine, who died without issue in 1839. By her demise, Lord Castlemaine comes into possession of the valuable estates of his uncle, the late Viscount, in the counties of Westmeath and Roscommon.

EAST INDIES.—Nor. 6. At Sealcote, Punjab, Lieut. T. B. Logan, 63d B.N.I.

Nor. 19. At Umballah, Eliza, wife of Lieut. R. R. Bruce, Bengal Horse Art. youngest dau. of the late Major-Gen. Faunce, C.B. of Clifton.

Dec. 13. At Ferozepore, aged 42, Capt. Lionel Richard Keane, Bengal Invalid Est., youngest son of the late Hugh Perry Keane, esq. of New-street, Spring-gardens, and the Island of St. Vincent.

Dec. 17. At Boodee Pind, Punjab, Louisa-Anna-Maria, the wife of Edward T. Dundas, esq. Lieut. 19th Bengal N.I., and of Manor, Stirlingshire, N.B., dau. of the Rev. Mordaunt Barnard, Rector of Little Bardfield, Essex.

Lately. Aged 29, Capt. William Henry Jeremie, 38th Bengal Light Inf., son of the late Capt. Peter Jeremie, of Guernsey. This distinguished young officer was engaged during the whole of the war in Afghanistan, and received a medal for his services. He had just been appointed Brigade-Major at Barrackpore, and had obtained the highest testimonials of esteem and regard from the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Charles Napier.

WEST INDIES.—Dec. 16. At Spanish Town, Jamaica, aged 37, Mary-Charlotte, wife of the Hon. Mr. Justice Stevenson.

Dec. 29. At Port of Spain, Trinidad, aged 70, the Hon. William Hardin Burnley, the Senior unofficial Member of Her Majesty's Council in that island.

Jan. 3. At Carriacou, Mr. R. C. Winpenny, surgeon, second son of the late Rev. Richard Cooke Wimpenny, Vicar of Market Weighton, Yorkshire.

Feb. 9. At Tobago, aged 31, Frederick-James, son of the late Richard Wood, esq. of Mincing-lane and Brompton.

ABROAD.—April . . . On the passage from Adelaide to Hobart Town, Van Diemen's Land, aged 23, John Adam Forbes, second surviving son of George Forbes, esq. West Coates House, Edinburgh.

Sept. 15. At Launceston, Van Diemen's Land, aged 54, Lieut. George Briscoe Skardon, R.N.

Oct. 8. At Adelaide, South Australia,

Ann-Elizabeth-Paqualin, eldest dau. of the late William Parnell, esq. Lower East Smithfield.

Nov. 18. At Leghorn, Elizabeth, widow of Henry Harington, esq. M.D.

Nor. 25. At Paris, Eliza-Ann, wife of Jean Bardonneau, esq. of Paris, and dau. of Wm. Henry Ashurst, esq. of Muswell-hill, and the Old Jewry.

At Port Elizabeth, Algoa Bay, S. Africa, aged 39, James Chalmers, esq. surgeon, eldest son of Dr. William Chalmers, of Croydon.

Nor. 26. At St. Omer, aged 90, Maitland Maitland, M.D.

At Como, Italy, aged 70, Wm. Lashley, esq. of Scarbro'.

At San Francisco, Upper California, aged 3, of cholera, Edward, infant son of Edward J. Hastler, esq. formerly of Liverpool; and *Nor. 29*, aged 33, of the same disease, Mary, his wife.

Nor. 27. Near Cairo, aged 49, P. L. Strachan, esq.

Nor. 28. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 79, Richard Butler, esq. of Austinfriars.

At Malta, suddenly, Thomas Joshua Rutter, esq. the Ordnance store-keeper, one of the oldest English residents, having filled that office upwards of fifty years.

On board the bark *Clara*, off the Island of St. George, Azores, John Garnet Courtenay, esq. Staff Surgeon, late principal Medical Officer of New Zealand.

Nor. 30. At Frederickshold, in Norway, where he was engaged in erecting gasworks, James Malam, esq. proprietor of the gasworks at Huntingdon, and several other towns in England.

Lately. At Constantinople, Comm. George Harper (1829).

In Persia, of fever, aged 28, Almeric Randolph Wood, youngest surviving son of the late Rev. William Wood, and attached to the Embassy at Constantinople.

Dec. 3. At Whitehall, Lake Champlain, on his way to New York to join the Niagara steamer for England, aged 34, W. J. C. Benson, esq. of Quebec, Canada.

Dec. 5. At Innsbruck, aged 27, Georgina Montgomery, Baroness de Roeder.

Dec. 7. At Cannes, in France, aged 60, Col. Bentham Sandwith, C.B. of the 1st Bombay Light Cavalry.

Near Alexandria, aged 17, Henry-Schomberg, son of Lieut.-Col. Pester, R.A. He was drowned by accidentally falling overboard on the Mahmoudieh Canal when on his passage to India.

Dec. 8. At Naples, aged 76, Augustus Schmidehen, esq. Dep. Commissary-gen.

Dec. 9. At Panama, aged 51, Thomas J. Hammond, esq. late of Eton.

Dec. 10. At Calais, aged 73, Mrs. Harriet Maria Bradley, eldest surviving dau.

of the late Adm. James Alms, R.N. formerly of Chichester.

Dec. 11. At Nice, aged 17, Sydney-Tudor, son of Capt. Gronow.

Dec. 13. At Lille, in France, aged 50, Major St. John Bogle French, late on the Madras establishment.

Dec. 14. In Switzerland, J. Douglas Clark, esq. of Park Village East, London.

Dec. 16. At Lisbon, on board H.M. ship Retribution, aged 30, Lieut. James Stephen Darell, R.N. fourth son of Edward Darell, esq. of Calehill, Kent. He served as midshipman of the Pique at the taking of Caiffa, Tsour, and St. Jean d'Acre in 1840; afterwards in the St. Vincent at Portsmouth and Rodney 92; was made Lieut. 1846, and has since served in the Endymion 44 on the N. Amer. and W. India stations.

Dec. 26. At Madeira, aged 67, J. D. Webster Gordon, esq. brother of the late Rear.-Adm. James Murray Gordon.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, Capt. Charles Lushington Cumberlege, late of 4th Drag.

Dec. 28. At Altona, Schumacker, the celebrated astronomer.

Dec. 30. At Pisa, aged 59, Thomas Seaton Forman, esq. of Pipbrook House, Dorking.

At Paris, aged 38, Isaac James, esq. second son of the late Isaac James, esq. of Waterloo-pl.

Dec. 31. At Rome, Miss Eliza Hankey, of Connaught-sq.

At Vauxbuin, near Soissons, aged 93, Frances-Julia, widow of Chevalier de Pougens (Member of the Royal Institute of France), only dau. of the late James Sayer, esq. of Marshgate, near Richmond.

Jan. 1. Aged 54, the reigning Prince Leopold of Lippe-Detmold. He leaves eight children, five princes and three princesses from his marriage with the Princess Emilie de Schwarzbourg-Sondershausen. His eldest son, Prince Leopold, who succeeds him, was born in 1821.

Jan. 2. At Dresden, aged 74, Sophia-Helene-Frederica, relict of George Todd, esq. of Bellsizes, Hampstead.

Jan. 4. At Genoa, Anna-Maria, dau. of the late Charles Jenkins, esq. of Northiam, Sussex.

Jan. 5. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 27, John Jenkins Thomas, esq. late of the 5th Dragoon Guards, and only son of the late John Thomas, esq. R.N. of Caercady House, Glamorganshire.

Jan. 15. At Florence, aged 65, Charles Perkins, esq. of Mark-lane.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered							Births Registered.
	Under 15.	15 to 60.	60 and upwards.	Age not specified.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
Jan. 25 .	443	325	188	—	956	451	505	1523
Feb. 1 .	444	358	233	—	1035	532	503	1537
„ 8 .	513	346	247	1	1109	564	545	1604
„ 15 .	467	359	210	—	1036	515	521	1576

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, FEB. 18.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
40 1	24 1	16 6	22 6	25 5	29 8

PRICE OF HOPS, FEB. 24.

Sussex Pockets, 3*l.* 4*s.* to 3*l.* 14*s.*—Kent Pockets, 3*l.* 10*s.* to 6*l.* 0*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, FEB. 24.

Hay, 2*l.* 8*s.* to 3*l.* 15*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 0*s.* to 1*l.* 6*s.*—Clover, 3*l.* 0*s.* to 4*l.* 2*s.*

SMITHFIELD, FEB. 24. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*l*bs.

Beef	2 <i>s.</i>	4 <i>d.</i>	to	3 <i>s.</i>	6 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, FEB. 24.
Mutton	3 <i>s.</i>	2 <i>d.</i>	to	4 <i>s.</i>	6 <i>d.</i>	Beasts..... 3970 Calves 180
Veal	3 <i>s.</i>	4 <i>d.</i>	to	4 <i>s.</i>	4 <i>d.</i>	Sheep and Lambs 21,700 Pigs 300
Pork	3 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>	to	3 <i>s.</i>	10 <i>d.</i>	

COAL MARKET, FEB. 24.

Walls Ends, &c. 12*s.* 6*d.* to 21*s.* 0*d.* per ton. Other sorts, 13*s.* 0*d.* to 14*s.* 6*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 38*s.* 6*d.* Yellow Russia, 39*s.* 0*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From January 26, to February 25, 1851, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Barom.	Weather.	Fahrenheit's Therm.					Barom.	Weather.
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.				Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.			
Jan.	°	°	°	in. pts.			Feb.	°	°	°	in. pts.		
26	33	39	35	29, 73		cloudy	11	38	45	38	30, 39		fair
27	38	47	41	, 89		fair	12	35	42	42	, 16		do.
28	40	48	44	, 73		do. cldy. rain	13	40	46	43	29, 90		rn. cly. foggy
29	42	53	40	, 71		rain, cloudy	14	35	46	41	30, 18		fair, do. do.
30	40	48	40	, 46		sleet, fair	15	36	43	35	, 27		foggy, fair
31	40	48	39	, 33		snow, rn. fair	16	36	41	33	, 19		fair, foggy
F. 1	38	44	37	, 38		fair	17	35	43	43	, 10		fgy. fr. sleet
2	38	42	35	, 52		rn. cldy. fair	18	48	48	50	, 03		cloudy, fair
3	37	42	40	, 55		do. do.	19	48	54	48	29, 81		slight rn. fair
4	35	45	37	, 85		fair	20	47	53	43	, 75		fair, cloudy
5	44	50	45	, 54		constant rain	21	44	47	36	, 79		do. do.
6	40	45	47	, 98		fair	22	40	47	38	30, 01		do.
7	45	52	48	, 89		constant rain	23	40	47	40	29, 88		do.
8	45	52	41	30, 08		fair	24	43	49	44	, 79		rain
9	40	45	41	, 36		do.	25	43	49	44	, 84		fair, cloudy
10	38	43	38	, 41		cloudy							

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Jan. & Feb.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
28 214½	97½	96½	99	7½	—	—	—	70 pm.	57	60 pm.
29 214½	97½	96½	99	—	—	—	—	68 pm.	58	61 pm.
30 215	97½	96½	99	—	—	—	—	69 72 pm.	58	61 pm.
31 —	97½	96½	99	—	—	—	—	68 71 pm.	61	58 pm.
1 215	97½	96½	98½	7½	—	—	107½	68 71 pm.	58	61 pm.
3 —	97½	96½	98½	7½	—	—	—	266½ 71 pm.	58	61 pm.
4 215	97½	96½	98½	7½	—	—	—	265 68 71 pm.	61	58 pm.
5 215	97½	96½	98½	7½	—	—	—	71 66 pm.	57	61 pm.
6 214½	97½	96½	99	7½	—	—	—	265 68 65 pm.	59	54 pm.
7 215	97½	96½	99	7½	—	—	—	265½ 63 68 pm.	55	58 pm.
8 —	97½	96½	98½	7½	—	—	—	63 68 pm.	57	pm.
10 215½	97½	96½	98½	7½	—	—	—	267 64 65 pm.	57	55 pm.
11 215½	97½	96½	98½	7½	—	—	—	265½ 64 pm.	54	58 pm.
12 215	97½	96½	99	7½	—	—	—	267 63 67 pm.	54	57 pm.
13 215½	97½	96½	99	7½	—	—	96½	62 66 pm.	57	54 pm.
14 215½	97	96½	98½	7½	—	—	—	266½	57	53 pm.
15 —	97½	96½	99	—	—	—	—	63 60 pm.	55	pm.
17 215½	97½	96½	99	—	—	—	107½	64 pm.	55	49 pm.
18 215½	97½	96½	98½	7½	—	—	—	265 60 62 pm.	49	52 pm.
19 215½	97	96½	98½	7½	—	—	—	62 pm.	52	49 pm.
20 215	97½	96½	98½	7½	—	—	—	266½ 60 58 pm.	48	51 pm.
21 215½	96½	96½	98½	7½	—	—	—	60 61 pm.	51	47 pm.
22 215½	96½	96½	98½	7½	—	—	—	266 56 60 pm.	49	46 pm.
24 —	97	96½	98½	7½	—	—	—	266	50	47 pm.
25 214½	97½	96½	98½	7½	—	—	—	—	46	49 pm.

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THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE
AND
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

APRIL, 1851.

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Embellished with a View of TOTNES CASTLE, and two Plates of ANCIENT
SCOTTISH SEALS.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. THOMAS PARKE, of Gorton, near Manchester, desires information respecting a book entitled "Vox Corvi, or the Voice of a Raven, that spoke thrice to parson Kinnersley (now in Newgate) in the following words,—'Look into Colossians, the third and the fifteenth; on which words and occasion his grandfather, a country clergyman, preached the following sermon at Wigmore, in Herefordshire. 1694.

When born to mighty deeds and famous ends,
Wise Heaven sometimes to men a message
sends;

An horse or ass at divers times have spoke.
Though some will turn Vox Corvi to a joke:
And scoffing with an innuendo, cry,
It was no Raven, but a Kinnersley.

London, re-printed for J. Read, the corner of Dogwell Court, in White Fryers, Fleet Street, and sold by the booksellers of London and Westminster. 1729." The Preface, which consists of four pages, contains the following explanation:—"On the third of February, 1691, about three in the afternoon, this reverend divine (the preacher), a person of the venerable age of eighty years, and forty of those a laborious teacher of God's word, in the parish of Wigmore, in the county of Hereford, being in the hall of his own house, being with the pious matron his wife, some neighbours and relations, together with two small grandchildren of his, in all to the number of eight persons; Thomas Kinnersley (now in Newgate) one of the said grandchildren, of but ten years of age, starting up from the fireside, went out of the hall door, and sat himself down upon a block, by a wood-pile before the door, employing himself in no other childish exercise than cutting of a stick, when in less than half a quarter of an hour he returned into the hall in great amazement, his countenance pale and affrighted, and said to his grandfather and grandmother, 'Look in the third of the Colossians, and the fifteenth,' with infinite passion and earnestness, repeating the words no less than three times; which deportment and speech much surprising the whole company, they asked him what he meant by those words? who answered with great ardency of spirit, that a raven had spoken them three times from the peak of the steeple, and that it looked towards W. W.'s house, and shook its head and wings thitherward, directing its looks and motions still towards that house; all which words he heard the raven distinctly utter three times, and then saw it mount and fly out of sight. His grandfather hereupon, taking the Bible and turning to the said text, found these

words: 'Let the peace of God rule in your hearts,' &c.; upon reading whereof the child was fully satisfied, and his countenance perfectly composed again."—Our correspondent points this out as a singular instance of credulity, and inquires whether any correspondent can inform him for what cause "Parson Kinnersley" was in confinement in Newgate. The book to which our correspondent alludes was one of the class of religious chap-books, a division of our literature which would reward the attention of a curious investigator. We possess the edition of this book printed in 1694, which has a frontispiece representing the raven perched on the church-tower, and the little boy "a whittling of a stick," as the preface states, in the foreground. The title-page differs considerably from that quoted by our correspondent, and the book is ascribed to "Alex. Clogie, Minister of Wigmore, &c." Under that name it will be found mentioned, although inaccurately, in Watt's *Bibliotheca*.

F. C. B. writes that the incised slab to the memory of BISHOP CATRIK, OF EXETER, alluded to in *Gent.'s Mag.* July, 1850, p. 60, and Sept. 1850, p. 234, still exists in the church of Santa Croce, at Florence. The first two words *Hic jacet* are given at length in the original, and the name of the Bishop is distinctly spelt *Catrik*.

Mr. J. HURST, in drawing our attention to the notice of the death of the Rev. Thomas Slack, Rector of Little Leighs, Essex, in our last number, p. 324, where it was stated that "his only daughter is the wife of the Right Rev. George Smith, D.D. Bishop of Victoria," informs us, the only child (a daughter) left by the Rev. Mr. Slack is the wife of Mr. Wm. Gladwin, a farmer residing in the parish of Great Leighs, Essex. The fact is, that the error was a purely typographical one; to explain which we must state that the sentence was written to be added to another paragraph, originally set in type among the deaths of the Clergy, namely one which related to the late Rev. Andrew Brandram, whose daughter is really the wife of the Bishop of Victoria. This paragraph was withdrawn, in prospect of the fuller memoir of the late Mr. Brandram which appears in our present month's Obituary, and the passage in question was then erroneously attached by the compositor to the notice of Mr. Slack.

We are much obliged to W. B. B. and other correspondents on "Jerusalem, my happy home!" but are obliged to postpone the subject until next month.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE
AND
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

THE STORY OF NELL GWYN.

RELATED BY PETER CUNNINGHAM.

CHAP. IV.—Personal Character of King Charles II.

THE character of King Charles II. has been drawn with care and skill by several writers of distinguished reputation to whom he was known: by the great Lord Clarendon; by the Marquess of Halifax; by the Duke of Buckingham; by Evelyn and Sir William Temple; by Burnet, Dryden, and Roger North. Lord Clarendon had been acquainted with him from his boyhood, and had been his principal adviser for a long series of years; Halifax had been his minister; Buckingham had received distinguished marks of favour at his hands; Evelyn had frequently conversed with him on matters of moment, and was intimate with many who knew him well; Temple had been his ambassador; Burnet had spoken to him with a freedom which nothing but his pastoral character would have sanctioned; Dryden was his Poet Laureate; and North added to his own his brother's experience of the King's character. From such writers as these, and with the aid of such incidental illustrations as a lengthened interest in the subject will supply, I propose to draw the portraiture of the King, using, where such fidelity is requisite, the very words of the authorities I employ.

His personal appearance was remarkable. He was five feet ten inches

in height and well-made, with an expression of countenance somewhat fierce, and a great voice.^a He was, says Saville, an illustrious exception to all the common rules of physiognomy; for, with a most saturnine, harsh countenance, he was both of a merry and merciful disposition. His eyes were large and fine; his face swarthy, or rather almost black—so much so, indeed, that Monk before the Restoration used to toast him as “the black boy.”^b “Is this like me?” he said to Riley, who had just completed his portrait; “then, odd’s fish! (his favourite phrase), I am an ugly fellow.” Riley, however, had done him an injustice: he is not an ugly fellow on the canvass of Lely, in the miniatures of Cooper, the sculpture of Gibbons, or the coins of Simon.

He lived a Deist, but did not care to think on the subject of religion, though he died professedly a Roman Catholic. His father had been severe with him, and once, while at sermon at St. Mary's in Oxford, had struck him on the head with his staff for laughing at some of the ladies sitting opposite to him.^c Later in life the ill-bred familiarity of the Scottish divines had given him a distaste for that part of the profession, while the heats and animosities between the members of

^a Evelyn, ii. 207, ed. 1850.

^b Hinton's Memoirs, p. 29.

^c Dr. Lake's Diary, p. 26.

the Established Church and the Non-conformists with which his reign commenced made him think indifferently of both. His religion was that of a young prince in his warm blood, and his inquiries were more applied to discover arguments against belief than in its favour. The wits about his court, who found employment in laughing at Scripture, delighted in turning to ridicule what the preachers said in their sermons before him, and in this way induced him to believe that the clergy was a body of men who had compounded a religion for their own advantage.^a So strong did this feeling become in him that he at length used to make it a practice to resign himself to sleep during the sermons, not even South or Barrow having the art to keep him awake; though he would have enjoyed to have heard the gentle reproof of South to Lauderdale during a general somnolency:—"My lord, my lord, you snore so loud you will wake the King."

He loved ease and quiet, and it is said, not untruly, that there was as much of laziness as love in all those hours he passed among his mistresses. Few things, remarks Burnet,^b ever went near his heart. It was a trouble to him to think—so much so, indeed, that *unthinkingness*^c was said to be one of his characteristics.

Unthinking Charles, ruled by unthinking thee,

is a line in Lord Rochester; while *sauntering* is a term which has been applied to him by Sheffield, Saville, and Wilmot. He chose rather to be eclipsed than to be troubled, to receive a pension from France rather than ask his Parliament for subsidies.

His affection for his children was worthy of a better man. He loved the Duke of Monmouth with the fondness of a partial parent, and forgave him more than once for injuries, almost amounting to crimes of magnitude, personal and political. The

Duke of Grafton, one of his sons by the Duchess of Cleveland, he loved "on the score of the sea,"^d and for the frankness of his nature. His queen he never could have liked, though his letter to Lord Clarendon, written from Portsmouth, is ardent, and expressive of the most constant passion.^e He grew at last to believe that she never could bring him an heir,^f an opinion in which he was confirmed by the people about him, although he rejected with scorn a proposition that was made to him to send her away in disguise to some distant region. His steadiness to his brother, though it may and ought in a great measure to be accounted for on selfish principles, had at least, as Fox remarks, a strong resemblance to virtue.^g Prince Rupert he looked upon as a madman.^h If he was slow to reward and willing to forgive, he was not prone to forget. His privy purse expensesⁱ record many payments, and at all periods, to the several branches of the Penderells, to whom he was indebted for his preservation after the battle of Worcester.

He lived beloved, and died lamented, by a very large portion of his people. What helped to endear him has been happily expressed by Waller:

— the first English born
That has the crown of these three kingdoms worn.

Then, the way in which he was seen in St. James's Park feeding his ducks, or in the Mall playing a manly game with great skill, or at the two theatres encouraging English authors, and commending English actors and actresses, added to his popularity. He really mixed with his subjects, and though a standing army was first established in his reign, it was needed more for his throne than for his person.

He did not study or care for the state which kings before him had assumed, and was fond of dropping the formality of a sovereign for the easy character of a companion. He had lived, when

^a Clarendon's Life, iii. 3, ed. 1826.

^b Halifax, p. 4.

^c See it among the Lansdowne MSS. (1236) in the British Museum. It is not fit to print.

^d Fox's James II. p. 70.

^e Printed (or rather now printing) for the Camden Society. Mr. Macaulay says—"Never was there a mind on which both services and injuries left such faint and transitory impressions."

^f Burnet, ii. 469, ed. 1823.

^g Pepys's Tangier Diary, ii. 36.

^h Clarendon's Life, iii. 60, ed. 1826.

ⁱ Pepys's Tangier Diary, ii. 36.

in exile, upon a footing of equality with his banished nobles, and had partaken freely and promiscuously in the pleasures and frolics by which they had endeavoured to sweeten adversity. He was led in this way to let distinction and ceremony fall to the ground, as useless and foppish, and could not even on premeditation, it is said, act for a moment the part of a king either at parliament or council, either in words or gesture. When he attended the House of Lords he would descend from the throne and stand by the fire, drawing a crowd about him that broke up all the regularity and order of the place. In a very little time he would have gone round the house and have spoken to every man that he thought worth speaking to.^a He carried his dogs to the council table,

His very dog at council board
Sits grave and wise as any lord,^b

and allowed them to lie in his bed-chamber, where he would often suffer them to pup and give suck, much to the disgust of Evelyn, and of many who resided at court.^c His very speeches to his parliament contain traits of his personal character. "The mention of my wife's arrival," he says, "puts me in mind to desire you to put that compliment upon her, that her entrance into the town may be with more decency than the ways will now suffer it to be, and for that purpose I pray you would quickly pass such laws as are before you, in order to the amending those ways, and that she may not find Whitehall surrounded by water."^d Nothing but his character, as Sir Robert Walpole observed of Sir William Yonge, could keep down his parts, and nothing but his parts support his character.

His mistresses were as different in their humours as in their looks. He did not care to choose for himself, so that, as Saville observes, it was resolved generally by others whom he

should have in his arms as well as whom he should have in his councils. Latterly he lived under the traditional influence of his old engagements; and though he had skill enough to suspect, he had wit enough not to care.^e His passion for Miss Stuart was stronger than he ever entertained for any body else.^f

His understanding was quick and lively, but he had little reading, and that tending to his pleasures more than to instruction. He had read men rather than books. The Duke of Buckingham happily characterised the two brothers in a conversation with Burnet. "The King," he said, "could see things if he would, and the Duke would see things if he could."^g Nor was the observation of Tom Killigrew, made to the King himself in Cowley's hearing, without its point. This privileged wit, after telling the King the ill state of his affairs, was pleased to suggest a way to help all. "There is," says he, "a good honest able man that I could name, whom if your majesty would employ, and command to see things well executed, all things would soon be mended, and this is one Charles Stuart, who now spends his time in employing his lips about the court, and hath no other employment; but if you would give him this employment, he were the fittest man in the world to perform it."^h He had what Sheffield called the *foible* of his family, to be easily imposed upon; for, as Clarendon remarks, it was the unhappy fate of the Stuart family to trust too much on all occasions to others.ⁱ To such an extent did he carry this that he would sign papers without inquiring what they were about.^k

He drew well himself,^l was fond of mathematics, fortification, and shipping; knew the secrets of many empirical medicines, passed many hours in his laboratory, and in the very month in which he died was running a process for fixing mercury.^m The Obser-

^a Burnet, i. 472-3, ed. 1823.

^c Evelyn, vol. ii. p. 207, ed. 1850.

^d Speech, March 1, 1661-2. See the allusion explained in my "Handbook for London," art. Whitehall.

^e Halifax's Character, p. 21.

^f Burnet, i. 288, ed. 1823.

^g Clarendon's Life, iii. 63, ed. 1826.

^h Walpole's Anecdotes, by Wornum, p. 427.

^b Lord Rochester's Poem, 1697, p. 150.

ⁱ Clarendon's Life, iii. 61, ed. 1826.

^j Pepys, 8 Dec. 1666.

^k Burnet, i. 417, ed. 1823.

^m Burnet, ii. 254, ed. 1823.

vatory at Greenwich, and the Mathematical School at Christ's Hospital, are enduring instances of his affection for science.

He had all the hereditary love of the Stuarts for poetry and poets, and in this respect was certainly different from George II. who considered a poet in the light of a mechanic.^a He carried Hudibras about in his pocket,^b protected its publication by his royal warrant, but allowed its author to starve. Nor was this from want of admiration, but from indolence. Patronage had been a trouble to him. The noble song of Shirley's—

The glories of our blood and state,

was often sung to him by old Bowman, and, while he enjoyed the poetry, he could have cared but little for the moral grandeur which pervades it. He suggested the Medal to Dryden as a subject for a poem while walking in the Mall. "If I was a poet," he said, "and I think I am poor enough to be one, I would write a poem on such a subject in the following manner."—Dryden took the hint, carried his poem to the King, and had a hundred broad pieces for it.^c A good new comedy, we are told by Dennis, took the next place in his list of likings immediately after his last new mistress. In points connected with the stage he was even more at home than in matters of poetry, inasmuch that the particular differences, pretensions, or complaints of the actors were generally ended by the King's personal command or decision.^d This, however, he would at times carry to excess, and it has been even said, that "he would hear anybody against anybody." One of his latest acts was to call the attention of

the poet Crowne to the Spanish play "No Pudeser; or, It cannot be," and to command him to write a comedy on a somewhat similar foundation. To this suggestion it is that we owe the good old comedy of "Sir Courtly Nice."^e

He hated flattery,^f was perfectly accessible, would stop and talk with Hobbes, or walk through the park with Evelyn, or any other favourite. Steele remembered to have seen him more than once leaning on D'Urfey's shoulder, and humming over a song with him.^g Hume blames him for not preserving Otway from his sad end; but Otway died in the next reign, more from accident than neglect. His passion for music is not ill illustrated in the well-known jingle—

Four-and-twenty fiddlers all in a row,
And there was fiddle-fiddle, and twice
fiddle-fiddle, &c.

written on his enlargement of his band of fiddlers to four-and-twenty; or by his letters written during his exile, in one of which he says, "We pass our time as well as people can do that have no more money, for we dance and play as if we had taken the Plate fleet;"^h and in another, in which he observes, "Pray get me pricked down as many new corrants and sarabands and other little dances as you can, and bring them with you, for I have got a small fiddler that does not play ill."ⁱ

Like others of his race, like James I. and James V. like his father and his grandfather, he was occasionally a poet. A song of his composition has been recently brought to light, and is certainly characteristic of his way of life:—

I pass all my hours in a shady old grove,
But I live not the day when I see not my love;
I survey every walk now my Phillis is gone,
And sigh when I think we were there all alone;
Oh then, 'tis oh then, that I think there's no hell,
Like loving, like loving too well.^k

^a Lord Chesterfield's Works by Lord Mahon, ii. 441.

^b Dennis's Reflections on Pope's Essay on Criticism, p. 23.

^c Spence's Anecdotes, p. 171.

^d Cibber's Apology, p. 75, ed. 1740.

^e Crowne's Preface to Sir Courtly Nice, 4to. 1685.

^f Temple's Works, ii. 409, ed. 1770.

^g Guardian.

^h Mis. Aulica, p. 117.

ⁱ Ellis's Letters, 2nd series, vol. iii. p. 376, and Mis. Aul. p. 155.

^k From Choice Ayres, Songs, &c. 1676, folio; see also Roger North's Memoirs of Musick. 4to, 1846, p. 104.

That he understood foreign affairs better than all his councils and counsellors put together was the repeated remark of the Lord Keeper Guildford. His exile and his travels had given him either a personal acquaintance with most of the eminent statesmen in Europe, or else from such as could instruct him he had received their characters. And this knowledge, the Lord Keeper would continue, he perpetually improved by conversing with men of quality and ambassadors whom he saw in this country, and whom he would sift, and by what he obtained from them ("possibly drunk as well as sober"), would serve himself one way or other. "And when they sought," his lordship added, "to sift him—who, to give him his due, was but too open—he failed not to make his best of them."^a

His love of wine was the common failing of his age. The couplet which I shall have occasion hereafter to include among his happy replies—
Good store of good claret supplies every-
thing, [a king,

And the man that is drunk is as great as affords no ill notion of the feeling current at Whitehall. When the Duke of York after dinner asked Henry Saville if he meant not to invite the King to the business of the day, Saville wondered what he meant, and incurred the displeasure of the Duke by continuing the King in the belief that hard-drinking was the business before them.^b

His great anxiety was the care of his health, thinking it perhaps more reconcileable with his pleasures than he really found it. He rose early, walked generally three or four hours a day by his watch, and when he pulled it out skilful men, it is said, would make haste with what they had to say to him. He walked so rapidly, with what Teonge calls "his wonted large pace,"^c that it was a trouble, as Burnet observes, for others to keep up with him.

This rapid walk gives a sting to the saying of Shaftesbury that "he would *leisurely* walk his Majesty out of his dominions,"^d while it explains his advice to his nephew Prince George of Denmark, when he complained to Charles of growing fat, "Walk with me, hunt with my brother, and do justice to my niece."

His ordinary conversation hovered too frequently between profanity and indecency, and in its familiarity was better adapted to his condition before he was restored than afterwards. Yet it had withal many fascinations of which the best talker might be proud—possessing a certain softness of manner that placed his hearers at ease, and sent them away enamoured with what he said.^e When he was pleased to be familiar he exhibited great quickness of conception, great pleasantness of wit, with great variety of knowledge, more observation and truer judgment of men than one would have imagined by so careless and easy a manner as was natural to him in all he said or did.^f Such at least is the written opinion of Sir William Temple. His speech to La Belle Stuart, who resisted all his importunities,—that he hoped he should live to see her "ugly and willing;"^g—his letter to his sister on hearing of her pregnancy,^h and his speech to his wife, "You lie: confess and be hanged,"ⁱ must be looked upon in connection with the outspoken language of his age—an age in which young women even of the higher classes conversed without circumspection and modesty, and frequently met at taverns and common eating-houses.^k

"If writers be just to the memory of King Charles II." says Dryden, addressing Lord Halifax, "they cannot deny him to have been an exact knower of mankind and a perfect distinguisher of their talents. It is true his necessities often forced him to vary his counsellors and counsels, and sometimes to employ such persons in the

^a North, ii. 102, ed. 1826.

^b Lady R. Russell's Letters, by Miss Berry, p. 177.

^c Teonge's Diary, p. 232.

^d Sprat's Account of the Rye House Plot.

^e Burnet, ii. 467, ed. 1823.

^f Lord Dartmouth's note in Burnet, i. 436, ed. 1823.

^g Dalrymple's Memoirs, Appendix, p. 21, ed. 1773.

^h Clarendon's Life, i. 358, ed. 1826.

ⁱ Temple, ii. 408, ed. 1770.

^k Pepys.

management of his affairs who were rather fit for his present purpose than satisfactory to his judgment: but where it was choice in him, not compulsion, he was master of too much good sense to delight in heavy conversation; and, whatever his favourites of state might be, yet those of his affection were men of wit."^a

He was an admirable teller of a story, and loved to talk over the incidents of his life to every new man that came about him. His stay in Scotland, his escape from Worcester, and the share he had in the war of Paris, in carrying messages from the one side to the other, were his common topics. He went over these in a very graceful manner, but so often and so copiously, says Burnet, that all those who had been long accustomed to them were soon weary, and usually withdrew, so that he often began them in a full audience, and before he had done, there were not above four or five left about him. But this general unwillingness to listen is contradicted by Sheffield, who observes, that many of his ministers, not out of flattery, but for the pleasure of hearing it, affected an ignorance of what they had heard him relate ten times before, treating a story of his telling as a good comedy that bears being seen often if well acted. This love of talking made him, it is said, fond of strangers who hearkened to his stories and went away as in a rapture at such uncommon condescension in a king; while the sameness in telling caused Lord Rochester to observe, that "he wondered to see a man have so good a memory as to repeat the same story without losing the least circumstance, and yet not remember that he had told it to the same persons the very day before."^b

He was undisturbed by libels: enjoying the severities of Wilmot, enduring and not resenting the bitter

personalities of Sheffield.^c To have been angry about such matters had been a trouble, he therefore let them alone, banishing Wilmot only for a time for a libel which he had given him on himself, and rewarding Sheffield for a satire unsurpassed for boldness in an age of lampoons. He loved a laugh at court as much as Nokes or Tony Leigh did upon the stage.

Yet he would laugh at his best friends, and be just as good company as Nokes or Leigh.^d

Few indeed escaped his wit, and at times rather than not laugh he would turn the laugh upon himself.

• Among the most reprehensible of the minor frailties of his life, for which he must be considered personally responsible, was his squandering on his mistresses the 70,000*l.* voted by the House for a monument to his father, and his thrusting the Countess of Castlemaine into the place of a Lady of the Bedchamber to his newly-married wife. The excuse for the former fault, that his father's grave was unknown, was silly in the extreme, and has since been proved to be without foundation; while his letter in reply to the remonstrance of Lord Clarendon, not to appoint his mistress to a place of honour in the household of his wife, assigns no reason for such a step, while it holds out a threat of everlasting enmity should Clarendon continue to oppose his will.^e

One of his favourite amusements was fishing, and the Thames at Datchet one of his places of resort. Lord Rochester alludes to his passion for the sport in one of his minor poems,^f and among his household expenses is an allowance to his cormorant keeper for his repaire yearly into the north parts of England "to take haggard cormorants for the King's disport in fishing."^g His fancy for his ducks was long perpetuated in the public accounts, as Berenger observed, when a

^a Dryden—Dedication of *King Arthur*, 4to. 1691.

^b Burnet, i. 458, ed. 1823.

^c Lord Rochester to Saville relative to Mulgrave's *Essay on Satire*. (Malone's *Life of Dryden*, p. 134.)

^d Mulgrave's "*Essay on Satire*." Mr. Bolton Corney in vol. iii. p. 162, of *Notes and Queries*, has in a most unanswerable manner vindicated Mulgrave's claim to the authorship of this satire.

^e See it in Lister's *Life of Clarendon*, vol. iii. p. 202.

^f *State Poems*, 8vo. 1697, p. 43. See also Reresby's *Memoirs*, 8vo. 1735, p. 100.

^g *Audit Office Enrolments*, (MSS.) vi. 326.

century after he was making his inquiries at the King's Mews for his History of Horsemanship. Struck by the constant introduction of a charge for hemp seed, he was led at last to ask for what purpose the seed was wanted at the Mews. That none was used, was at once admitted, but the charge had been regularly made since the reign of Charles II., and that seemed sufficient reason for its continuance in the accounts.* Many an abuse has been perpetuated on no better grounds.

Such was Charles II.

Great Pan who went to chase the fair
And loved the spreading oak.†

Such are the materials from which David Hume and Sir Walter Scott, Mr. Fox and Mr. Macaulay, have drawn in part their characters of the King. But there are other materials for a true understanding of the man,

A merry monarch, scandalous and poor,

and these are his sayings, which Walpole loved to repeat, and of which I have made a collection in the following chapter.

UNPUBLISHED POEMS OF ALEXANDER GILL THE YOUNGER, MASTER OF ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, A.D. 1635, AND OF CHARLES BLAKE, FELLOW OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, OXFORD.

MR. URBAN,

WOOD in his *Athenæ Oxon.* (iii. 42, ed. Bliss) speaking of Alexander Gill the younger, "accounted," as he says, "one of the best Latin poets in the nation," enumerates his published works, and then adds, "Besides these I have also seen a MS. book of verses of his composition," made on fifteen subjects, which he enumerates.

Gill's position in the literary history of England, and his general reputation as a scholar and a patriot, give an interest to every thing which fell from his pen, and render it desirable that the history of such of his works as still remain in MS. should be preserved. I am enabled to give some information upon the subject which may be acceptable to your readers.

A MS. volume has been recently placed in my hands by Mr. Thomas Frewen, which contains various miscellaneous poems of Gill, written after 1632 (the date of the publication of his collection entitled *Poetici Conatus*), together with some prose writings, all prepared for the press; and it may be worth while to record the fact, although in the present state of literary taste these compositions may not be deemed of sufficient general interest to warrant their publication.

In the following list of the contents of Mr. Frewen's volume I have prefixed a * to the poems mentioned par-

ticularly by Wood. The others are not referred to by him; and the five following, which are inserted in his list, are not to be found in Mr. Frewen's MS. (1.) *Sylva Ducis*, made 1629. (2.) *Suedus Reg. an.* 1631. (10.) *Coopnelli Cingulum*, 1629. (11.) *Ad eundem*, 1629. (12.) *Epitaphium Rich. Pates*, 1633.

Mr. Frewen's book bears the autograph of Charles Blake, a Fellow of St. John's college, Oxford (Wood's *Ath. Ox.* iv. 714, ed. Bliss), with the date of 1687. Mr. Blake was afterwards Rector of Weldrake, Yorkshire, and in 1694 published a work entitled *Tres Nugæ Poeticæ*. On his death the book, now belonging to Mr. Frewen, passed into the hands of one of Mr. Blake's executors, Thomas Lamplugh, a son of the archbishop, and the volume bears his autograph, with the date of 1731. The volume afterwards came to the Frewens, and is now in the possession of Mr. Thomas Frewen, of Brickwall, Northiam, Sussex, and of Cold-Overton Hall, Leicestershire.

The volume is divided into four parts; the first contains the Latin poems, &c. hitherto unpublished, of Alexander Gill; the second, Latin poems not mentioned in Wood, but written by Oxford friends of Mr. Blake; the third, Latin poems by Mr. Blake himself; and the fourth, a few English verses bearing the initials

* Nichols's *Tatler*, 8vo. 1744
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†*ibid.*

W. F. The first three parts were very carefully prepared for the press by Mr. Blake: the fourth is of little value. The title-page intended to be given to the first part, is in the following words: "Musæ Redivivæ, sive Miscellanæ quædam Poëmata Viri admodum reverendi Dⁿⁱ Alexandri Gill, S.S.T.P., necnon olim in Scholâ Paulinâ Archi-pædagogî, omni literarum genere instructissimî: nunc primum in lucem edita. Quibus accedunt Epistolæ et Orationes quædam ejusdem authoris. Editore, C. B."

The contents of this part of the volume are:—

1. *Epicædium in præmaturum obitum clarissimi viri Dⁿⁱ Johannis Stenhousij Equ. Aurat. et Baronetti*, 1632.—2. *Mosæ-Trapæctum a Batavis occupatum mense sextili*, A. D. 1632.—3. **Epicædium in obitum invictissimi gloriosissimiq. Principis Gustavi Adolphi, Regis Sueciæ*, A. D. 1632.—4. *Epithalamium in honoratissimas nuptias Baptistæ Noë, fil. et hæredis Edwardi Vicecom. Campdeniæ, et Annæ Feilding, fil. Gulielmî Conitiss Denbiæ, in Albaniâ celebratis Dec. 23, 1632, cum sereniss. Carolus R. solennitatem dignaretur præsentie sue radiis illustrare, nec non sponsum in manum sponso tradere*.—5. *Epithalamium in felicissimas nuptias clarissimi viri D. Georgii Stenhousij, Baronetti, de Rodley in agro Berkeriensî et spectatiss. heroinæ Margaritæ fil. Richardi Lovelassij, Baronis de Hurley in eodem agro, April 23, 1633*.—6. *Panthea in honorem illustrissimæ, spectatissimæ, omnibus animi corporisq. dotibus instructissimæ heroinæ, quæ nihil in terris, &c.* [said to have been printed in one sheet, qv.]—7. *In profectiorem Regiam 1633, cum potentiss. monarcha Carolus, Britanniarum Rex, Scotiæ leges daret et coronam acciperet*.—8. **Luctus anniversarius æternæ memoriæ Gustavi magni Regis Sueciæ dictus*, A. D. 1633 [to which are appended some complimentary lines to Gill by Dudley Digges, Fellow of All Souls' college].—9. *Clarissimo viro D. Christophoro Yelverton seniori, Equ. Aur. Kalendis Jan. 1634*.—10. **In eadem Alberti Walstenij Ducis Fridlandiæ* 1634.—11. *In auspiciatissimas nuptias ornatissimi juvenis Johannis Crokij, fil. et hæred. D. Joh. Croke de Chilton in agro Bucking. Equ. Aur. et spectatiss. virginis Janæ Tryonissæ fil. Mosis Tryon de Harringworth in agro Northampton. Armig. &c. Nov. 20, 1634*.—12. **Anniversaria secunda æternæ memoriæ invictiss. Herois Gustavi Adolphi R. Sueciæ dicta*, 1634.

—13. **Epicædium in obitum clarissimi Medici D. Guil. Paddie Equ. Aur.* 1634.—14. **Skenkiana sive gratulatoria Batavis dicata ob res feliciter gestas*, A. D. 1635.—15. **Anniversaria tertia felici memoriæ incomparabilis ac invictiss. Herois Gustavi Adolphi R. Sueciæ sacra*, 1635.—16. *Congratulatory verses to Gill, dated 14 March. 1636, by Isaak Ollivier, followed by Responsoria ad doctissimum virum Isakum Ollivier, in Artibus inceptorem et Coll. Regal. Cantab. Socium*, Mart. 12, 1636.—17. **Ad Reginam*.—18. **Epicædium in obitum doctissimi viri et clariss. fratris Edwardi Vaughan, Art. Mag. et Theologi*, Maij 14, 1637.—19. *In novem regiam volvi extractam*, 1637.—20. *In anniversarium natalem amici clarissimi M^{ri} Guil. Whittingham, Decemb. 26, 1638*.—21. *Viro nobilissimo Francisco Baroni de Verulamio, Vicecom. S. Albani, novam magnamq. artium instaurationem gratulatur* [which has been printed in some editions of Bacon's works].

These are all the poems. Then follow letters to William [Laud] Bishop of London, dated 23rd Nov. 1629; 24th March. 1629-30; 15th April, 1630; 26th Dec. 1631; and to the same, as Archbishop of Canterbury, 20 Sept. 1633. To the King, 26th Dec. 1631. To a promising Youth at Cambridge, 13 May, 1636. A Dissertation on the 1st chapter and 1st verse of St. Paul's epistle to Titus. An Oration delivered in Christ's college, Cambridge, on the Coronation of Charles I.

The second part is entitled "*Silvæ Oxonienses, sive minorum poetarum conventus*." It contains:—

1. *Monarchia, sive dialogus in quo per tres personas de optimâ specie Regininis agitur*, authore Barber A. M. ex *Æde Christi*, 1682.—2. *In artem volandi*, authore Francisco Harding A. M. ex Coll. Joan. Bapt. Soc.—3. *Epulæ Pseudo-Protestantium interdite*, A. 1682, ab eodem authore.—4. *Conventicula dissipata circa 1684*, authore F. Atterbury A. B. ex *Æde Christi*.—5. *In S^{mo} Stephanum Protomartyrem*, authore Compton Read of St. John the Baptist's college.—6. *In auctionem librorum Oxoniæ habitam à Richardo Davis insigni Bibliopola*, A. D. 1686 [a dialogue in verse between six persons] authore Georgio Smalridge, A. B. ex *Æde Christi*.—7. *Philosophia triumphans, sive Carmen heroicum in experimenta à Nostericis facta super quatuor magnis corporibus* [a long poem], authore Richardo Roach, A. B. of St. John the Baptist's

college, 1685.—8. In natalem Christi [by the same author].—9. In obitum serenissimi Principis Caroli Secundi, &c. [by the same author].—10. In Principis Wallie natalitia, A° 1688, authore Nath. Markwick, fellow of St. John's college.—11. Præsul armatus, sive Episcopus Wintoniensis contra Rebelles à Rege missus A° D. 1685, authore Thomâ Hoyer, A.M. fellow of St. John the Baptist's College.

The third part has the title "Silvarum Oxoniensium Arbusta sive mi-

nimus inter minores Poëtas, authore Carolo Blake, A.B. Coll. D. Joannis Bapt. Socio, 1689."

Among Blake's poems is a Latin translation of a portion of the 5th book of Milton's *Paradise Lost*, entitled "Fragmentum libri 5^{ti} Poematis verè divini, quod Paradisus Amisus inscribitur, à Joanne Miltono Anglicè conscripti, Latino carmine donatum," and includes the address to the Deity :

These are thy glorious works, Parent of Good,
Almighty! Thine this universal frame,
Thus wond'rous fair: Thyself how wond'rous then.

This was before the world at large had begun to call the *Paradise Lost* a divine poem. At the end of Blake's poems is a very modest epitaph on himself, written by Blake on the 30th Oct. 1719. He appends, as a note,

his wish to be buried in the churchyard "juxta viam tritam."

WM. DURBANT COOPER.

81, *Guilford St. Russell Sq.*
March, 1851.

THE DUKES OF GUISE.*

LOTHARINGIA, or Lorraine, was a portion of the imperial inheritance left by Charlemagne for his descendants to fight over. Once extensive enough to be called a kingdom, its gradually contracted limits at length reduced it to the lesser dignity of a duchy. Its dukes, however, were sovereign in authority, and Lorraine gave, from among the members of its house, a monarch to Jerusalem and a titular king to Sicily. For seven centuries the legal heir succeeded to his sire's greatness, and not only did this great ducal line acknowledge no fealty to its imposing neighbour, France, but it rather claimed right to a throne which had been usurped by Hugues Capet from the heirs of Charlemagne. The house of Lorraine hated alike the Capets of Valois and the Capets of Bourbon. The fixed idea of that house was evidently to triumph over both. The record of the development of that idea, and its course of action, is among the most interesting and instructive narratives in the history of France.

Towards the end of the fifteenth century, René the Second, Duke of

Lorraine, resolved to establish a branch of his family upon the territory of France. He had a young son, named Claude de Lorraine, and this child he sent to the French court to be educated. In course of time the young Lorraine married. The countship of Guise in Picardy, acquired by his marriage, was raised, for his sake, into a duchy, and Claude, the first Duke of Guise, became a naturalised Frenchman, setting himself at once, with vigour, to push the fortunes of his aspiring house. Thenceforward the Dukes of Guise generally appear in French annals between a woman and a priest. The mission of this triple power was to reach an object always held in view, without being scrupulous as to the means of attainment. In the foreground of action a Duke and his brother, a Cardinal, are generally seen hand in hand, the one wielding a temporal, the other a spiritual, sword; the Duke expressing no care but for the greatness of France, the Cardinal no anxieties but for the kingdom of Heaven;—while each in truth cared little for aught but the wealth and the greatness of the house of Lorraine.

* *Les Ducs de Guise*, par René de Bouillé, ex-Ministre Plénipotentiaire. Paris, 4 vols. 8vo.

Throughout the wars waged by Francis the First, that monarch had no nobler general than Duke Claude, no more skilful and crafty mediator than Cardinal John. The former repelled invasion, defeated the enemy on his own territory, and was the terror of so-called traitors at home. He was the only man whose heart sickened not, when, on the stricken field of Pavia, all was lost save the honour of the French. By his energy the imperial banner of Charles the Fifth was again and again borne down by the double cross of Lorraine. Where victory failed diplomacy triumphed; and while the Cardinal represented Francis at the court or camp of the emperor, the interests of the Guises were well provided for, under cover of zeal for those of the King. The adversary of the Roman Kaiser was the equally successful and more sanguinary foe of the Lutherans at home. Wherever they dared to assemble, he dispersed them with the sword. When they hopefully essayed their fortunes against him in the field, it was only to lose their lives and peril their cause. He fought against them, he said, under the guidance of Heaven; and a visible cross in the sky led him on his bloody path through Alsatia, where thousands of religious martyrs were hewn in pieces, and where he was long remembered by the name of the "great butcher." While achieving this questionable species of greatness, he was not unmindful of other means to a cherished end. He gave his daughter Mary to James V. of Scotland, less for love of either than with a hope of establishing a permanent influence in that country. Those who came between him and his object he never forgave. Suffolk had thus once been an obstacle in his path, with reference to a marriage; and when the former duke accompanied Mary of England into France, on the occasion of her marriage with Louis XII., at the tournament which preceded the espousals between that princess and the French monarch, Guise picked out Suffolk as his adversary, and unhorsed him in the fray, with an intensity of revengeful delight.

The Cardinal, in the mean time, although he had been made a Bishop (of Metz) since the age of three, and

was created Cardinal before he had attained his majority, was as much of a courtier as any powdered abbé of later times. He assumed the state of a prince of the blood, was very fond of instructing the young maids of honour in their onerous duties, and drank with the King on terms of equality. He played cards (long before the days of Charles IX.) with the Duchess d'Etampes, and lost his money with the equanimity of a gentleman. The pride of the descendant of Charlemagne was ever strong within him. With such blood in his veins he refused to stoop low enough to kiss the hand of the greatest princess. He boldly stopped short at her lips, and kissed those with the impudent ease which we wot of in Petruchio. If he were not over virtuous, his charity, at least, was unbounded. When once, in Rome, he gave alms in a spirit of magnificent, perhaps ostentatious, liberality to a blind mendicant, the beggar seized his hand, and cried aloud, "If you be not Christ himself, you are certainly John of Lorraine!"

As the Duke and the Cardinal grew in years, they trained, with increasing energy, the youthful generation of their house to the task of furthering the family ambition. The sons, particularly, were nursed in battle-fields. The eldest, Francis count of Aumale, could show the scars of a veteran while in the flower of his youth. For services rendered, King Francis the First paid lavishly in titles and crown lands, so lavishly that the parliament remonstrated, while the King, with a mixed feeling of fear, hatred, and grateful admiration, heaped favour upon favour, styling the Guises his most faithful servants, and, at the same time, warning his heir against having aught to do with traitors so designing and so dangerous.

But Henry II. contended with them at greater and more unfavourable odds than his father. The sons of the first Guise had grown into manhood, and the whole were either soldiers or priests. When Duke Claude suddenly died, probably of poison, and Cardinal John followed him soon after to the tomb, the young King saw two enemies the less. Claude left several sons. His exemplary wife, Antoinette de Bourbon, survived him nearly half a century.

The house at Joinville wherein he lived with her was quiet, gloomy, and monastic in its look and discipline. But in a corner of the pleasure adjacent stood a cheerful bower raised for a smiling lady. Faith to his wife made no part of the religion or morality of any Guise who ever lived and wedded. Claude openly betrayed a wife who must have been among the most lovable of the women of her day. His affection was scantily given to the blooming matron of Joinville, while it was lavished with smiles and gold upon a haughty courtesan. Of his natural children, one at least was famous. It was that Claude de Guise who was subsequently Abbé of Cluny, and who proved his descent on the fatal day of St. Bartholomew, by slaying the Huguenots with a ferocious glee that would have won approving smiles from his ducal sire.

Francis of Lorraine became chief of his family in the year 1550. The immediate object of himself and brothers was to destroy the influence at court of the Constable Montmorency, a man of a house as proud and as old as that of the Guises, a pride and an antiquity which were illustrated in the family motto, declaring that from among the Montmorencys God had made the first Christian. In this object they ultimately succeeded. The next was to make themselves indispensable to the King, and to render the existence of the crown dependent on them. Their grand object was still in the distance. It had reference to a French crown on the head of a Guise; to the tiara for another son of that race; to the crown of Naples for a third; to power in Flanders and in Spain, and even to designs upon the diadem of Elizabeth! Their position as the champions of Popery created for them a party in England, and when they prevailed upon their niece, Mary Stuart, to bequeath to them, should she die childless, her alleged rights upon the English succession, there was many a zealous Romanist on this side the Channel looking with eagerness for the day when he might hail a King of England in a Guise!

The valour of Duke Francis repaired the misfortunes of Montmorency, and by his arm France enjoyed boundless glory and security from outward foes.

The chief of the latter was Charles V. who assailed France from more sides than one. The Duke swept the frontier clean of invaders, and his almost miraculous rescue of Metz rendered his name familiar not only in every camp, but at every hearth. Defeat attended the imperial flag whenever he carried his own banner, of Lorraine and France, against it. Victory, however, did not invariably sit upon his helm. His campaign in Italy in aid of the Pope against Naples was unsuccessful, and the dispatch in which he announced his failure was as ill-spelt as if it had been the announcement of a victory penned by Marlborough himself. In this campaign he was accompanied by a crowd of mistresses. He abandoned, during that time, his own wife, Anne d'Este (the sister of Tasso's Leonora), to the gallant attentions of the King. The man whose boast it was that *he*, and not disgust at worldly vanities, had made a monk of the Emperor, and driven him to regulate pendulums at St. Just, set himself above the observance of all moral duties, save where the Church was concerned. At Rome he bowed his proud neck in abject humility to the meanest priest. He served at the papal mass as an acolyte. At the Cardinals' table he took the lowest seat, and when a French subaltern crowded in to sit below him, and was asked why he did so, the man-at-arms replied that it might not be said "that the representative of my King took the last place at a priests' table!"

Such humility did not compensate in the Pope's mind for lack of success, and when Guise took his leave to fly to defend France on her northern frontier against the Hispano-Flemings, the pontiff, beholding himself abandoned to his enemies, bade him a bitter adieu, with the remark that Guise had in Italy done nothing for his King, less for the Pope, and least of all for his personal glory.

That personal glory was however soon after well cared for. The campaign in the north freed France for a time of every enemy in the field—and more. It was during that campaign that Guise turned aside to attack Calais. His legions flung themselves against the scanty, surprised, but stout-hearted English, and the hostile

cannonade was heard far inland on our own shores. When it ceased, we had lost for ever the possession of a post which we had held against all comers for more than two centuries. The impartial author does justice to the gallantry of the defence, and illustrates the high opinion entertained in his country of the sort of stuff of which our bold ancestors were made, by stating that there was once a proverb in use among the French applied to military leaders whose skill was in the least suspected, and which said of any one so doubted that "he was not the sort of man to drive the English out of France." That man however was found in Guise, and if the issue of the siege of Calais was glorious beyond precedent to the victors, and advantageous beyond calculation to France, so was it without humiliation to the vanquished, whose memories merit the respect of the descendants of those who under their different banners served their country like gallant men. Contemporary artists did not do equal justice to him who secured the triumph. The medals which record the fact omit the name of Guise, and Henry and his mistress Diana appear to share the glory. Posterity has been more just. The bronze head of the victor now proudly stands in the market-place of Calais, with a modest but truthful commemorative inscription. An Englishman may read the latter without a sigh for aught but the noble hearts who fell that day. As he gazes on the martial features of him who achieved the triumph, he may consistently salute that "counterfeit presentment," and turn from it with the expressed tribute of "Honour to the brave, wherever born!" That honour Guise was himself the first to pay, and on the bloody day at Thionville, where Strozzi fell, alternately denying and cursing God, a corps of English pioneers in the Duke's pay showed the sense he entertained of the men whose valour could be subjugated by no less a hand than his. It was a subjugation, we may notice by the way, at which Pope Paul IV. rejoiced exceedingly. "The loss of Calais," said the sarcastic pontiff, "is the only dowry that Mary will get by her marriage with Philip."

The triumphs thus effected for

France were in great part nullified by the treaties of peace entered into by the King, whose hope, if not object, was to escape from an influence which he found as hard to be borne as it was difficult to be resisted. He felt some share of pity for the increasing but oppressed Protestants of France; but these Guise was determined to annihilate, and his power was above the King's. When the scaffold did not suffice he employed massacre. Figures of the Virgin Mary were set up in the public places; they who refused to bow to them were recognised as heretics worthy of the cord. Remonstrance was conspiracy; and the butcheries of Amboise, and the slaughtering in cold blood of a Protestant congregation at Vassy, disgusted all but the Guisards. The princes of the blood were driven into a revolt which was temporarily quenched by the defeat of Condé on the fiercely-contested field at Dreux. Condé was captured, and Guise and he slept the same night in one bed: and yet there were not two men who so ardently desired the death, each of the other, as the Prince who would have slain the Duke in the field, and the Duke who had long before this designed the assassination of his present bedfellow. His hatred of Protestantism made no distinction among its followers. The meanest and the greatest he looked upon as equally meriting death. Whole Protestant assemblies were slaughtered by his orthodox swordsmen, and the zealous Romish author of this book does not hesitate to say that the illegality of such proceedings disappears in contemplation of the evidences of Protestant guilt! The Church of both the Duke and his biographer thought so too; and Guise, reeking with Protestant blood, was hailed under a score of biblical names, as a modern prophet who, by shedding the blood of the impious, "had consecrated his hands, and avenged the quarrel of the Lord!"

Generally cruel, he was merciful by caprice; he would grant quarter to a vanquished host, and yet deliver whole cities to pillage and its world of horrors. In his expenses he was profuse; in some of his habits mean. The letters written by his own officers he would unscrupulously break open, that he might know what his familiars re-

ported of him ; while at the hearths of the great, where sat those whose hearts held secrets he would fain possess, his spies resided under the mask of friendship, and noted down the hidden things to get at which their lord gave them princely wages. Of such a man it is hardly necessary to add that, great soldier as he was, and zealous upholder of the cause of his Church, he was destitute of the very salt of Christianity—truth. His mendacity was frightful, but it rested lightly on his conscience. His slander of Condé procured against the latter a sentence of capital punishment. When the Prince escaped both, and afterwards taxed the Duke with his ill-doing, the latter had the mean assurance to deny his own words and work. The Prince dismissed him with a sarcasm under which a generous heart would have burst; the easy Duke was made of sterner stuff.

When Henry II. died, and was succeeded by the short-lived Francis II. the Duke and his brother, Cardinal Charles, were virtual sovereigns of the realm. On the night of the decease of the first monarch, a courtier was heard to exclaim, "This night is the eve of the festival of the three kings." "How so?" it was asked. "Because to-morrow, we shall have in Paris one King of France and two others from Lorraine." The partition of power could not have been more truly or more epigrammatically described.

For the details of the career of the further life of this Duke, space fails us. For the story of his dark as of his glorious deeds, of his gallant frankness and his tortuous policy, we must refer our readers to the eloquent pages of M. René de Bouillé. Here it must suffice to say, that after a series of victories gained over his slaughtered countrymen, who were sometimes encouraged to draw their swords against him by their own King, and who fell exultingly before him for "the sake of liberty of conscience," he at length beleaguered Orleans, where all were assembled from among the Protestants, who had not lost heart under continued defeat. The resistance was obstinate beyond example. One evening the impatient Duke had ridden from his quarters to look nearer upon the audacious city. "You will never get in," whispered a timid cavalier.

"Not get in!" roared Guise, "the sun gets in, and by God so will I!" And that sunny eve, as he rode back to his tent, a Huguenot officer, Polbrot de la Mer, shot the vaunter, with the boast almost in his mouth. He died more in a condition of comfort than of heroism. His self-gratulation was especially remarkable. He who had robbed the King's exchequer plumed himself upon fidelity to his sovereign. He who had an eastern taste for concubines confessed his dying gladness to his own wife that "generally speaking he had not been very unfaithful to her." Certainly many crimes should have sat heavy on his soul at that hour, but they were set at naught by the spiritual arm of his church. Francis was shriven by his two brothers, the "great" Cardinal Charles, and the "bottle" Cardinal Louis; they administered the last rites without laughing, and the Duke, forgetting that they were rather his confederates in sin than his helpers out of it, set forward on the passage from time to eternity with the confidence of a practised saint.

The great Cardinal Charles survived his brother till the accession of Henry III. During the reigns of the three immediate predecessors of that King, there was no more powerful man in France. He administered the finances so well that the national expenses exceeded the revenue by two millions and a-half. All was plunder or wanton waste. The very sums professedly set apart for the support of the royal troops were squandered on the King's bastards, and the soldiers were left to perish. At one time the Cardinal's enemies threatened to make him render an account of his financial administration, and he was, for a moment, somewhat alarmed; but, when the day of St. Bartholomew rid him of his foes, he exultingly asked, "Who is left now to bring me to a reckoning?"

His hypocrisy was astounding; while in his soul he recognised the excellence of Protestant doctrines, he pursued the professors thereof to the most cruel of deaths. "It is no use," said he to Henry II. "to hang the poor devils among the people; there is heresy in the parliament; burn half a dozen counsellors." To accomplish this end the King and Cardinal went down to the assembly; whence the monarch,

after promising to exact no responsibility for any freedom of speech, sent those members to the Bastille who dared to speak in favour of religious liberty. They were condemned to death. Ere they suffered, the tilting-spear of Montgomery had mortally wounded the sovereign. The dying King looked on the towers of their prison, and recommended mercy for those therein whom he had consigned to the scaffold. "Such a thought," said the Cardinal, "is born of the devil: leave them to their fate;"—and they perished.

This merciless man, under cover of the ecstasy caused by the recovery of Calais, introduced into France, in 1558, the Inquisition. He was, of course, Grand Inquisitor, but he was not happy in his two colleagues.* One, the Cardinal de Bourbon, wanted to marry. The other, Cardinal de Chatillon, did marry, and, with his wife, Madame la Cardinale Hauteville, became a Protestant. The Grand Inquisitor's own principles tended that way also. At the Council of Trent he went so far as to advocate the abolition of all superstitious practices, the marriage of priests, the celebration of divine service in France in the French language, and other innovations, including the full liberties of the Gallican church; but he sold the last, and betrayed the rest, when he found that by insisting on the former he was perilling the proud position of his family; and that by advocating the latter he was putting an obstacle in his own path to the papedom. On one occasion the Pope recommended him to "look at home," adding that he was scandalised at one man enjoying, as the Cardinal did, the revenues of so many sees. "I would willingly," said the episcopal pluralist, "resign all my bishoprics for a single one which I do not possess." "Indeed," replied the Pope, "and for which?" "Truly," answered the son of humility, with a smile, "you may take them all, if you will but give me in exchange the bishopric of Rome!" Indeed this sort of humility was common to him. Petty kings he reckoned as having no precedence over the house of Lorraine, and this feeling he

exhibited characteristically one frosty morning, when, after keeping Antony of Navarre at his door, he received him in his garden, where the titular sovereign stood shivering, and, with cap in hand, humbly entered on his business with the well-clad Cardinal. If he was thus proud, so also was he grasping. His niece Mary Stuart was reluctant to leave France after the death of her husband the young king. Catherine, however, could not bear the presence of a high-spirited young princess who had called her "a Florentine tradeswoman." Mary's leave was therefore a final one, and she took with her whatever valuables she possessed. "Niece," said the Cardinal, "the sea is perilous, and your jewels are costly: leave them with me." "Uncle," replied the young Queen, "since I risk my life, I may also risk my jewels; and so, farewell." The conclusion was not to be guined, said, and the coveter was foiled.

It remains for us but to say that the authorship of the project for the general massacre of all the Protestants in France, on the festival of St. Bartholomew, rests with the Cardinal. He saw that it was only by the aid of the Romanists that his house could prosper, and he probably was not beneath wishing to avenge the personal insults which the Protestant archers of the King's guard practised upon him. M. René de Bouillé cites, as an example, what he calls an "acte d'incongruité," committed at Fontainebleau when the Cardinal was about to preach before the court, and where "Peu avant qu'il fut monté en chaire, il y eust un vilain qui y alla faire ses vilénies." For this and all other offences from such a quarter, the Guises remorselessly slew their thousands on that fatal day when the bell in the Chapel of Bourbon took up the alarum sounded from St. Germain L'Auxerrois. The great guilt of the day was accepted by the Cardinal when to Besme, who was the first to strike his dagger into the heart of Coligny, that Cardinal gave as a reward the hand of one of his illegitimate daughters, Anne d'Arne, in marriage. While the

* From the name of the most active of his inquisitorial officers (Mouchi) is derived the opprobrious term of *Mouchard*.

butchery was performing he remained at Rome; but, when news of its accomplishment reached the capital of Christendom, he and the Pope made jubilee, offered up sacrificial thanksgivings, and proclaimed Charles IX. to be "the exterminating angel ordained of God," the "Josias" and "Pater Religionis" of his age. How flatterer and flattered were soon after summoned to render up their final account, we need not pause to tell. The Cardinal, like all of his race, died on the best terms with himself. He had lived just half a century, when the world was relieved of him in the year 1574.

But to return to the ducal succession. Henri, third Duke of Guise, succeeded to the title in 1560. Up to the death of Charles IX. some fourteen years later, his endeavours were directed to the destruction of Protestantism and the possession of the King's person. To King and people he held out the prospect of extending the French territory, not to the Rhine, but to the Danube. The popularity he acquired thereby was increased by the crowning victory over the Huguenots near Jarnac, where the Protestant chief, Condé, was basely shot after surrender, and his dead body paraded through the town on an ass! On the head of Coligny, whom the Duke falsely suspected as the instigator of his father's assassin, he set a price in a proclamation in seven languages; but it was not till the fatal day of St. Bartholomew that the willing bravoes of the ducal house gained their bloody reward. The marriage of Henri of Navarre with the King's sister Margaret was celebrated under the evil auspices of that massacre. The Duke, though engaged to Catherine of Cleves, affected a passion for Margaret, to whom he was wont to speak of his affianced *brunette* as "the negress." The wooing, however, of the false lover was roughly cut in two by the Duc d'Anjou, the princess's brother, who was heard to declare that if Guise dared raise his eyes to "Margôt," he would run his knife into his throat,—a threat which was afterwards vicariously executed at Blois, for other reasons than too-aspiring love.

The Duc d'Anjou had scarcely put on the elective royalty of Poland when

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the death of Charles IX. summoned him to the throne of France. He had no sooner assumed the latter thorny greatness than the Guises hemmed him closely round, and allowed him no will but such as was in accordance with their own. They raised armies without his consent, to oppose Henri of Navarre, who was in arms for Protestantism and religious liberty. The King made treaties in favour of the latter which the Guises broke as soon as made; and they permitted him no rest from persecution till he signed the articles of Nemours, whereby it was declared that God, the King, and Guise would tolerate but one religion in France! When Henri of Navarre heard of this treaty he was seated, with his head leaning on his hand; and, as he leaped to his feet with agitation, it was observed that that portion of his moustache which had been pressed by his palm had suddenly turned white. Between the helpless good intentions of the King and his many vices, and the cruel ambition of Guise, intent on reigning, France was reduced to the most abject misery. The people cursed all alike—King, Guise, Pope, and Calvin—and only prayed for repose. Guise promised them that and more if they would do his bidding. They obeyed; they raised the first barricades in Paris against the sovereign desirous of introducing a body-guard of Swiss Protestants. The resistance to the measure was so threatening that the monarch was glad to escape from the capital, and leave the aspiring descendant of Charlemagne "King of the People." The multitude thought the halcyon days had come. They invoked his aid in their prayers; as he passed in the streets they hailed him with "Hosanna to the son of Lorraine!" and aged women, touching his garment, would turn away, exclaiming, "Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace!"

This golden opportunity was lost. Henri retired to Blois, whither Guise repaired to attend the States-General, and the King there resolved to rid himself of his ambitious enemy. The ducal family were all at Blois. The Duchess was near her confinement. The morality of her husband may be known by the fact that when he was

summoned on the morning of the 23rd Dec. 1588, to attend the King, he arose from the couch of Charlotte, Marchioness de Normoutier. He passed from the arms of the adulteress to the altar of the Virgin, and thence to the King's apartments, on the threshold of which he was stricken dead by the daggers of the guard placed there for the purpose. A few minutes later Henri stood at the bedside of his startled mother, and said—"I am at last King of France; the King of Paris is dead."—"Fool!" exclaimed the Queen-Dowager, "you are now the King of Nothing!" And this was true. The Guises were bent upon revenge. "Why do you wear those scissors at your girdle?" said one to Madame de Montpensier, sister to the Duke. "To give his *third crown* to brother Henri de Valois." She alluded to the *tonsure*; but her views soon took a bloodier aspect. She it was who fired the brain of Clement by too liberal a manifestation of her beauty. With promises which he could not resist, she put a knife into his hand, with which the Dominican rushed from her presence, and buried it in the bosom of the King. When she heard that the latter was slain and that the monk had perished, she burst into such shrieks of exultation as had well-nigh cost her her own existence.

From this hour the fortunes of the Guises suffered retrogression. Charles, the fourth Duke, was in captivity at Tours. His *duress* was so stringently maintained, that night and day four wakeful eyes rested on him without ceasing—"voire même allant à la garderobe." Spite of this watchfulness he contrived to escape in broad day, descending from the ramparts by a rope, and joining his friends with no other damage than a rent in his hose. The League was then in the field against Henry of Navarre, whose ultimate adhesion to the Church of Rome did not obtain his recognition from a party which professed to oppose his succession solely on the score of his heresy. Duke Charles hoped to obtain the crown for himself, or to share it with a Spanish infant. His premature assumption of the air of royalty excited the ridicule of his own family, who, however, displayed great anxiety

to capture that obnoxious Bourbon, Henry of Navarre; but the latter was too active for the obese Mayenne, the general of the League. On one occasion Mayenne, hearing that Henry was to pass the night at Roche Guyon, the residence of his "fair Gabrielle," resolved to surprise him ere the pair awoke from their slumbers. But Henry was on the alert, and his pennon was gaily dancing in the dawn, back to his camp, ere the trumpet of Mayenne had sounded to "boot and saddle." "My cousin of Mayenne," said Henry, as he rode laughingly away, "is a good soldier, but he does not rise so early as I do!" "Tush," exclaimed Sixtus V. on hearing of the failure of the heavy brother of the slaughtered Guise, "Mayenne sits longer at table than Henry lies in bed."

This activity helped to gain Ivry, where an English squadron shared in the honours of the day. The restless energy of the King was further rewarded by his triumphal entry into Paris, wherein he was no sooner securely seated than the Guises were among the first to swear allegiance to him. When the knife of Ravailiac made the throne again vacant, Duke Charles rode ostentatiously through the streets, exciting the people to cry "Vive le Roi," for the new monarch Louis XIII. He was perhaps disappointed that no one cried "Vive Guise!" Their chance for a crown was gone, but they could not therefore remain tranquil. Quarrels for precedence, and running noblemen through the body who dared to make exception to their greatness, kept them in health till they met with a man who was too much even for a Guise. That man was Richelieu. The Cardinal employed the brave but frivolous Duke as long as war rendered his aid valuable; but, weary of his arrogance in peace, he drove him into exile, and there left him miserably to perish. The pride of the haughty house was further shaken when the Cardinal garrisoned Lorraine with royal troops, and prepared the way for the subsequent act of Cardinal Fleury, who annexed the ancient duchy to the royal provinces of France.

The Duke died in Italy in 1640. Like all his predecessors, he was brave; but he lacked their far-seeing intel-

ligence. Like them too he was faithless to every woman whose affections he condescended to win. He was the seducer of the famous and lovely orphan, Marcelle de Castellane, whose story forms so touching an episode in Chateaubriand's *Life of Rancé*. That fair and scarcely guilty creature he abandoned to actual starvation. Hearing of her great misery, he did send some little cold civility and a dozen or so of pistoles by the hand of a menial; but the proud and dying girl flung the money at his feet, and sent word to the false Duke that it was not gold that she looked for from a Guise, but something better worth.

This fallen noble left a son, Henry, the fifth duke of the line. He was a very richly-endowed prelate, even a Cardinal; but he resigned his religious vocation in order that he might fight an adversary at court, and he flung it away for ever rather than it should interfere either with his love or his ambition. He was a true Guise in both, false to all, unscrupulous, and caring for no means that might accomplish a desired end.

He was 26 years of age when he succeeded, in 1640, to the title and possessions of his father. Four years previously he had "signed an engagement with his blood" to marry Anne of Gonzaga. He broke it to marry the Countess of Bossu, and he abandoned her to put his neck under the slipper of a mistress, Mlle. de Pons, who was daily and ostentatiously unfaithful to him. He maintained the reputation of his house by rebelling against the King, for which act he was condemned to death, but subsequently pardoned. He further maintained the family *prestige* by slaying young Coligny in the Place Royale, and he still more exhibited the characteristics of his race by proceeding to Rome with the Quixotic hope of raising the brother of Mazarin to the papal chair. While residing in the last-named city, news reached him (the 16th July, 1647), of the insurrection in Naples of Masaniello, of the death of that demagogue, and of the desire of the people for a King who should save them from the yoke of Spain. The old blood of Guise rushed to his heart with impetuous delight at the prospect once more of a sovereign crown resting on the brow of a son of Lorraine. He

flung himself into a slight felucca with some thirty gentlemen, hung on his thigh a sword blessed by a cardinal, pinned in his cap a riband-knot of green and buff, the latter the colours of his mistress, and, in spite of storm, Spanish ships, and heavy artillery, landed at Naples with the loss merely of an "old apothecary" attached to his house. The people received him with acclamations, and, as a testimony of their belief in the divinity of his mission, they burned incense under the nose of his horse as he proudly rode to the palace of a dethroned dynasty. His foreign birth, indeed, rendered him suspected, but he disarmed suspicion by crying aloud to an objection made in council, "French-born! I was born in the felucca that carried me safely hither, and I acknowledge no other country!" His defence of Naples against the Spanish host reads like a romance, so wonderful are the details. His time was divided between bloody field and lady's bower; long he maintained triumphs in both, but the hour of overthrow came at last, and a four years' captivity in Spain was the sole result of the brilliant but luckless enterprise. At the end of that period the Spanish King released him, on his solemn promise, made with alacrity, that he would betray his country for Spain's advantage, and that he would never again disturb Naples. He had no sooner crossed the frontier than he laughed at the King for his credulity, and immediately organised and effected a second descent on Naples. This attempt succeeded no better than the first; the author of it, however, came more happily off; he escaped, returned to France, recovered his shattered fortunes, sunk into a sort of "gold stick," satisfied the ancient animosity of his house by furthering the execution of the gallant Condé, and finally died childless and unwept, at the age of fifty, in 1664, leaving his title to his nephew, Louis Joseph de Lorraine. This, the sixth duke, was an amiable young man of blameless life, the chief incident in which was his being suddenly attacked by small pox, which carried him off in 1671, a few days before he had accomplished his majority. His little son, some eleven months old, and named Francis Joseph, lent his young brow to the tarnished coronet but for four brief years, at the

end of which time the scourge which had killed his father, slew, almost in his cradle, the seventh and the last of the Dukes of Guise!

Collateral members of the family still existed to quarrel on questions of court precedence, and to make lesser nobles burst with envy at beholding their pretensions good-naturedly recognised by the King. This good nature once caused a little insurrection. Louis XV. had to enter into grave negotiations, in order to induce his courtiers and their wives not to refuse invitations to a ball which the monarch had announced his intention to open with a princess of the house of Guise.

At length war, pestilence, and natural death left but one lineal representative of the ducal family of the first Claude, in the person of the Prince de Lambesc, colonel of the King's cavalry regiment of Royal Allemands. In one of the riotous preludes to the French Revolution, in 1789, the Prince, while engaged in dispersing a seditious mob, struck a forward rioter with the flat of his sabre. The fury which this action

excited was so intense that the Prince prudently withdrew from it, and retired to Vienna. The first Guise had entered France to overthrow kings; the last was driven out of it for daring to lift a finger at the sovereign people. This meek and sole survivor of a haughty race died a loved, a venerable, and a regretted guest at the hospitable hearth of the German Cæsar.

But if so fell the branch of Guise, not so perished that trunk of Lorraine from which it sprung. When Cardinal Fleury annexed the old duchy to France, he gave Duke Francis, in exchange for it, the Grand Duchy of Tuscany. Francis married the Empress Maria Theresa, who, through Rudolph of Hapsburgh, was descended from the ancient Dukes of Lorraine. The old trunk therefore is not only erect but vigorous; and the threatened absorption of the Austrian provinces in Italy into the German confederation is startling proof that the old spirit of the founder still influences the children of *LOTHAIRE*.

JOHN DORAN.

ENGLAND AND THE ENGLISH IN THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

MR. URBAN,

THE following description of England, by a Byzantine historian of the fifteenth century, has not, it is believed, before appeared in an English form. It is extracted from the second book of the History of Laonicus Chalcondyles. The author was a native of Athens, and was present at Constantinople when it was assailed by the Ottomans under Murad II. in 1446. His history of the later Byzantine empire, and of the Turkish conquests, begins with the year 1298, and concludes in the year 1463, comprehending the capture of Constantinople in 1453. Of his personal history scarcely anything is known. Another Athenian who bore the same name, Demetrius Chalcondyles, a contemporary of our author, was professor of Greek at Perugia.

The History of Chalcondyles contains an interesting though very imperfect description of the greater part of Europe, but it does not appear how far he had himself travelled in the West. His account of England was probably drawn from hearsay, and whatever interest it now possesses is not derived from any additional material it can supply to history, but from the pleasure we may take in looking at the condition and manners of our ancestors through the eyes of a Greek of the fifteenth century. His account of the ladies of this country has been occasionally referred to by English authors, generally with a singular misapprehension of his meaning.

The passage in his history which relates to Germany is given, with a Latin translation and notes, in Freherus' "Corpus Script. Rer. Germ."

* See Smith's Dict. of Greek and Roman Biography, art. Chalcondyles. It contains an account of the editions of this author.

Chalcondyles mentions some of the leading facts of the wars between France and England, and then proceeds to describe the latter country.

"The British Islands, lying opposite to Flanders (*Φλανδρείας*), extend for a considerable space upon the ocean They might more properly be called one single island, from their political union and agreement in sentiment and interest under a single ruler.* The circumference of this island is about 5,000 furlongs (*σταδίους*). Its inhabitants are a numerous and powerful race, and it contains large and rich cities, and a great multitude of villages. They have a King and a metropolis, the seat of government, London (*Λούνδρας*), belonging to the King. Under him there are lordships (*ἡγεμονίαι*) in this island not a few, having the same relation to the King as among the French, inasmuch as it would not be easy for the King to deprive any one of his lordship, nor, except in accordance with their customs, do they hold themselves bound to obey the King. The island has been subject to many calamities from

differences which have arisen between the Lords and the King, and among the Lords themselves. No wine is produced there, nor is there a great quantity of any kind of fruit. They have wheat, and barley, and honey, and the finest wool that is anywhere produced, so that the weaving of cloth is carried on to a great extent. Their language is entirely peculiar, and resembles in sound neither the German nor French, nor any other neighbouring tongue. They wear the same dress as the French, and their character and way of living are the same. With respect to females and children their manners are extremely free, inasmuch that throughout the whole island, whenever a person visits a friend he will kiss the lady of the house, and so install himself as guest.† And everywhere, even in the streets, they allow their friends this liberty. The like custom prevails in the country of the Phrantali (? Flanders) on the opposite coast, as far as Germany. And this kissing of their wives and daughters is not considered by them improper.‡ Their city, which is more powerful than any other in the island, is inferior, in

* Our author does not seem to have heard of Scotland.

† This predilection of our ancestors and ancestresses for kissing is noticed with similar expressions of surprise by Nicander Nucius, a Greek traveller of the next century, whose account of England was edited a few years since by Dr. Cramer for the Camden Society (p. 10).—"The English display great simplicity and absence of jealousy in their usages towards females, for, not only do those of the same family and household kiss them on the mouth with salutations and embraces, but even those who have never seen them before. And to them this appears by no means indecent." Erasmus, in his letter to Faustus Andrelinus, dated in England, A.D. 1499, enlarges upon the same custom in more handsome terms. After describing the beauty of the English ladies, he says, "They have a custom too which can never be sufficiently commended. On your arrival you are welcomed with kisses, on your departure you are sent off with kisses. If you return, the embraces are repeated. Do you receive a visit, your first entertainment is of kisses. Do your guests depart, you distribute kisses among them. Wherever you meet them, they greet you with a kiss. In short, whichever way you turn, there is nothing but kissing. Ah! Faustus, if you had once tasted the tenderness, the fragrance of these kisses, you would wish to stay in England, not for a ten years' voyage, like Solon's, but as long as you lived."

‡ *Νομίζεται δὲ τοῖσι τὰ ἀμφὶ τὰς γυναῖκας τε καὶ τοὺς παῖδας ἀπλοϊκότερα, ὥστε ἀνὰ πᾶσαν τὴν νῆσον ἐπειδὴν τις ἐς τὴν τοῦ ἐπιτηδείου αὐτῷ οἰκίαν ἐσθὲι καλούμενος, κύσαντα τὴν γυναῖκα οὕτω ξενίζεσθαι αὐτὸν. καὶ ἐν ταῖς ὁδοῖς δὲ ἀπανταχῇ παρέχονται τὰς αὐτῶν γυναῖκας [ἐν] τοῖς ἐπιτηδείοις. νομίζεται δὲ τοῦτο καὶ ἐς τὴν Φραντᾶλων χώραν τὴν ταύτῃ παράλον ἄχρι Γερμανίας. καὶ οὐδὲ αἰσχύνῃν τοῦτο φέροι ἐαυτοῖς κνεσθαι τὰς τε γυναῖκας αὐτῶν καὶ τὰς θυγατέρας.*

The translation of Conrad Clauser of Zurich which accompanies the earlier edition of Chalcondyles presents this passage in the following form, "Parva ipsis uxorum liberorumque cura est. Itaque per universam insulam hic mos servatur, quando quis amici domum ingreditur, ut primum cum amici uxore concumbat ut deinde benignè hospitio excipiat. In peregrinationibus quoque mutuis utuntur uxoribus amici. Eadem consuetudo observatur in Phrantalorum regione ibi maritima usque ad Germaniam. Nec probrosum ducunt uxores et filias in hunc modum impregnari." This singular misapprehension of the translator appears to have misled more than one subsequent writer. A somewhat lively legal work, entitled "The Lawes Resolutions of Womens Rights; or the Lawes Prouision for Woemen," published in London in 1632, contains a violent tirade against "lying Laonicus Chalcondilus, who, writing of Eng-

wealth and prosperity, to no town of the West. In courage and warlike prowess it surpasses all the neighbouring peoples, and most of the Western nations. The arms they use are the Italian shield and Greek sword, and bows so long that they rest them on the ground while they shoot. There is a full and large river which flows by their city, and empties itself into the ocean towards France, at a distance of 210 furlongs (*σταδίων*) from the city. The flow is sufficient to carry ships easily

as far as the city; although the stream running in the other direction beats back the tide which flows up to the city, and afterwards, the waters ebbing both on the coast of Gegeutia (?) and in the island, the ships are left on dry ground until the waters rise again. The rise of the tide is fifteen royal cubits at the greatest, and eleven at the least. It falls and rises every night and day."^{*}

Yours, &c.

N. F.

MEMOIR OF BISHOP STANLEY.†

EPISCOPAL biography is, in general, a record of men who, having lived studiously in the cloister and decorously in the world, are, when they die, immediately forgotten. There are, indeed, exceptions to this smooth and summary course. There is Ridley's painful pilgrimage, with darkness and with dangers compassed round, and closing with "Be of good cheer, brother." There are the busy plots of the Burnets and Watsons, proving that the spirit of worldliness is not exorcised by "nolo episcopari:" and there is the holy and thoughtful walk of Taylor, Hall, and Usher, who passed through tribulation in the enfoldments of a serene mind, as the great Trojan wanderer entered Carthage in the safe concealments of a golden cloud. The mass, however, of departed bishops leave neither name nor token behind them, beyond the hatchment over their

vacant throne, or a volume of "Charges" long ago departed into the limbo of good advice.

The late Bishop of Norwich belonged to none of these episcopal classes. He was not eminent as a scholar or a controversialist; he was too guileless and intrepid for intrigue; and a useful rather than an illustrious part was assigned him on the ecclesiastical stage. Yet it is very meet and right that there should be a written record of Edward Stanley, for the sake of remembrance, and for the sake of all who did not witness his good works in Alderley and at Norwich; for, setting aside the virtues which even his gainsayers never questioned, there must be interest as well as instruction in the career of one who, both as a parish priest and as the head of a diocese, conciliated the jealous, aroused the torpid, bore down opposition, won

lishmen, affirmeth that we have no care what becomes of our wives and children, that in our peregrinations wee interchange & use one the others wives mutually," &c. concluding with the assurance "that there were lawes enough then in England to prove him a deep lyer, and had he been in England to have trussed him up too perhaps for lechery, had his learning steaded him no better than his honesty." It is more extraordinary that Dr. Plate, the writer of a learned article upon Chalcondyles, in the Dictionary of Classical Biography, to which I am indebted for the reference to Erasmus in illustration of the custom described in the text, should have fallen into the same error, and accused our author of "drawing scandalous and revolting conclusions from that token of kindness."

* This account of the tide of the Thames is a proof of the curiosity of the Greek in reference to a subject which must always have a peculiar interest to a dweller on the shores of the Mediterranean. It establishes also the general accuracy of his information. Nicander Nucius, who had visited London and stayed at Greenwich, gives the same measurement of the tide, "fifteen cubits at the most." The average difference between high water and low water mark at London bridge at the present time is about fifteen feet. This passage is followed by a speculation of some length on the influence of the moon on tides.

† Addresses and Charges of Edward Stanley, D.D. late Bishop of Norwich, with a Memoir. By his son, Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, M.A. 8vo. Lond. 1851.

golden opinions in his lifetime, and, when his race was over, was followed to the grave, amid the silence or the tears of a populous city, by at least four hundred of his own once refractory clergy. The funeral of Edward Stanley was, indeed, under all its aspects and antecedents, a moral triumph of no ordinary kind. His memoir by his son—unsurpassed for the delicacy and truth of its filial portraiture—enables us to understand the means by which that triumph was won.

Strength of will, rather than extraordinary talent or favourable circumstances, was the groundwork of Bishop Stanley's moral success. By strength of will he neutralised the ill effects of a desultory education, converted a numerous but long-neglected parish into an almost normal community, and ingrafted upon as stubborn and somnolent a diocese as ever fell to the lot of a bishop, the germs of order and activity. From strength of will proceeded his few faults as well as his many virtues. He was not zealous overmuch; but he at times dropped a word which was not convenient, and was apt to disregard the "*mollia tempora fandi*." In whatever work, indeed, he undertook, whether it were to enforce double duty upon a clerical Nimrod or pluralist, to found a school or lecture in the lap of ignorance, or to note the instincts of a bird or insect, his vivacity and force of character were always conspicuous. He was, indeed, with all who would work with him *ῥήγιος σύζυγος*, a true and hearty yoke-fellow. He often gave offence; as often he conciliated; and within his diocese at least he was generally successful. He failed, indeed, in his attempts to lighten the burden of subscription and to extend the pale of Christian fellowship in the Church at large. But he would have been a hardy rector who could resist his superior's double battery—the lightning of his official rebuke, or the kindness of his private remonstrance.

The Church was not the profession of his choice; perhaps it was hardly his natural vocation. From his earliest years he evinced a strong predilection for the sea, and throughout life manifested an intense sympathy with all who occupy their business beside great

waters. His spare, active figure; his falcon eye; his big, manly voice; his manual dexterity; his promptness; were the genuine material out of which our Benbows and Boscauwens have been hewn. "He is in the height of his glory," said the Yarmouth boatmen when Bishop Stanley was watching their operations, as was his wont, commending their gallantry, or addressing them in strong familiar speech upon their moral and religious duties. He was not permitted to indulge his nautical propensities. He was a younger son, and his provision in life was a family living. But, although almost by compulsion a clergyman, this diversion and denial of his proper instincts was attended by no evil results. His early education, considering the rank in which he was born and the profession for which he was destined, was singularly, and indeed unaccountably, defective. His biographer does not hint at ill-health in boyhood; and yet the future bishop was removed from one private school and tutor to another, until, on his entrance at St. John's College, Cambridge, in his nineteenth year, he was almost entirely ignorant of Latin, and quite unacquainted with Greek. There are some minds which need only self-management, and Edward Stanley's was one of them. As soon as he was comparatively his own master he strengthened and developed his intellectual powers, and took no harm from what has been quaintly described as "a little wholesome neglect." For the work hereafter cut out for him, both in a parish and a diocese, his acquaintance with men and nature was much more useful than proficiency in Chrysostom or Aquinas; nor are we disposed to join in his own and his biographer's regret over his ineffective classical training. His university career, however, in spite of the drawbacks of his early pupilage, was not unhonoured. Of Greek and Latin he acquired enough for common purposes and the Johnian examinations, while in mathematics he made such proficiency as to come out a wrangler on the mathematical tripos of 1802. We distrust, for the most part, tributes of gratitude to universities. They proceed either from men who owe their sole distinctions in life to college honours, or who have gained in a

cloister all their experience of the world. But Dr. Stanley became a working-man in the world itself; and we are accordingly disposed to attach some value to the following acknowledgment of his debt to Alma Mater:—

"I can never," he wrote in 1834, "be sufficiently grateful for the benefits I received within those college walls; and to the last hour of my life I shall feel a deep sense of thankfulness to those tutors and authorities for the effects of that discipline and invaluable course of study which rescued me from ignorance and infused an abiding thirst for knowledge, the means of intellectual enjoyment, and those habits and principles which have not only been an enduring source of personal gratification, but tended much to qualify me from the period of my taking orders to the present day for performing the duties of an extensive parish."

His apprenticeship to those parochial duties was served in the curacy of Windlesham, in Surrey. In 1805 he was presented to the family living of Alderley, in Cheshire, where, for thirty-two years, he laboured in his vocation with a zeal as fervent as it was rare at the time. We can imagine no more effectual training for a good diocesan than Dr. Stanley's ministry as a parish priest. Episcopacy has been too often conferred for precedence in the mathematical tripos or for skill in Greek metres. A distinguished mathematician or classic does not necessarily make an indifferent bishop; although the arguments for his appointment on such grounds alone are rather vague. But the church in the nineteenth century needs an operative rather than an erudite clergy: needs discretion even more than learning in its rulers; and the long subordinate experience of the rector of Alderley proved of infinite worth to the strenuous and practical Bishop of Norwich. There are few lines in George Herbert's Portraiture of the Country Parson which are not to be found in the character of Edward Stanley. He was not indeed so well qualified, as Herbert might have desired, for "resolving controversies;" but, on the other hand, few, if any, of his 1300 parishioners were likely to have any metaphysical scruples to solve. Their pastor rendered them much more essential service by his

weekly visits, his plain sermons, his well-managed schools, his frank bearing, his ready sympathy, and his economical arrangements for their social comfort, than if he had made them all clearly understand the five points, or reduced baptismal regeneration to a postulate in geometry. The following anecdote, among many others we could select, exhibits the practical and pious character of Dr. Stanley's theology.

"To one who had sent for him in the prospect of approaching death, and expressed perplexity at various difficulties as to our Lord's divinity, he begged to hear them enumerated. This was done, one after another, and, when it was concluded, he asked whether anything yet remained? 'No,' was the reply. 'Then,' said he, 'I do not answer one of your difficulties. I grant them all. They are difficulties. I cannot explain them. But now, let me ask you one question. Do you, in the prospect of death, feel that anything can give you confidence and support in such an hour but the belief that Christ is God?'"

The present century has beheld one of those silent revolutions which affect the welfare of a nation as immediately as the more noisy ebullitions of political changes. At its commencement Gibbon's phrase, "the fat slumbers of the church," was not inapplicable, and was hardly illiberal. A decent performance of Sunday duties, an occasional distribution of alms, a casual visit to a cottage, and familiar greetings on the highways, were considered, when coupled with strict orthodoxy and ignoring of dissenters, the consummation of clerical responsibility. That the poor should be taught to read and write, was by most men deemed a perilous experiment; that they should be trained to think and observe, was regarded either as the dream of enthusiasts, or the mischievous energy of schismatics. There are ranks and degrees in the social scale, it was argued (and often have we heard the argument from discreet and pious lips), and of the lower ranks labour is the lot and ignorance is the doom assigned by Providence. Philosopher Square, indeed, was not more firmly convinced of the eternal fitness of things than the educated clergy and laity, for the most part, of the impracticability and impropriety of educating the poor. So

had not deemed Richard Baxter, who boasted of the intelligence of the ancient lowly men of Kidderminster, or Bishop Hall in his humble village school at Heigham by Norwich. But in the eighteenth century "a spirit of drowsihood," as Spenser calls it, had crept over the church, and want of knowledge, at least in its humbler members, had come to be considered among its safeguards. In a considerable number of parishes, we had almost written in the majority, even the routine duty was precariously performed. Alderley was no exception to the general rule. "The clerk," says Mr. Arthur Stanley, "used to go to the churchyard stile to see whether there were any more coming to church, for there were seldom enough to make a congregation." The rector used to boast that "he had never set foot in a sick person's cottage." We can "cap" this story with a reminiscence of our own. In a remote parish in Norfolk the clerk on Sunday mornings was wont to be on the look out, not for a congregation, but for a clergyman—the duty being performed by a curate who lived sixteen miles off, and was not always inclined to travel. So men acted and believed, for the most part, in the year 1800; so they rarely act or believe in the year 1851. The church service is no longer, in general, a cold routine; schools have arisen in innumerable parishes; the village pastor is their visitor and superintendent: his alms are not diminished; while his social and intellectual charities are greatly increased. It is scarcely possible to estimate the value, both present and prospective, of such a change. It is a spontaneous reformation of more importance than tons of blue books or church canons. For the present purpose it is sufficient to remark that of this reformation Edward Stanley was one of the earliest as well as one of the most energetic pioneers. On his coming to Alderley in 1805 his parishioners were as sheep that had long lacked an efficient shepherd: nor was the average standard of the neighbouring clergy such as to present a high model of excellence to the new comer. "All who could afford it hunted; few, if any, rose above the ordinary routine of the stated services of the church." On his quitting Alderley in 1837 the parish was at unity with itself—the generation which had attained to manhood during Dr. Stanley's incumbency were well educated, were, with rare exceptions, trained to sobriety and frugality, and saw their children walking in the same path, and guided by the same gentle and firm hand. "Dissent," proceeds his biographer, "was all but extinguished. The church was filled, communicants were many: to the better disposed of the parishioners he was, as they expressed it, 'their father and leader in everything that was good.' Even when they differed from him, they would say, 'as the rector says it we must not go against him.'" The following anecdote with which we must close our account of Dr. Stanley's parochial ministrations, graphically exhibits his prompt vivacity and his irresistible influence.

The crying sin of the country population of Cheshire was "drunkenness. To repress this great evil he spared no personal sacrifice. 'Whenever,' such was the homely expression of the people, 'when ever there was a drunken fight down at the village, and he knew of it, he would always come out to stop it—there was such a spirit in him.' On one of these occasions tidings were brought to him of a riotous crowd which had assembled to witness a desperate prize-fight, adjourned to the outskirts of his parish, and which the respectable inhabitants were unable to disperse. 'The whole field' (so one of the humbler neighbours represented it) 'was filled, and all the trees round about, when in about a quarter of an hour I saw the Rector coming up the road on his little black horse as quick as lightning, and I trembled for fear they should harm him. He rode into the field and just looked quick round (as if he thought the same) to see who there was that would be on his side. But it was not needed; he rode into the midst of the crowd, and in one moment it was all over; there was a great calm; the blows stopped; it was as if they would all have wished to cover themselves up in the earth; all from the trees they dropped down directly: no one said a word, and all went away humbled.' The next day he sent for the two men, not to scold them, but to speak to them, and sent them each away with a Bible. The effect on the neighbourhood was very great, and put a stop to practices which had been for some time in the adjacent d

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1837 a general voice of lamentation was heard in the parish of Alderley, for tidings had come that the good rector had consented, with much reluctance and distrust of himself, to become Bishop of Norwich. It was a day long remembered by all who dwelt within the parish boundaries. They recollected "the very foot breadth" in the road where they had shed tears on first hearing of the news; they long reverted to the minutest details of the parting hour, to the prayers which, from the time of his appointment to the day of his consecration, were, at his own request, offered up for him in the parish church. "It was the greatest trial," said one of the village elders, "that ever I had: he was taken from us, because we did not make better use of him, to a place where they could make better use of him." The grief was reciprocal: the "*nolo episcopari*" were no words of form in Bishop Stanley's mouth. He was quitting what he had rendered comparatively a bed of roses for a bed of thorns; and at his first interview with Lord Melbourne, on accepting the appointment, he was so much overcome that the good-natured Minister was touched by his emotion, and spoke of the like feeling which he had himself experienced on taking office. On the last Sundays of his residence at Alderley another pastor addressed the congregation. Dr. Stanley pronounced the blessing alone. He felt too deeply to trust himself with the task of admonition or encouragement. For the same reason he avoided a public farewell; but a "valedictory address," distributed after his departure, and reprinted in the volume before us, summed up the account of his stewardship in his own earnest and pregnant diction. Yet another even more touching record of his love and regret was found among Edward Stanley's papers after his decease—"an address to the parishioners and school-children of Alderley." They are still cherished in the cottages of Alderley, besides the Bible on the shelf, and many of them blotted with tears.

The predecessor of Dr. Stanley in the diocese of Norwich was a scholar, "a ripe and good one," a man unsurpassed in honesty of intention and courtesy of demeanour, and whom his

blameless life and unusual length of days had invested with every attribute of love and reverence. But, not only did Bishop Bathurst belong to a remote and very different generation of church rulers, with whom a quiet and humble walk sufficed or was thought to suffice, but age had rendered his ever lenient sway ineffective and soporific. His clergy, as regarded residence, duty, and the education of their flocks, did nearly as seemed good in their own eyes. There was much individual piety and local activity among the Norfolk clergy, but it was personal and precarious, and there could hardly be said to have been for many years a ruler in Israel. The old episcopal palace at Norwich, untenanted as it had been for many years, was symbolic of the diocese. It was a substantial and venerable mansion, sound at heart, but dreary and dilapidated. So dreary indeed was it, that when Dr. Stanley first entered on his office, it was proposed to him to take up his residence at some country house a few miles distant from the city. His reply was prompt, and characteristic of the spirit with which he began all his diocesan reforms. "A bishop," he said, "should always be at his post in the chief city of his diocese." Within a few months the silent and tenantless mansion became a happy and hospitable home, whose gates were thronged with the poor, and whose tables were constantly frequented by guests of nearly every social rank, from the humblest curate to the most distinguished luminaries of art, science, and literature. Out of metropolitan cities, indeed, it was scarcely possible to meet assemblages at once so polished and so intellectual as were customarily to be found at the board of Bishop Stanley; and in metropolitan cities we have rarely seen reunions in which all the social elements were more skilfully or delightfully blended. He must have been of a hard and unsusceptible spirit who did not depart from the palace at Norwich a happier and a wiser man. But charity to all and hospitality to many were not the only results of Edward Stanley's residence in his episcopal city. We have more than once adverted to the general aspect of his diocese at the time he entered it. We extract the following voucher for the

general accuracy of our description :

"In 1837," said a gentleman in the neighbourhood of Norwich, "I saw from my windows nine parishes, of which only one contained a resident clergyman. Of those nine parishes there is now (in 1849) only one which does not contain a resident clergyman." "The deanery of Sandford," writes a clergyman from that district, "is made up of twenty-eight parishes, containing a population of about 12,000; and, owing to the number of resident gentry and clergy, the value of the rural benefices, and the great width of the district, you might naturally expect to find the church in a more efficient condition than in the generality of such neighbourhoods. When I first came here, in 1837, out of the twenty-eight parishes five churches only were open for divine service twice on the Lord's day. In 1849 all the parishes enjoy this great blessing with the exception of three, in one of which the population does not amount to fifty persons, and the stipend of another does not reach 60*l.* yearly. In 1837 five parishes only within the deanery possessed daily schools in connexion with the church. In 1849 we have eight good school-rooms (opened daily) in addition to the five already existing: and in five parishes only, and those of very small population, are the children of the poor still deprived of daily education."

Reforms so comprehensive in their character were not, and never will be in parallel cases, effected without much opposition and gainsaying. The seed fell indeed on very various grounds. Some of these grounds had already a harvest of their own, and merely awaited the new bishop's vigorous centralization to adopt and secure them; others were prepared for the new life which he imparted, and presently began to bear fruit genially; but a very considerable "breadth" of the church domain was barren, and reluctant to forego the thorns of habit and the thistles of indolence. The first four years of Bishop Stanley's regimen were truly years of trial and contradiction. We believe that within a similar period no official person ever received more anonymous letters—or anonymous letters more replete with irritation and contumely. **pointment was attacked—it was which: his doctrines were as Arminian, latitudinal; he was**

blamed for rigour, for partiality, for laxity, for inconsistency; he was perhaps the best-abused bishop on the bench. But, as his biographer has well remarked, the qualities which would have so well fitted him to command a ship were equally available for episcopal discipline. Difficulty was to Edward Stanley as the voice of a trumpet arousing him to the performance of duty. Negligence was in his eyes not merely wrong, but "disgraceful." "Harassed or perplexed as he often was whilst uncertain what the call of duty required, he was all on fire to perform it the moment that it became clear to him."

The results of his episcopal administration may be thus briefly summed up. He enforced residence; he provided that nearly every parish should enjoy the full privilege of service on Sundays which the rubric presupposes, the canons of the church direct, the reformers of the church intended, and the needs of the population demand; he took care that every church, so far as it was possible, should possess its proper aliment and auxiliary, a school; and by introducing and insisting upon regularity of system, he removed from the church the reproach of being indebted to those who disapproved its ordinances for the supplementary care and instruction of the poor. But, although he exerted himself, on all occasions, to inspire with new vigour the ecclesiastical machinery, Bishop Stanley was too zealous for the work itself to slight or undervalue the co-operation of Dissenters. With the leading ministers of their several denominations he cheerfully worked for common ends: nor did he permit ritual or dogmatic differences to weaken any of the bonds of their common Christian fellowship. In this, as in so many other respects, he closely resembled his intimate and catholic friend Dr. Arnold. The great reformer of our public schools and the regenerator of the diocese of East Anglia stood side by side in their kindred opposition to custom, prejudice, and intolerance. Both combined zeal with charity. Arnold was perhaps the most original and certainly the most learned of the two. But they were a noble pair of yoke-fellows; and the strong practical sense and undaunted energy of Stanley

made him equal in all the work he took in hand to his more conspicuous and equally maligned contemporary.

Mr. Arthur Stanley's memoir of his father is so brief, and at the same time so pregnant with matter for example and meditation, that we are unwilling farther to anticipate its contents. In dwelling upon Dr. Stanley's administration of a parish we have, in fact, sketched his regimen in a bishopric. The narrower sphere was the rehearsal of the more dignified and extended one. We prefer, therefore, to a further analysis of a character so easily read, subjoining a few extracts from the bishop's diary, in which, in the retirements of his closet, he communed with himself, and placed under seals, to be opened by death alone, his projects for doing good to man, and the aspirations of his spirit for that plenary rest from labour and contradiction which the grave alone could afford him.

When assailed by insinuations of ambitious or selfish views, he thus recorded his feelings in the year 1838:

"Little do they guess how engrossed I altogether am in one sole object—the spiritual and temporal welfare of the diocese. By night, in my many waking hours, the working of my mind is how and what can be done by me to promote the end for which I accepted a situation for which in every other point I feel myself so unqualified and unfit. I accepted it with a determination not to make it a source of profit to myself or patronage for others, it being my unshaken determination to expend not only the whole proceeds of the emoluments on the diocese, but the greater part of my private fortune also, saving little or nothing more than it was my wish to do at Alderley; that, with regard to patronage, no motives of private interest, or mere connection, or formal friendship, should sway me in giving preferments; and that the names hitherto on my list consist of individuals known to me only by respectability and fitness for the situations to which I could appoint them. Such are the feelings with which I accepted the office of a bishop, on such I have acted hitherto; and God grant that nothing may induce me to depart from principles which will alone justify me in entering on a line of life and arduous responsibility, drawing me aside from pursuits and tastes with which my habits were far more congenial."

Resolved and even rigorous as Bishop Stanley was in the enforcement of

what he conceived necessary for the efficiency of the Church, he was with the young, the modest, and the diffident, most considerate and indulgent. His kindness of heart was never more conspicuous than during the periodical ordinations, or at his frequent examination of district and parochial schools. To his demeanour on public occasions, on the platforms at religious meetings, or at such political and educational assemblages as he deemed it his duty to attend, exceptions might perhaps be taken. There was apparent, at times, some constitutional irritability, a certain restlessness in look and gesture, which derogated from the official and personal dignity which his snow-white hair, his grave cast of features, and his piercing glance, were otherwise well calculated to adorn and make impressive; but with the young, and especially in the presence of children, his bearing was at once benevolent and majestic; not that he seemed on such occasions to condescend, but rather to breathe a genial atmosphere of freedom and love. Mr. Stanley has inserted the following picture, from an eye-witness, of his father's manner and appearance while delivering his charge to the candidates for orders. The entire passage is too long for insertion, and we must content ourselves with its conclusion:—

"I cannot summon many of the glowing words which left their living impress on the young and earnest hearts of those whom he addressed on their admission by him into the ministry of our church. The picture rises before my mind of a reverend old man arresting the attention of all who stood before him, by his striking profile, his long silvery hair, and the quick glances of his searching eye, and then riveting, as it were, that attention on himself, while, with his deep, powerful voice, and with a frame gradually acquiring a slight tremulous movement as his emotion increased, he urged upon his hearers the responsibilities of their new position in simple language—eloquent because issuing warm and fresh from the heart. This indeed was the character of his oratory. The experience of others will perhaps confirm my observation, if I venture to think that those impressive charges which we heard in common, when afterwards analysed and examined, presented little which it might not have occurred to any wise and practical man to utter on such occasions; and yet they seemed to sink far deeper into the

heart, and to influence the resolutions at least far more powerfully than similar words spoken by other men. Who may tell through how many parishes of our land—in how many pulpits of our church—their effects are yet and shall long be felt.”

In the village church of Heigham, in an obscure and rarely-visited tomb, lie the mortal remains of another East-Anglian Bishop, John Hall—“*Servus Dei et Ecclesiæ*,” as his humble epitaph

records. In the nave of a more sumptuous and solemn structure repose the earthly reliques of his distant successor. But the stately pile which more than eight centuries ago was founded by Herbert de Losinga for the weal and worship of successive generations casts its broad shadows over no more justly hallowed tomb than that which enshrouds the dust of Edward Stanley, “resting from his labours in the faith of Christ.”

ORIGINAL LETTER OF JOHN ADAMS, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

THROUGH the kindness of Robert Cole, Esq. F.S.A. (in whose valuable collection of Autographs the original is preserved), we are enabled to present to our readers a very remarkable letter written by John Adams, the first Vice-President, and second President, of the United States of America, addressed to Mr. John Stockdale, the London bookseller.

It appears that Stockdale had written to Mr. Adams to ask permission to reprint his “work on Government,” meaning his *Defence of the American Constitutions*, and also some pamphlet which had been published under the designation of *Publicola*, and had apparently been written by the afterwards no less distinguished John Quincy Adams, though, as was suspected, Mr. Stockdale was desirous to pass it off for the father’s.

The very able “work on Government” was written in Grosvenor Square, London, where Mr. Adams was then resident as Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States. It was commenced on the 4th Oct. 1786, and the first volume was published in Jan. 1787, as we gather from the preface.* Pursuing the subject, he wrote two more volumes, and the whole was completed within fifteen months of his undertaking the task.

A French edition, entitled “*Defence des Constitutions Américaines, ou De la nécessité d’une balance dans les pouvoirs d’un gouvernement libre*,”

was published at Paris in 1792, reduced—that is, abridged, into two volumes. It has appended to it the notes and observations of M. de la Croix, the author of a work on the *Constitutions of Europe*, and the preface is signed with the initials L. M.

On undertaking to reprint the original work, Mr. Stockdale wrote to Mr. Adams, who was then Vice-President of the United States; but it evidently went to press before he received the reply which here follows. The reader will not fail to remark the suppressed pride with which Mr. Adams speaks of his son, and the no less remarkable reflection on the principles of Dr. Franklin.

“Quincy, near Boston, May 12, 1793.

“Sir,—Yesterday I had the pleasure of receiving your letter of the 16th of March.

“My son’s name is John Quincy Adams, which you knew very well; so that, by ushering the pamphlet into the world in the name of John Adams, esq. it still might pass for mine. I understand all this very well—bookseller’s policy!

“All I have to say is that I did not write *Publicola*, nor any part of it; if you wish to know whether my son wrote it or not, you must write to him, who is a counsellor at law in Boston; and, as he has been taught both to read and write, is capable of corresponding with you concerning his own affairs.

“My ‘work on Government,’ as you are pleased to call it, has been so much neglected by Britons, and so much insulted by Frenchmen, Irishmen, and Ame-

* There is no copy of the first edition in the British Museum.

ricans, that it shall now either be consigned over to everlasting oblivion, or be transmitted to posterity exactly as it is.

"If you think you can make your fortune by printing it, you are very welcome to do it, but without any corrections, additions, or subtractions, except literary or grammatical ones. I don't mean to insist that you should print again capital for capitol, and all the other blunders of the press that a boy in the lowest form could correct; one alteration only I request in the title-page, and that is, that it may be 'A Defence of the Constitutions of Government of the United States of America, against the attack of Mr. Turgot,* in his letter to Dr. Price, dated the twenty-second day of March, 1778.' This alteration will be a full answer to every sensible objection which I have ever read to the work. It is not and never was intended for a general defence of the American constitutions. It is a defence on the point on which they were attacked, and that only.

"If Mr. Copley is willing that the picture should be put into the hands of any artist you may name, I have no objection, and you may do as you please; but I own I should be much mortified to see such a bljou affixed to those republican volumes.

"Mankind will in time discover that unbridled majorities are as tyrannical and cruel as unlimited despots. It is melancholy that so much precious blood should be made to flow before they will attend to facts, authorities, and reasoning, which

amount to the full conviction of mathematical demonstration. But so it is. A king of France and a Duke de la Rochefaucault were destined to die martyrs to a miserable crudity of Ben. Franklin.

"My kind regards to Mrs. Stockdale, and believe me to be your hearty well-wisher and humble servant,
"JOHN ADAMS."

Mr. Stockdale.

Addressed,
John Stockdale, esq.
Piccadilly,
London.

When Mr. Stockdale received this letter, he complied with its request in regard to the title, cancelling apparently the title-page under which he had commenced his operations. This we gather from the following

"DIRECTIONS TO THE BINDER.

"Cut the title off from the first sheet in Vol. I. and place it after the bastard-title. The two bastard-titles at the ends of Vols. II. and III. to be cut off and placed before the general titles."

In the bastard-title the work is called "History of the Principal Republics of the World."† The portrait of Mr. Adams by Copley was finely engraved by Hall (in an oval) for a frontispiece, and is inscribed

Publish'd Febr 15, 1794, by John Stockdale.

* Mr. Turgot had stated that, by most of the American states, "The customs of England had been imitated without any particular motive. That, instead of collecting all authority into one centre, that of the nation, they had established different bodies—a house of representatives, a council, and a governor, because there is in England a house of commons, a house of lords, and a king. That they endeavoured to balance these different powers, as if this equilibrium, which in England may be necessary to check the enormous influence of royalty, could be of any use in republics founded upon the equality of all the citizens; and as if establishing different orders of men was not a source of divisions and disputes." There had been, from the beginning of the American revolution, a party in every state of the Union which had entertained similar opinions. The confident republicans could not bear to be told, that they were not, in all forms of government, the best keepers of their own liberty; or that its preservation depended more upon checks and balances than upon their own virtue. As Mr. Adams had been mainly instrumental in causing those checks and balances to be introduced into the state governments of America, he deemed it incumbent on him to satisfy the world, and particularly his own countrymen, that they were not so introduced without a sufficient motive, nor merely in blind imitation of the English constitution; but that the principle was founded on the nature of man, and on the experience of the principal republics that had previously existed in the world.—Cranch's Memoir of Adams, 1827, pp. 51—53.

† It is stated in the Penny Cyclopædia, art. Adams (John), that the work was "remodelled and reprinted in 1794, with the new title of A History of the Principal Republics of the World." There does not appear to have been any remodelling.

SAINT FRANCIS AND THE FRANCISCANS.

No. II.

(Concluded from p. 246.)

AT Whitsuntide of the same year in which he met Dominic, Saint Francis held the second General Chapter of his order. He had previously written to the brethren in all the different countries where they had established themselves. They assembled by appointment at the church of Saint Mary on the Porziuncula. The order had existed only about ten years. Yet on this occasion there gathered around their venerated founder four thousand Minorite brethren. Cabins of straw and tents were raised for their accommodation. The surrounding population thought it an honour to supply them with provisions all the time they remained. On Whit Sunday they set out on the road leading to Perugia to meet the protector of the order, the Cardinal Ugolino. The same evening, the cardinal weeping with joy, and conducted by Saint Francis, passed from group to group of this vast multitude, whose soul was as the soul of one man both in holy love and in invincible purpose. The spectacle, however imposing, instead of inspiring pride in the heart of the saint filled him with fear, foreboding, and distrust. He knew the temptations which success always brings and the relaxation of discipline which it is apt to produce. Instead of addressing his children therefore in words of triumph, he said to them: "Let us love above all things the holy Church, my brethren; let us pray that it may be exalted, and let us never abandon poverty." The cardinal then delivered a discourse which contained very different language. He praised them for what they had done and flattered their hopes respecting the future. Saint Francis at once proceeded to lessen as far as he could such incitements to ambition, by recalling the sacred nature and the solemn importance of their duties; he pictured the snares to their passions and the terrible persecutions which they were sure to encounter, rebuked them for the evident satisfaction with which they had listened to the cardinal's commendations, denounced them as cowardly and weak for having still

an ear and an eye for what was earthly, and, carried away by prophetic zeal, foretold the falling away of their successors from strict obedience, and the consequent ruin of the order. These reproaches surprised the brethren and displeased the cardinal. To a remonstrance of the latter Saint Francis replied: "What I have now done has been to conserve and strengthen the sentiments which have been the object of your panegyric, and to sustain those of the brethren in whom humility has not yet taken deep and strong root." That the alarms of the saint were not unfounded, nor his reprimands uncalled for, was soon shown. A whisper began to circulate in the tents and straw-cabins round Saint Mary's Church, that it was the wish of Cardinal Ugolino that the two orders of Saint Francis and Saint Dominic should be united; and that those in either order the most remarkable for their learning, their talents, and their virtues, should be raised to ecclesiastical dignities. That whisper stirred aspiring thoughts in those lowly abodes. Accordingly, Brother Elias, the minister of the order in Tuscany, and Brother John, the minister at Bologna, came to Cardinal Ugolino and besought him to say to Saint Francis, but as if of himself, that it were well if he listened to the counsels of the brethren, many of whom were men of learning and capable of governing wisely; that the saint ought not to forget that he was unlettered and too simple; that besides, his bad health prevented him from attending regularly to the temporal affairs of the order, and that thus it would be desirable to disburden himself of a part of them, which could then be confided to some of the brethren. They complained likewise that the rules of the order were singular and severe; that they imposed conditions which it was impossible to fulfil; that they went much beyond what Benedict, Augustine, and Basil had deemed sufficient, an assumption of superior sanctity which was arrogant in itself and implied disrespect and ingratitude to the

best ages of the Church and its great martyr-men. These objections the cardinal communicated to Saint Francis, stating that he considered them to be wise, and urging them on his gravest consideration. Francis, without entering into any discussion, went with the cardinal before the brethren, who were at that moment assembled in chapter, and briefly and abruptly said:—"My brethren, God has called me to follow the foolishness of the cross by the way of simplicity and humility. Never again demand from me any other rules for the guidance of the order than those which the Lord has prescribed to me. I fear lest those who rebel against them and tempt others to rebel may experience the effects of the divine vengeance." Thus having spoken, he immediately went away. The brethren remained mute with astonishment. At last, the cardinal arose and exhorted them to obey in all things the holy man in whom he saw the presence of the spirit of God.

The conferences of the chapter, besides regulating some minor matters, related chiefly to missions, especially those to Mahometan countries. Saint Francis chose six of the brethren to go and preach the Gospel to the Moors of Spain and Morocco. In this holy enterprise the martyr's death awaited those brave men. About the same number went toward Tunis; but, notwithstanding their courage and perseverance, they were compelled to leave that part of Africa without accomplishing anything. Many of the brethren departed for Germany, where their success in making conversions was as signal as their former failure. Saint Francis reserved the Holy Land for himself. This was the third occasion on which he had attempted to pass into Palestine. In 1212 he had gone on board ship to sail thither, but contrary winds compelled him to return. The following year he reached Spain, with the intention of penetrating into Morocco, and thence journeying to Syria. But illness forced him to turn his face once more to Italy. Finally, in July 1213, he embarked at Ancona with ten of his disciples, in a vessel which was conveying supplies to John De Brienne, King of Jerusalem, who for many months had been occupied with the siege of Damietta, the centre of the Mahometan power. The ac-

count of the saint's life while he was in Egypt seems to belong rather to legend than to history. Shortly after his arrival a battle was fought between the Mahometans and the Christians. Saint Francis was warned in a vision that the Christians would be defeated. He therefore called to him one of his disciples and said to him: "The Lord has foreshown me the disaster which awaits the Christians; if I proclaim this boldly I shall pass for a madman; if I do not, I shall sin against my conscience. What is your opinion?" "It does not matter to you," replied the disciple, "what judgment men give on your actions. Besides, if they should call you a madman now it will not be the first time that they have done so. Speak out courageously therefore as your conscience commands, and fear God rather than the world." Though Saint Francis followed his disciple's advice, yet his prophetic dissuasions did not prevent the Christians from engaging. They were driven from the field with a loss of six thousand men. The two armies, however, remained encamped opposite to each other as before. Notwithstanding the bitterness and exasperation which the recent conflict must naturally have produced, and though the Sultan had issued an order condemning to death all the Christians who should fall into the hands of the Saracens, Saint Francis resolved to penetrate unprotected into the enemy's camp. He therefore set out accompanied by one of the brethren. They sang as they went along holy songs of praise and rejoicings. When they met two sheep Saint Francis cried in the enthusiasm of rapturous faith, "Brother, have confidence in God, the saying of the Gospel is fulfilled in us, 'Behold, I send you forth as sheep in the midst of wolves.'" They had scarcely uttered these words when a party of Saracens rushed on them, bound them, and carried them before the Sultan. He asked them by whom, why, and how they had been sent. "It is not men," intrepidly replied Saint Francis, "but God, most holy, that sends me to show to you and to your people the way of salvation, and to teach you the Gospel of truth." Then he expounded to him with such eloquent fervour the Christian doctrine, that the Sultan listened with pleasure, and, struck with

admiration, pressed him to remain with him. "If thou and thy people are willing," said Saint Francis, "to be converted to Christ, to love him and put on his spirit, I shall remain in the midst of you. But, if thou dost hesitate to abandon the law of Mahomet for that of Christ, order a great fire to be kindled into which I may enter along with thy priests, that ye all may judge which is the faith which ought to be followed." The Sultan, who perceived that as soon as this challenge was uttered one of the oldest priests had withdrawn, confessed that he did not think any of the Imans would enter the fire for his religion. "If you will promise me," rejoined Saint Francis, "that you and your people will embrace the Christian faith if I come safe and sound out of the fire, I will enter it alone. If I am burned let it be imputed to my sins; but if God preserve me you will recognise Jesus Christ as the Saviour of all men." The Sultan averred that the acceptance of such a challenge would be almost sure to lead to a sedition in the army. He then offered the saint great presents, which we are told Francis despised as so much dirt.

This interview with the Sultan seems to have been the only result of the mission of Saint Francis, which did not last above three months. Damietta was taken by the Christians on the 5th November, 1219; but Saint Francis had previously returned to Italy by way of Venice. It was in this city that he convoked the third Chapter General of his order in 1220. At this assembly he received many complaints of Brother Elias, whom he had left as his Vicar-General during his absence. Brother Elias had permitted and even encouraged much relaxation in the discipline of the order. The moment Saint Francis saw him he perceived that there was something in his dress and appearance incompatible with the rules which he had given for the guidance of his disciples. The garments of Elias were of the finest cloth, and foppishly made; the cowl of his tunic hung down to his middle, according to the mode then prevalent among people of fashion; his sleeves were extravagantly ample; and his mien and gait were in signal discordance

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with the humility of the Minorite brethren. Saint Francis glanced at him for a moment, and, without testifying by word or otherwise his astonishment, asked him to lend him his clothes, that he might try them on. As soon as he had arrayed himself in them, Saint Francis began to walk up and down with mock dignity and many coxcombical airs before the brethren then present, holding his head high and speaking with a loud voice, arranging the folds of his garment, and tucking up the sleeves with genteelst care—usages worldly and full of vanity, which he foresaw would soon prevail amongst and disgrace the order. The brethren were filled with surprise at the strange conduct of their founder, the object of which they did not understand, when Saint Francis, suddenly stopping and stripping the clothes off, threw them as far from him as he could with a look of consummate contempt. "Behold," said he with indignation, to Brother Elias, "how low in worldliness and vanity the degenerate brethren of the order will fall; but beings so degraded I shall not count as children of mine." Then, putting on his torn frock, in words pregnant with force and unction he urged the brethren never to depart from that deep humility which they had vowed to make the law of their life. Soon after he deposed Brother Elias from the office of Vicar-General. At a subsequent period, however, he restored him;—in consequence, as the legend says, of a special revelation from God.

In 1221 Saint Francis founded another order, which, being the third to which he had given birth, was called from that circumstance the Tertiary or Tertiarian Order. He accidentally met one of the friends of his youth, who, after acquiring wealth by commerce, had turned his thoughts to holy things, and inspired his wife with similar sentiments. They consulted Saint Francis as to the best manner of ordering and sanctifying their life. He first of all made them put on simple and modest garments of a grey colour, with a cord full of knots for a girdle, and told them that for some time he had been thinking of establishing a third order, to consist of married persons desirous of living to God. He

3 B

forthwith proceeded to carry the project into execution, and drew up laws for the government of the new order. To be admitted to it, it was necessary to profess the Catholic faith and complete obedience to the Church. Only after a year of satisfactory probation was the candidate received. None were permitted to leave the order except they had the express intention of entering some other order which had been canonically approved. On admission into the Tertiarian community an engagement was taken to wear clothes of the plainest kind and of a grey colour. Participation in, or even presence at, fêtes, balls, or theatrical exhibitions was forbidden. Besides scrupulously observing fasts, the brethren and sisters of this order were bound to confess and receive the communion at least three times a-year, at Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide. Married women could not be admitted, except with the open or tacit consent of their husbands. Four of the conditions imposed on candidates were obviously suggested to Saint Francis by the civil disorders whereby Italy was at that time tormented. Revolutions were frequent and terrible. Fierce were the hates of Guelf and of Ghibeline; cruel the reprisals, remorseless the persecutions, as each party in its turn was victorious. City warred with city, family with family; mobs were lawless, rulers unscrupulous; murder and confiscation came as the companions of dissension and anarchy. Amid universal turbulence, strife, and bloodshed, how signally was Saint Francis displaying the purity of his love and the depth of his wisdom in exacting from those ambitious of entering into the Tertiary order that they should be reconciled with their neighbour by making peace before a magistrate, according to the custom of that time; that they should restore all the property which they had unjustly acquired; that they should not carry or use arms, except in defence of the Church or of their native land; and, lastly, that they should make their wills, in order that they might be always ready to die, not only as Christians but as citizens. The concluding condition was to prevent great evils, which were then of everyday occurrence. Fathers of families were often cut off by a violent

death without having regulated their worldly affairs: hence arose inextricable confusion and fatal quarrels.

The ministers and visitors appointed to preside over the order were named only for a time; and it was their duty not merely to keep watch over the conduct of the brethren, but to go to them when they were sick, and to appoint other members of the community to attend upon them. They were empowered also to rebuke backsliders and to inflict penances; and when a delinquent repeated his fault three times he was banished from the community, and his fault was announced publicly.

The legends inform us that the same year in which Saint Francis founded the Tertiary order he was at prayers in the little cabin which he had built for himself to live in on the Porziuncula, when he was miraculously warned to go to the neighbouring church. There the Saviour and the Virgin appeared to him, and to reward the services which he and the brethren had rendered them on earth told him to ask what he would and it should be granted unto him. He requested that all who visited that church should on confession have plenary pardon for their sins. Jesus accorded the favour, but commanded him to get it ratified by the Pope. Saint Francis on the morrow went to Perugia to Honorius III. The Pope confirmed the indulgence for ever, but limited it to a single day of the year, that of the Assumption. Since then crowds have annually rushed on that day to the church of Saint Mary on the Porziuncula, attracted partly, no doubt, by the pardon they expect, but more, perhaps, by august and gorgeous ceremonies.

Though Saint Francis allied the simplicity of the child to an ardent and exhaustless love, yet he could be stern and inexorable enough when the grand purpose to which he had consecrated his life demanded it. On one occasion a Minorite brother rebelled against the orders which had been given him. Saint Francis commanded him to be stripped of his garments and buried in the earth up to the neck. When this had been done by the other brethren, the saint, advancing toward the culprit, asked him, "Art thou dead?" The monk, full of repentance, replied, "Yes,

my father, I am dead." "Well, then, arise, since thou art really dead, and never resist the orders of thy superiors, because a dead man does not resist any one whatever. I wish my disciples to be dead, and not living:" dead, that is, to their own wills, desires, and caprices.

The health of Saint Francis was naturally delicate, and frequent and fatiguing journeys, continual preaching, and ascetic practices, completely undermined it. But, however much he might suffer from exhaustion or pain, he never uttered murmur or groan, and bore up bravely as long as the fainting flesh would permit. This conduct proceeded chiefly no doubt from the pious resignation which was so deeply interwoven with his whole being, but it was partly inspired by the determination to prevent as far as his own example extended any relaxation of discipline among the brethren, or their weakly yielding to the power of the body over the soul. He was once returning from Assisi, and when at no great distance was so worn out with walking that he was compelled to mount an ass. He was accompanied by brother Leonard, who, sprung from a noble family at Assisi, reflected as he dragged himself along on foot on his former superiority of rank and his present inferiority of position to Saint Francis. The latter, perceiving his thoughts, immediately dismounted, saying, "It is not right, brother, that I should ride while you walk, you who in the time of your worldly life stood so much higher than I."

Saint Francis suffered much from a disease of the eyes, the first cause of which Bonaventura states to have been his frequent tears. The virulence of the affection had been exceedingly increased by his residence in Egypt, and at last the disease became so severe that the brethren urged Saint Francis to receive medical aid. He consented very unwillingly, as he considered bodily and all other afflictions as crosses that he ought patiently to bear. The physician pronounced that there was no cure except by cauterization with a red-hot iron. With the most cheerful spirit Saint Francis declared that he shrank not from the dreadful remedy. Perhaps, indeed, its very nature determined him to submit

the more gladly, as thereby he might the better prove his perfect prostration before the decrees of God. During the necessary preparations Saint Francis turned to the fire in which the iron had been placed, and said, "My brother fire, thou whom the Most High has created powerful, useful, and beautiful, be propitious and salutary to me at this moment." Then, having made the sign of the cross, he held out his head to the operator, and did not betray by glance, or word, or movement, the tortures he must have endured as the instrument was drawn along from the ear to the eyebrow. He even insisted that the surgeon should repeat the operation if he thought it imperfect.

During one of his journeys in the year 1224, he visited the chateau of the Count of Montefeltro, where he and his companion, brother Leo, were warmly welcomed. A military fête, given by the Count, had gathered many of his friends around him. Before these Saint Francis preached with so much effect that one of them, Orlando di Chiusi, deeply moved by the saint's impressive words, conceived the most ardent regard for him, and, wishing to contribute to the establishment of his order made the saint a gift of Mount Alvernia, in Tuscany, on which to build a monastery, whither those could retire who yearned for penitence and solitude. The place was so wild that Orlando was obliged to aid the brethren who took up their abode there in protecting themselves both against wild beasts and wilder brigands, who found refuge in the neighbouring woods. He assisted the monks to make their romantic retreat habitable, and supplied them regularly with all the provisions they needed. He subsequently built for them a small church and other requisite edifices. During the few remaining years of his life, Saint Francis often resorted to this lonely spot when he yearned for deeper and fuller spiritual communion, or when he wished to forget the relaxation of discipline, the ambition, or the other evils which he perceived or foresaw in his order. It was at the monastery of Mount Alvernia, in the summer of 1224, that, according to the legend, one of the most memorable incidents in the life of the saint occurred. He had re-

paired to the monastery about the season of the Assumption to pass the time till Michaelmas in fasting and in devotion. One morning as the day dawned he was praying with fullest fervor of soul when he heard the gushing song of numberless birds, and from the midst of that enchanting music a heavenly voice sweetly and softly stole, saying, "Francis, this music announces to thee that God purposeth to clothe thee with a special effluence of his mighty grace." At these sounds his heart was filled with a great joy, and burned with the incense of ineffable love for the Saviour. As he continued to pray he was gradually raised so much above the earth, as brother Leo related, who was present, that, hanging on the verge of the clouds, he was almost lost to sight. Saint Francis then implored of God that, since he had not thought him worthy of the glorious crown of martyrdom, he would permit him to suffer all the agonies which Christ suffered on Calvary. This favour was granted. He passed the hours in penitence and in fasting till the 13th September. The day after he had a second vision. An angelic figure, like a seraph, descended from Heaven, surrounded by rays of fire; his splendour was intolerable to sight. Suspended in the air, he remained before the eyes of the holy man, and on his form Saint Francis saw the image of Christ crucified. This astonishing vision filled the heart of the saint with profound and unutterable love. He gazed with transports of sacred compassion on the marks of the nails with which Christ had been fixed on the cross, and at the wound in his side. By the action of the rays which streamed from the hands, feet, and side of the Saviour, Francis received, not spiritually, or through the imagination, but really, and in the body, five wounds similar to those of the Saviour, in his hands, feet, and side, marks of which remained visible to all. These miraculous events were believed by the principal disciples of Saint Francis, and were attested in many letters by Pope Gregory the Ninth, who canonized him, and who, as Cardinal Ugolino, had been his early patron and friend. To omit the legendary from the narrative of such lives as those of Saint Francis would be to render them

cold and colourless, as well as to denude them of much picturesque interest. Our readers will apply the test of historical criticism themselves according to their several tastes, judgments, and beliefs.

The health of Saint Francis, already much impaired by countless labours and accumulating infirmities, rapidly declined after the visions on Mount Alvernia; but, untiring in zeal, he still continued to traverse the towns and villages in the neighbourhood of Assisi, though his limbs often refused their office, and he was obliged to employ those other modes of travelling which he had forbidden to the brethren, except in great and unavoidable necessity. He was also too weak to preach: all that he could do was to repeat these words unceasingly to his hearers, "Jesus Christ, my beloved Saviour, hath been crucified." But the sight of his person was more potent than eloquence. And it was thought a blessing and a joy to touch and to kiss his garments. At last, too exhausted to continue these journeys, he consented, though unwillingly, to repose himself. He took up his abode in a poor cabin near the convent of Saint Damian, in order to receive the affectionate attendance of Clara and her sisters. He remained there about a month with four of his disciples. He was then removed to Saint Mary's Church, which for many years had been his habitual residence, and, as far as such a man could be said to have such a place, his earthly home. He was ill during the whole of 1225; but, in the autumn of that year, experiencing partial relief, he made a missionary journey as far as Naples. At Bagnarea a woman whose child had a dangerous sickness brought him to Saint Francis, and made a vow to consecrate him to the order which Francis had founded. The child recovered his health, received a careful education, entered at a proper age into the order of Minorite brethren, became distinguished for piety and learning, was one of the ablest theologians of his time, was the first of the brethren that attained the dignity of Cardinal, and was canonized after his death. It was the well-known biographer of Saint Francis, Bonaventura.

Returning from this journey in a

condition of excessive debility, the saint was welcomed into the palace of the Bishop of Assisi, with every kindness and care. But when warned by his physician that his end drew nigh, he desired to be carried to Saint Mary's on the Porziuncula, that he might give back to God the spirit of life there, where he had received the spirit of divine grace. On the way from Assisi he requested the bearers to place the litter so that he could command a full view of his native city, on which, weeping, he poured forth an affectionate blessing.

When visiting Rome, in 1215, Saint Francis had made the acquaintance of a married lady, Jacoba Settesoli, on whom his preaching and holiness had made a deep impression. During a dangerous illness which he had there she attended him with the most devoted care. On his death-bed this lady came to his remembrance, as well as a promise which he had made to her, that she should see him once again before he died. Fearing that she would be greatly afflicted if that hope were not realized, he commenced dictating a letter to her, stating that the shadow of the tomb was fast darkening over him, that she must come before a certain day if she wished to see him alive, and requesting her to bring with her certain things requisite for his funeral, and certain medicated cakes with which she had formerly lessened the pang and burden of his malady. He suddenly stopped, exclaiming that the lady had already set out, and commanded what had been written to be destroyed. Shortly after, the lady arrived, accompanied by her servants and her two sons, and bearing with her whatever Saint Francis had desired. On entering the chamber, she threw herself at the feet of the saint in the midst of the assembled brethren, and could express her feelings, at once joyous and mournful, by nothing but tears. Calling her by name, and trying to calm her profound and holy emotion, he asked her how it happened that she had come so soon. She answered that during one of her prayers a voice had warned her to take the journey to Assisi, and to carry along with her the medicated cakes and what was necessary for the burial. Saint Francis took one of the cakes and, while eating it, requested

Bernard Quintavalle, his first disciple, to taste it. Bernard did so, and seized the opportunity of beseeching Saint Francis to give him his blessing. The holy man, to lend more importance and impressiveness to this religious act, commanded the words in which he communicated the blessing, and in which he recalled all the virtues of Quintavalle, to be committed to writing. Brother Elias, likewise present, testified by his looks the lively desire which he felt to share the same favor. Then Bernard, who had passed to the right hand of Francis, as the saint had desired him, to receive his blessing, put Elias in his place. But Francis, though his sight was almost gone, perceived by a quick instinct the pious fraud, and, crossing his arms, he placed his right hand on the head of Bernard, and his left on the head of Elias, and, addressing the former, said that he was the first who had joined the order, and should always be superior to the rest of the brethren.

The day before he died Saint Francis dictated his will. It is brief, simple, and beautiful. Its contents are limited to an allusion to the circumstances which gave origin to the order, and to the spirit and practices which he wished to prevail in it after his departure from the earth.

As his end drew near he desired to be placed on the ground; he bade adieu to all around, warning them that a time of trial and tribulation was approaching, and, having murmured with a faint and trembling voice the hundred and forty-first psalm, he breathed out his spirit into the bosom of God, on the 3rd October, 1226.

He was buried in the church of Saint George. As the funeral, to which many thousands crowded, was passing Saint Damian's it stopped to fulfil a promise which Francis had made to Clara and the sisterhood, that they should see him after his death.

The rules given by St. Francis for the government of his order did not long continue to be adhered to. His wish that the brethren should shun all ecclesiastical dignities was almost immediately set at naught. Before the end of the century in which Saint Francis died, seven of the brethren had been created cardinals, and one of them, Jerome D'Ascoli, after being

general of the order, became, in 1288, Pope, under the name of Nicholas IV. How rapid the degeneracy of the Minorite brethren had been in other respects is shown by a letter of Bonaventura, the biographer of Saint Francis and the general of the order, in 1257, in which he reproaches the brethren with their avidity, their idleness, their vagabondage, the luxury of their monasteries and churches, and the unworthy tricks they resorted to that they might obtain legacies for their institutions. Dante also in various parts of his great poem speaks with much bitterness and severity of the vices into which the brethren had fallen, though he had the profoundest reverence for Saint Francis, and the eleventh canto of the "Paradiso" is nearly all devoted to his praise. Matters seem to have grown rapidly worse with the Franciscans after Dante's time, and the gross wickedness of many of their monasteries became the subject of general scandal. The constitution which Saint Francis gave to the order required a purity and perfection which few could reach. Its chief defect is imposing on the brethren not only poverty of estate, but meanness of spirit, the discouragement of intellectual activity and of learning, from their supposed incompatibility with growth in the religious life. On one occasion Saint Francis, being asked what book he considered the best, and from which the most fruit could be obtained, replied, "Read in the book of the Cross; never follow after the vain science of the world. Happy he who will abstain from it to give himself wholly to God." He also told the brethren that, inspired by the example of Christ, they should read little and pray much. These declarations, however profitable and applicable to some of the brethren, debarred others from that culture and enrichment of mind which would have compensated for poverty of estate, and enabled them the better to bear it. The neglect of this part of the Franciscan constitution, though unavoidable and pardonable, led the way to the neglect of other points, the maintenance of which was indispensable to the character and influence of the order. Nevertheless, in spite of its backslidings, the order rendered essential service to humanity.

by softening the manners of rude ages, by developing the social element, and by reviving religion through the breath of mercy. It was also, perhaps, the most important auxiliary the Roman Catholic Church ever had, till Jesuitism, with all the freshness and strength of a new fact, drove it for a time from the scene.

To present, even in briefest outline, a history of the Franciscan order would greatly transcend our limits. The members of the order are more than two-thirds fewer than they were in the eighteenth century. Of this diminution, besides internal causes, the French Revolution, with its results, was perhaps the chief external cause. It is worth while recalling to the attention of our readers that among the illustrious sons of the order were Duns Scotus and Roger Bacon; besides, Nicholas IV. Alexander V. Sixtus IV. Sixtus V. and Clement XIV. were Franciscans. Probably the zeal which Ganganelli, the last of these, displayed against the Jesuits, and the fatal decree which he hurled at their existence, may have been called forth in some measure by a feeling of vindictiveness for the disastrous effects which the success of Jesuitism had had on the Franciscan order. Among the minor facts connected with the order it may be mentioned that its members are in possession of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem.

Among the works attributed to Saint Francis are three hymns in Italian, which, though not remarkable for any poetical merit, are exceedingly interesting for the light which they throw on his character. The chief element in that character was a deep and boundless love. It was a love not limited to God or man alone, but extended itself, with a sort of mystical beauty, to the whole of creation. To afford an idea of this we give a translation of one of the hymns.

"Most High, Omnipotent, and Good Lord, to thee belong all praise, all glory, all honour, and all blessing. It is to thee that they tend, and no one is worthy to pronounce thy name. Praised be the Lord my God for all creatures, and especially for Brother Sun, the noble and the honourable, who unfolds to us the day and gladdens us with light, who is beautiful, and radiant with a mighty splendour, and

who testifieth, O Lord, so grandly of thee. Praised be my Lord for Sister Moon and for the Stars; praised be he who hath formed them so bright and so lovely in the sky. Praised be my Lord for Brother Wind and for the Air, for the Clouds, and for the Dew, and for the Seasons, whose beneficent variety poureth into all created things sustenance and life. Praised be my Lord for Sister Water, so useful, so humble, so precious, and so pure. Praised be my Lord for Brother Fire, so beautiful, so agreeable, so strong, and so powerful, and by whom thou dost illumine the darkness of the night. Praised be my Lord for Mother Earth, the fertile ruler that lavisheth from her bountiful bosom fruits of every savour, flowers of every colour, the grass, the herbs, and the plants so fresh and so green. Praised be my Lord for those who pardon through the love of thee, and who sustain them that are crushed by infirmity and tribulation. Blessed they who pursue the path of peace, and who shall be crowned with glory by thee, Most High."

We are told that Saint Francis, being once in a place where there were many birds of different kinds, went towards them, saluting them as if they had been endowed with reason; that at his approach they flew from the trees on which they had been perching to be nearer him, and seemed to testify a desire to hear him, and that the holy man thus exhorted them: "My brethren the birds, you ought to praise your creator who has covered you with feathers, who has fitted you to enjoy the pure field of the air, and who governs you without your having need to think of anything." Whilst Saint Francis continued to exhort them after this fashion, the little birds gesticulated, stretching forth their necks, opening their beaks, expanding their wings, and looking at Francis with the most fixed attention. Many of the birds were touched by his garments without shewing the slightest fear or flying away. At last the holy man made the sign of the cross, and, having given the birds his blessing, they quickly vanished. Saint Francis told the brethren that he reproached himself for not having sooner preached to birds. There is something infantine in such anecdotes; to the rampant rationalism of our days they may seem to sink down even to the lowest bathos of silliness. But, however little they may accord with his-

torical probability, or even with physical possibility, their poetic colouring and fantastic shape cannot disguise their deep human meaning. They evidence, if nothing else, the immense reverence, admiration, and affection entertained for Francis, for in the middle ages the ascription of miraculous powers to a saint was the mode by which men showed their regard for him whilst living, and their veneration for him after death. And what was so natural as that they should attribute to the most loving of all saints miracles of love? How nobly also by the picture of Saint Francis preaching to the birds are we taught that the divinest way to elevate and to furnish the intellect is by touching the quickest tenderness, and unlocking the richest and most living emotions of the heart.

Delecluze assures us from personal observation that throughout the whole of Italy, and particularly in the region round Assisi, the memory of Saint Francis is still fresh, sacred, and adored. Assisi is described by him as being a little town of about three thousand inhabitants, containing about twenty churches and a dozen monasteries. The Church of Saint Mary on the Porziuncula is contiguous to a monastery of the same name of considerable magnitude and splendour. The church itself is large, and in its very centre is the little cabin which Saint Francis inhabited, and whither he retired to pray. It contains his bed and other articles of furniture belonging to him, and thither every year on the day of the Assumption there still crowds a prodigious concourse of penitents.

It would be absurd to claim such men as Saint Francis for one church or religion more than another. They are the property of the universal human race. What was most beautiful in Jeremy Taylor, what was sweetest in Fénelon, what was profoundest in Jacob Boehme, what was purest in Oberlin, what was bravest in Chalmers, had so clearly the mark of God, that a sad and sinful thing would it be if the pride of sects were to make a monopoly thereof. God's apostles are for all the world, and let all the world bow down in honour, in gratitude, in praise unto them.

FRANCIS HARWELL.

THE BELL OF ST. PATRICK, AND THE SUCCESSION
OF ITS KEEPERS.

OUR readers are no doubt aware that one of the most curious relics of Irish Antiquity is a hand-bell, which goes by the name of the Bell of St. Patrick. It is stated in the Annals of Ulster, an Irish historical authority of recognised antiquity, to have been found in the tomb of St. Patrick, and to have been brought by St. Columba to Armagh, in the year 552. This claim made on behalf of the bell is recorded in an inscription still remaining upon it, and which purports to be of the age of Donnell O'Lochlain, monarch of Ireland from 1083 to 1121. The following letter corrects some errors in a recent account of this interesting relic, and gives some curious particulars of the later history of its custodians:

MR. URBAN,

"HAVING seen in the Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down, Connor, and Dro-more, a work by the Rev. William Reeves, M.R.I.A., a notice of that venerable piece of antiquity, St. Patrick's bell, and its hereditary keepers the O'Mulchallans; and, as the uncontradicted misstatement of to-day becomes the history of to-morrow, allow me, as their descendant in the female line, to correct some inaccuracies into which the reverend author has fallen, doubtless from being unacquainted with the family history and traditions of this part of the kingdom. At p. 370, Mr. Reeve says 'the name may be derived from Maol-callen, a servant of St. Callen, or with greater probability, as Mr. Corry suggests, from Maol and callaind, callends,' &c. He continues, 'Stuart and others derive the name from Maolcholuim, servant of St. Columb, not knowing that this is the origin of Malcolm, not of Mulholland.' I would remark that Stuart is right. The names are identically the same in the Gaelic.

"Mr. Reeve mentions several of the O'Mulchallans, keepers of this bell from A.D. 1012, which is fully proved by the Annals of the Four Masters, which he quotes to show that 'in 1425 O'Mellan was keeper of the bell,' and how in 1432 'Patrick O'Maolchallan, and the son of O'Mellan (as he spells the name) its keeper, were slain in O'Cahane's country.' Mr. Reeve continues, 'It is not recorded how they became invested with this pri-

vilege.' Now, in the original of the Four Masters, the name is spelled O'Meallan, which, with the dot above the letter e, denoting the aspirate h understood, the Irish scholar would see is just O'Meallan, the common pronunciation of the name to this day, and not any new family, as the statement of the reverend author might erroneously lead his readers to imagine. It was not the sept of O'Mulchallen either that were its keepers, but the chiefs of the race. Respecting their having had large possessions in Derry and Antrim, on the shores of loughs Neagh and Beg and the river Ban, as presumed in this book, it is a fact well authenticated by the records of the law courts in Ireland.

"After the Revolution of 1688, and I presume also before, a priest, O'Mulchallen, had this bell in his possession, and offered it to my great-grandfather, John Dickie of Cullybackie, as the only valuable bequest he had to bestow upon the eldest son and heir of the last O'Mulchallen's only granddaughter and heiress, Janet Cook, wife of Adam Dickie of Ballydonellan, and which he in his Presbyterian zeal did not esteem at the worthy old priest's high value. Before the year 1688 a James Cook or Cuik from Fifehire, N.B. settled in Bally Dunmaul or Drummaul parish, co. Antrim, with two of his neighbours named Walker and Henderson, whose descendants still remain. He married the only daughter and eventual heiress of the then ruined family of O'Mulchallen of the Feevogh or Toome, as he is sometimes called, then chief of his name, by his wife, daughter of Brian Duffe O'Neill of Ballydonellan adjoining, whose lands were forfeited temp. Charles II. This Brian was son and heir of a Murtagh O'Neill of the same place, living 1636. The lands of Ballydonellan, B. donellan, Dooragh, and others, thus forfeited, were given by the crown to the O'Neill family of Edenduff-cworick, then coming into favour. The new proprietors, from a sense of justice, or more probably out of the feeling of relationship, gave the Ballydonellans a nominal rent to James Cook, who had married O'Mulchallen's daughter, who, being a Presbyterian, was the only one of the family who could then legally hold lands; and his only daughter and eventual heiress in turn became the wife of Adam Dickie, also of Scottish descent, who in her right became owner of the Ballydonnelllys, as the lands are now called (v. leases in possession of the family).

Adam Dickie, having displeased his father John Dickie (who was an inveterate Presbyterian) by this marriage, lived in peace at Ballydonelan with his wife's father, James Cook, during the memorable siege of Derry, while his father, John Dicke or Dickie, was attainted by King James II. in 1689, and was driven under the walls of Derry by the Irish army, which after on its retreat burned his house of Ballymully, near the Rowwater. His wife was daughter of Hyndman of Myroe, and sister of Captain Hyndman, whose company fired the first shots on the assailants of Derry on closing of its gates, as in the old metrical account :

"Then Maister Hyndman, captain of the guard, [all repaired, To strengthen whom the neighbours Attacked this party,* as the city fired, Then in disorder they in haste retired,' &c.

"To return to Adam his son. He kept concealed in his house at Ballydonelan, for some years after, two priests, one named O'Neill, the other the priest O'Mulchallan, who afterwards insisted on giving the bell of St. Patrick to his eldest son John of Cullybackie. His son, my grandfather, who died in 1827, at the age of 95, in full possession of his mental faculties, stated that these priests were 'hunted like mad-dogs;' that the house of Ballydonelan was once searched for them, but they hid them in meal barrels which had the lower ends knocked out, and a false head near the top, on which was a few inches of meal, to appear as if they were full. These were put over the priests when an alarm came, and in a store-room among other barrels of meal no suspicion was excited. The story goes that these priests publicly blessed Adam Dickie and his family for seven generations, and the mark of their knees used to be shown in a large stone at Ballydonelan! Adam Dickie also took many leases for his Roman Catholic neighbours in his name to evade the penal laws, and never deceived one of them, a circumstance but too often the case in those days. He and his wife Janet lived seventy-four years a married couple, and with his father-in-law were buried in the old burying-ground of the O'Neills in Duneane churchyard, with the Irish cry of the Largy, or Coronach as it is called, at their funerals, though stiff Presbyterians in religious profession. This custom of burying with the Irish cry was continued to their descendants so late as the funeral of Adam Dickey, esq. of Hollybrooke, which many still living can attest.

From this marriage, at all elections and public matters the adverse party insulted the Dickeys by putting to them 'the Popery Oath,' as it was called, it being then a disqualification for being seen *once* at mass. Every individual of the Dickeys were intensely Presbyterian, as is well known; but even at the election in 1790 it was put to them all, and with insulting circumstances to my grandfather, who voted for the Independent interest, in order to irritate his brothers-in-law, the Mr. Campbells of Ballygarvie and Belfast, its great promoters. The late Mr. Moore, of Ballydivity, coming in seized the book, and though on the opposite interest said to the assessor, 'Sir, you don't know who you insult. This gentleman's word is to be believed before the oaths of most here.'

"Old priest Mulchallan used to be often at the houses of the family after. In setting forth relationship he used to say my great-grandfather John Dickie of Cullybackie had the best right to it. 'Blood is thicker than water, dear; the *real* Mulchallans are near all gone, and when I go you are all that remains of the ould line of Manus Reagh.' Some he called bastards, others he designated by an Irish word not very complimentary, and insisted they were not of the right Manus Reagh blood. The bell never was formally transferred as promised so often. The old priest died, and it fell into the hands of the schoolmaster, from whom it passed, as stated by Mr. Reeve, to Adam M'Clean, esq. of Belfast. John Dickie of Cullybackie and Ballydonelan was the eldest son of Adam and Janet Cook. His eldest son by his first wife Martha Hill was Adam Dickey, esq. which Adam by his wife Elizabeth Graham was father of John Dickey of Lowpark, Cullybackie, his eldest son, still living in his eighty-sixth year, who sold the last division of the Ballydonellys, and who by his wife Rose, daughter and one of the two co-heiresses and ultimate sole heiress of her father the late William M'Naughten, esq. of Ballyreagh, same county, had issue, the eldest son of which is the writer of this, and has the honour to be,

"Yours, &c.

"ADAM DICKEY, of Lowpark,
"Cullybackie."

The letter of our correspondent gives us an opportunity of reverting to the beautiful work in chromo-lithography, produced by Messrs. Marcus Wood and Co. lithographers at Belfast, of which Saint Patrick's Bell is the

* Earl of Antrim's regiment.
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(Vide Hist. Siege of Derry.)

subject. The description, which has been supplied by the Rev. Dr. Reeves of Ballymena, corresponds with that quoted by Mr. Dickey, from the same author's former work on the Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down, Connor, and Dromore. The plates, which have been drawn by Mr. James

Murray, are five in number, and represent the bell and the four sides of its case or "shrine," exactly in their original size, and in facsimile of the metals and jewellery. This work is exhibited with great reason as a *chef-d'œuvre* of the lithographic art in Belfast.

THE TOWN AND CASTLE OF TOTNES.*

(With a Plate.)

BEFORE the wooden walls of old England were discovered to be her best defence, her coast was protected by various castles, which either as at Dover and Hastings frowned upon her cliffs, or as at Porchester and Pevensey commanded the marshes, or which were so placed as to control the navigation of rivers. These last were generally erected, not at the mouth of the stream, but a few miles from the sea, at a point not inaccessible to the small ships then in use, which thus conducted their traffic not only safe from the violence of storms, but less liable to the sudden attacks of hostile parties than in ports immediately upon the coast. At the same spot, under the walls of the castle, naturally arose the feudal town. Such a town was Totnes, built upon the river Dart, on the southern coast of Devon, at the distance of ten miles from the sea. "It standeth," says the old historian Westcote, "on the gentle ascent of a hill, close by the side of the river, which swelling at certain hours with the ocean tides maketh the channel so deep as it is enabled to carry vessels of good burden up to the town." Over the river stood a very ancient bridge, which was 360 feet long, but originally only four feet and a half wide. This

was not removed until the year 1826.

Dartmouth or Clifton, the town more immediately at the entrance of the same river, was of somewhat later origin, and it was parcel of the barony of Totnes until the reign of Edward I. (Lysons, p. 157.)

The shore of Totnes enters, indeed, into the very earliest legends of our island: for here it was, according to Geoffrey of Monmouth, that the Trojan Brutus first set his foot on shore,† when he came to give his name to Britain.

Totnes was already a borough in the days of King Edward the Confessor, and was held in demesne by the King himself. It contained at the Domesday survey ninety-five burgesses within its walls, and fifteen outside, who tilled the land of the manor. Amongst them all they paid eight pounds by tale; formerly they had paid three pounds by weight, and arsure.‡ It is added that this borough did not pay geld, except when Exeter was taxed for the same, and then it paid forty pence (Exeter paying one mark.) If any expedition was made by land or by sea, then Totenais, Barnstaple, and Lydford paid among them § as much as Exeter; which city

* A Graphic and Historical Sketch of the Antiquities of Totnes. By William Cotton, F.S.A. 1850. Small 4to. pp. 101.

† A block of granite, the unsculptured monument of this event, still remains in the Corn Market. "It was the custom for the town clerk to stand upon this stone to read the King's proclamations." (p. 32.) How can Mr. Cotton proceed to palliate the barbarism which levelled this time-hallowed stone, about eighteen inches, to the level of the pavement? What now remains has a superficial surface of about two feet in length, and eighteen inches in width, shaped like a kidney bean. (Ibid.)

‡ i. e. the loss consequent upon testing the money by fire.

§ Mr. Lysons (Britannia, p. 532.) has misrepresented this statement, saying that Totnes alone rendered the same services as Exeter; and the author before us has inadvertently copied Lysons in his first page, though giving the Domesday passage at length in p. 2.



SEAL OF THE TOWN.



THE CASTLE AT TOTNES.

(From Cotton's Sketch of the Antiquities of Totnes.)

NOTES

paid as much as was due from five hydes of land, as we learn from the following passage of the same record under Exeter:

"Et quando expeditio ibat per terram aut per mare, serviebat ista civitas quantum v. hidæ terræ; et Totneis et Lideforda et Barnestable serviebant quantum et predicta civitas."

Leland states in his *Itinerary* that "King John gave the first privilege of a mayoralty to Totnes, and King Edward the First augmented its liberties;" but both these statements are contraverted by Mr. Cotton (p. 3.) In opposition to the first, (which had been repeated by Camden and Browne Willis,) Mr. Lysons (p. 532) remarks that "it does not seem that they had a mayor before the reign of Henry VII. who granted them the power to elect a mayor annually, on St. Matthew's day." Mr. Cotton gives a translation (p. 88) of the charter granted by King John, which constituted Totnes a free borough, with a guild of merchants. This, it is true, does not mention the designation of the chief magistrate; but guilds were usually presided over by mayors, and, as the parliamentary writs were always directed (see Palgrave, i. 55,) "to the mayor and bailiffs of Totnes," this evidence sufficiently proves that on this point Leland was right, and Lysons wrong. By the "augmentation of liberties" granted by Edward I. and for which Mr. Cotton has in vain consulted the charters of the town, Leland no doubt alluded to the privilege of sending members to parliament, which commenced in that reign. Though somewhat exceeded in population by Ashburton, a town lying about eight miles to the north, on the direct road from London to Plymouth, Totnes has retained its pre-eminence, for it still continues to send two representatives to parliament, whilst Ashburton was reduced to one member by the Reform Act of 1832.

Mr. Cotton describes the town as

"pleasantly situated on the slope of a hill, rising from the western bank of the Dart; and remarkable no less for the mildness and salubrity of its climate than for the picturesque beauty of its environs, which include the lawns and grounds of Sharpham, the verdant meadows and groves of Dartington, and the venerable

ruins of Berry Pomeroy castle. The views both up and down the river are of surpassing loveliness and interest."

The castle of Totnes is said, by old tradition, to have been built by Judhel or Johel, the Domesday lord, to whom the town was granted by the Conqueror. Leland, in the reign of Henry VIII. found "the castelle waul and the stronge dungeon maintained; but the logginges of the castelle be in ruine." Lysons makes the remark, which Mr. Cotton has followed, that

"Although Totnes had a castle capable of being made a place of considerable strength, and was of some importance as being on the road to Dartmouth, Plymouth, &c. we do not read of any military transactions which occurred there during the civil war. It was the temporary quarters of Lord Goring in Oct. 1645, and appears to have been in possession of the King's forces in the month of January following, when they quitted it on the approach of Sir Thomas Fairfax towards Dartmouth. After the surrender of that town the besieging army returned to Totnes on the 21st."

All this, however, seems to belong rather to the town of Totnes than the castle, the strength of which had apparently departed before the seventeenth century, having had no "lodgings," and consequently no garrison, from the time when it was seen by Leland. It was sold for the sum of 300*l.* in the year 1591, by Christopher and Allan Savery, to the Lord Edward Seymour; and in the possession of the Duke of Somerset, the descendant of the latter, it still remains. In its general plan it bears much resemblance to the castle at Plympton. Its inclosure, containing several acres, was irregular in form, and surrounded by a moat or dyke. On an artificial mount, of considerable elevation, and rising conspicuously above the town, was placed the keep, circular in form, which is characteristic of its great antiquity. Trees of very large size are flourishing within the area, and form now the canopy of public walks, which the liberality of the Duke of Somerset has opened to the use of the town. (*See the Plate.*)

The town itself was fortified by walls of stone, and had four gates of entrance, two of which still remain. The eastern gate, now called the Archway,

stands in the centre of the present High-street, and has been widened to admit a freer passing of carriages. Above this gate is a handsome room, decorated with carvings and panelling of the time of Henry VIII.

The north gate, which is near the castle, is in decay, and nearly covered with ivy, and consequently assimilates well with the adjacent ruins.

The corporation seal (as shown in the engraving) may be taken to represent either the castle, or one of the town gates. What may be typified by the two keys we are not informed. The legend is—

sigillum comunitates magne tottonie

One of the most interesting, as well as original, portions of the book before us, is the contribution from Richard John King, esq. of Bigadon, of a memoir of Johel de Totenais, the Domesday lord of the castles of Totnes and Barnstaple, and of no less than one hundred and seven manors in Devonshire. Mr. King has successfully traced his Norman parentage. He was the

son of one "Alured the giant," whose name occurs in the chronicle of William of Jumièges, and is more fully celebrated by master Wace in his *Roman de Rou*. Alured, after all his exploits, died a pious monk in the abbey of Cerisy, near Bayeux. His son, Judhael or Joel (a Breton name, now, it is said, represented by Gicquel), who was so largely rewarded for his part in the conquest of England, subsequently espoused the cause of Robert Courthose; whereupon his barony of Totnes was seized by William Rufus, and bestowed upon Roger de Nonant.* Johel had previously founded the priory of Barnstaple; in which, following the example of his father, he is said to have closed his days. He had also founded a priory at Totnes, which was a cell dependent on the abbey of saints Sergius and Bacchus at Angiers. The priory at Barnstaple was dedicated to saint Mary Magdalene: that at Totnes to the Virgin Mother. Two seals of this priory are represented in the work before us; and they are remarkable



because they neither of them exhibit the Virgin in the usual way with her child. In the older one, which is of considerable antiquity, and probably nearly, if not quite, as old as the foundation, she is seated, her right hand in benediction, and a bunch of lilies in her left. In the later seal she is in

childhood, being taught to read by her mother, Saint Anne. This seal is considerably reduced in size, and thereby injured in fidelity, at the same time that it exhibits an undue appearance of beauty. The original (of which a gutta percha impression is now before us) is $3\frac{1}{4}$ inc. in height: and it repre-

* From Nonant in the Bessin, a barony of the see of Lisieux: see Stapleton's *Norman Rolls*, vol. i. p. cxxi. vol. ii. p. ccxx. In the greater part of his book Mr. Cotton (again following an error of Lysons,) has altered this name to Novant; in Risdon's hands it became Newman! Leland in his contracted mode of writing converted it into Nuatte.

sents the Virgin as *crying* under the chastisement of her mother. So essential an accompaniment of learning was corporal punishment formerly considered, that the Latin term *disciplina* referred alike to both.

Johel, though he lost Totnes, appears to have transmitted Barnstaple to his son, who was named Alured like his grandfather. This Alured fitz Johel occurs in the *Gesta Stephani* as the most intimate ally of Baldwin de Redvers, the great opponent of King Stephen in the West. He suffered for his temerity, and his castle of Barnstaple was given to Henry de Tracy; but a moiety of Totnes, which had perhaps been bestowed in marriage with his sister, descended to her son William de Braose, and thence to the families of Cantelupe and Zouche. Such are the principal facts of a story, which Mr. King has fully developed in his very excellent memoir.

We have left ourselves only room to state that Mr. Cotton's book includes an account of the church,* remarkable for what Leland describes as "a great steeple tower, and the greatest bells in all those quarters;" and also for a stone pulpit and rood-screen, of which, and the font, Mr.

Jewitt has supplied excellent wood-engravings.

Biographical memoirs are appended of three eminent natives of the town: 1. Colonel Christopher Savery, the first inventor of a steam-engine with a vacuum,—this article is derived from our Magazine for Sept. 1839, and from Weld's History of the Royal Society, with additions; 2. Dr. Benjamin Kennicott, the editor of the Hebrew bible; and 3. the Rev. Edward Lye, the author of the Anglo-Saxon Dictionary.

We shall be much pleased if the success attendant on this "Sketch" should encourage the author to some further collections for the history of Totnes; in which case he may readily dispense with much of the repetition, as well as misapprehension, of the old authors he has quoted, and supply their place with original materials. The parliamentary history of the town, which, commencing with Palgrave, might be gleaned from Prynne, Browne Willis, and Beatson, is one of the subjects he has scarcely touched. The history of the Priory might also be more fully developed; and perhaps further research would even fill up the military history of the town and castle.

THE DAY-BOOKS OF DR. HENRY SAMPSON.

"AND who was Dr. Henry Sampson, that we should care about his Day-books?" will be the immediate inquiry of many a reader. He was a worthy man, good friends, who believed in the Bible, kept a conscience, and practised physic in the city of London in the reigns of Charles II. and his two next successors on the throne. Such in brief was his history, and it is but little that the imperfect inquiry which we have been able to make has added to these few and simple facts.

It would have been satisfactory to establish that Henry Sampson was descended from "Lame Thomas

Sampson," who converted Bradford from Romanism and refused a bishopric rather than wear ecclesiastical garments spotted, as he conceived, with the stains of popery. But that does not appear to have been the case. Henry Sampson inherited the opinions of his Oxford namesake but without partaking of his blood. He was the son of "a religious gentleman," Mr. William Sampson of South Leverton in Nottinghamshire, and nephew of two puritan scholars, John and Samuel Vicers, authors of a work termed the *Decapla* on the Psalms. He had also another great puritan connection in the famous Dr. Obadiah Grew of

* The church was rebuilt in the fifteenth century. Bishop Lacy granted forty days of indulgence to all contributors, by an indulgence dated 1432, which is printed in Mr. Cotton's Appendix, p. 75. Prior Richard Stoke, by will dated 1449, bequeathed ten pounds towards making the new belfry.

Coventry, who after the decease of Sampson's father married his widow, and thus became father-in-law to our diarist. Nourished amongst God-fearing people, Sampson exhibited a degree of personal piety even from his youth, and soon added to his religious qualities no inconsiderable amount of human learning. His education was completed at Pembroke Hall in Cambridge. He took his degree of B.A. and also obtained a fellowship in 1650, and after a few years, having served various offices in his college, was appointed to their excellent living of Framlingham in Suffolk. While Sampson lived at Framlingham he published an edition of Thomas Parker's *Methodus Gratiæ Divinæ*, and there, and also at Coventry, where Sampson often officiated for Dr. Grew, he preached "with great acceptance," and in both places acquired a reputation which was long remembered.* But this was in the time of the Rebellion and Protectorate. When the merry monarch returned, bringing conformity and uniformity in his train, Sampson's conscience compelled him to forsake all and begin the world anew. He went first to Padua, and afterwards to Leyden, as a student of medicine, and at the latter place obtained his degree of M.D. in the year 1668. His thesis upon this occasion was in opposition to a medical theory then greatly in vogue, that *contrariis contraria curari*. The fashionable dictum now-a-days is the very reverse: *similia similibus curantur*.

Rejected as a physician of souls, Sampson settled in London as a healer of bodies, and continued to practise in the metropolis probably for about thirty years: certainly far into the reign of William III. His practice was extensive, but confined almost entirely to a particular class of persons, the connections of those who, like himself, had been ejected by the Bartholomew Act. As he went round amongst these respectable but seldom profitable patients, their conversation would no doubt often turn upon the great days gone by, and if Pepys and such like morally worthless persons,

amidst the disgraces and scandals of the restored monarchy, could occasionally look back with regret upon the energetic days of Cromwell and Blake, how much more must these silenced witnesses against licentiousness and profanity have mourned over the universal disregard of everything good, and recounted among one another their tales of times when men's speech did not need the garnish of oaths, nor their hospitality the zest of drunkenness.

Sampson not merely regretted the times gone by, but determined to vindicate them. He set himself to collect materials for a History of Puritanism and Nonconformity, and, as he passed day by day from house to house of his ejected friends and patients, he gathered up facts and tales and anecdotes, many of which he intended to have used in his meditated book. He entered these materials in his Day-books, together with the register of his medical practice. Recipes for potions and plasters, blisters and black-draughts, stood side by side with pious reflections and witty repartees and curious histories,—medical, theological, and biographical. These books would now be worth their weight in gold. But they are not known to exist. Some volumes of them were handed over to Calamy, who explained Sampson's scheme, and used his materials in the *Abridgement of Baxter's Life and Times*, 2 vols. 8vo. 1713, and afterwards in the *Nonconformists' Memorial*. Some extracts from others of Sampson's Day-books found their way into the possession of Ralph Thoresby. The latter were bought at the sale of Thoresby's MSS. by Dr. Birch, and now form part of the Birch or Additional MSS. (Brit. Mus.) 4460. D'Israeli has published a story or two out of them, and some few have got abroad in other places, often without acknowledgment, but there is a great deal of the matter which is yet, we believe, entirely unknown.

Sampson's chief friend and authority was the celebrated John Howe, formerly one of Cromwell's chaplains. In the later period of Sampson's life

* Sampson gave "the last" edition of Foxe's *Acts and Monuments* to Framlingham Church, where we hope it still remains. He also wrote, in 1663, an account of Framlingham Castle, which is printed in Leland's *Collectanea*, ii. 681, edit. 1784.

Howe was the minister of a congregation in London, and Sampson one of his flock. Their intimacy was familiar. Howe was a pleasant, witty man, and his friend's Day-books bear witness that he enjoyed a gossip with his worthy physician. On November 24, 1689, Sampson lost his wife, Esther, who had suffered for eighteen years under a painful and languishing disease. Howe preached her funeral sermon. Sampson procured it to be taken down in short-hand and printed (after correction by Howe) "for the assisting of their patience and their good and placid thoughts of God," who were labouring under similar afflictions. The sermon contains very little that relates to the deceased, save one fact which is characteristic both of the time and of the people; the motto or posie on Mrs. Sampson's wedding ring was "Emmanuel. God with us." Those of our readers who have not a familiar acquaintance with the writings of John Howe will thank us for extracting a few striking words which exemplify the solemn dignity of his rich harmonious style.

"To die with ceremony! To die amongst fashionable bemoanings and lamentations, as if we despaired of futurity! One would say—with humble submission to the Divine pleasure—"Lord, let me rather die alone, in perfect solitude, in some unfrequented wood, or on the top of some far remote mountain, where none might interrupt the solemn transaction between thy glorious blessed self and my joyfully-departing, self-resigning soul."

We infer from one of the passages extracted from the Day-books that Sampson married again. Under the date of "August, 1694," there occurs an anecdote which begins "My wife tells me." At the same date we several times read of "my brother W. Wooley."

Another of Sampson's friends and authorities was the celebrated dark lantern of his time, Oliver St. John, Solicitor General to Charles I. and afterwards Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. On the restoration St. John was offered a free pardon if he would assist in bringing the regicides

to justice. He had not himself had any share in the execution of the king, but he spurned the baseness of aiding to prosecute men with whom he had afterwards acted on the executive council. He withdrew to Holland for several years, and whilst there became acquainted with Sampson during the time that he was studying medicine. When St. John was afterwards permitted to return to his native country, Sampson was probably his medical attendant.

Howe outlived Sampson, and thus described his character, perhaps in a funeral sermon:—

"He afforded one instance, among others, to show that *Religio Medici* is not always opprobrious, and that a *beloved physician* on the best account was not appropriate to the first age. In this calling he sincerely studied the good of mankind, and his skill was not unequal to his sincerity, nor his charity to his skill; being as ready to attend the poor as the rich; and when his art could not heal their bodies, he did all he could to save their souls. So that his ministerial qualifications were not lost: and they were eminently useful to his own family. In every relation of life he was desirable and exemplary to others and enjoyed continual peace within. As he lived he died; his last hours being very composed, and concluding with that *euthanasia* (that good and easy death) for which he often prayed. . . In all my conversation with him, nothing was more observable or more grateful to me than his pleasant and patient expectation of the blessed state which he now possesses: the mention whereof would make joy sparkle in his eye, and clothe his countenance with cheerfulness, accompanied with such tokens of serenity as shewed an unreluctant willingness to wait for that time which the wisdom and the goodness of God should judge reasonable for his removal."*

Many of the facts entered in Dr. Sampson's Day-books, and perhaps even some of the most valuable of them, would not have been applicable to any such a purpose as his meditated History of Puritanism; for example, the following, which is nevertheless very curious in the history of medical practice. The first part of it is clearly a

* Calamy's Nonconformists' Memorial, ed. Palmer, i. 272. We are indebted to this book for many of the few facts respecting Sampson which we have been able to obtain.

case of Mesmerism practised near London in the reign of Charles II.; whether the latter portion is an example of *clairvoyance* we must leave to the learned to determine.

"OF ONE DR. BURMAN IN KENT.

"He has by the country people the reputation of a conjuror, and this story may confirm it. He was lately sent for over the water to Romford in Essex, to cure the child of one . . . Fifeild, which child had been long sick, and the parents had unsuccessfully used the advice and help of divers physicians, insomuch that the child was grown so weak that it could not go or stand, and laid its neck of one side through weakness; this the effect of much sickness and horrible convulsions. When Dr. Burman came in, 'Woman,' said he, 'do you believe that I can cure your child?' 'I believe,' said she, 'God can cure it by your means.'

"*Doctor.* 'Then fetch it down. I will not go up to it.'

"*Woman.* 'Alas, sir, he's so weak he cannot be stirred; 'twill kill him to bring him down.'

"*Doctor.* 'I will not go up. Fetch it down, or I'll be gone.'

"So with much ado they bring him down.

"*Doctor.* 'Set him in a chair.'

"*Woman.* 'He cannot sit up in it.'

"*Doctor.* 'Set him, I say, in a chair; which they did.

"'Child,' said the doctor, 'give me thy hands;' and so took him by the hands. 'Come to me,' said he. They all startled at it, and began to lay hold on him, lest he should fall. By and bye said the doctor 'Come hither to me. Let us walk to the other side of the house;' which he did in his hands. Afterwards, said the doctor, 'Canst thou walk thither alone?' which he did, and back to the doctor. So the child grew stronger and stronger, and was cured without taking any medicines, outward or inward. Is about 7 or 8 years of age. Some said he was bewitched in his disease, and by this way he was bewitched also in his cure.

"At another time a man was going to him for advice about his sick father, and as he was on his way a dog that was with him started a young leveret and killed it. The man took it up, and hid it by hanging it in a hollow tree. As soon as he came to the doctor he said to him, 'And why did you not bring me the leveret you caught, but must needs put it in a hollow tree?' He would give him no advice nor speak to him further till he fetched and gave it to him.

"This Dr. Burman comes often to Lon-

don, has a chamber in Wallbrook, where he practises on them that come to him, is grown very rich, keeps a chariot or calash, but is reputed by some for a conjuror, and by others feared on the same account." fo. 15.

"This from Mr. Marlow, the apothecary, who assures me of the truth of this and other things of him."

One or two other anecdotes bear also upon the then state of medical practice; but, leaving them for the present, we will string together a few of the stories which more particularly exemplify Dr. Sampson's notes, and which relate to those historical subjects and persons which continue, and will ever continue, to be of interest to every one. In considering what is written, we shall occasionally have forced upon us the fallibility of men's recollections of past events. These persons no doubt desired to state the literal truth; they thought they were stating it; and Sampson desired to record, and imagined that he was recording, what was actually said to him, and yet, amongst them, there creeps in every now and then a good deal of inaccuracy in details. We shall print what we find in the MS., merely modernising the orthography, without incumbering the page with notes. Everybody will then be free to make his own comments.

And, first, let us hear what were the recollections of the crafty old lawyer St. John of the commencement of those civil troubles in which he bore so conspicuous, and, for his own reputation, so fatal a part.

"OF THE TRUE CAUSE OF THE CALLING OF THE LONG PARLIAMENT.

"The true cause of calling the Long Parliament was thus. At the dissolution of the former short parliament, May 5th, the members, both Lords and Commons, had a great opinion that the King's affairs ere long would necessitate him to call them together again; therefore such as resided about London met together frequently, and gave intelligence, by Mr. Sam. Hartlib and Mr. Frost, to those in the country of affairs. Ere long they gave them a more general summons to come all up, who not only came themselves, but brought up also such country gentlemen as they could confide in. Amongst the rest Mr. Oliver St. John brought along with him Mr. Oliver Cromwell, which was the first public meeting this gentleman ever ap-

peared at. They agreed to send down a petition to the King at York, subscribed by twenty lords and above forty commoners, to pray him to call a parliament; that two lords and four commoners of their number should carry it down. The lords pitched upon the Earl of Essex and Lord Howard of Escrig. The names of the commoners I have forgotten, but Cromwell I am sure was the last, and Essex plainly refused to go. When those messengers came to York, they sounded some about the King how to get admission, and intimated what their business, and from whom. This took air so much as to come to the King's ear, who thereupon advised with his Cabinet Council that the King should clap them all up, proceed against them as traitors (for which they never wanted advocates and witnesses), to curb men in such audacious petitioning. They left the King with a resolution to proceed accordingly that night, but the Marquess Hamilton (esteemed a wiser and more moderate person, though perhaps no lion) hearing of this project, came to the King late at night, and talking with him told him the danger of it. He set before him how the Scotch had now entered the kingdom with a powerful army, that they were unanimous, and under experienced commanders: that his own army was no way to be trusted, commanders many of them like to betray him, common soldiers would not fight; that these six persons came from sixty of their principals, who would all look upon themselves as concerned, and 'your majesty,' said he, 'as willing of the whole sixty as these six. Besides these and their principals are all popular men: no man knows how far this will reach to raise the kingdom against you.' 'What shall I do then?' said the King, 'Speak favourably to them; receive their petition; call a parliament;' which was done, as the sequel showed." fo. 69.

"This from my Lord Chief Justice St. John's own mouth."

"OF THE LORD KIMBOLTON AND THE FIVE MEMBERS.

"The true account of this unaccountable assault upon the parliament, in going to demand the Lord Kimbolton and the five members, was from the Queen, who was indeed chargeable not with this extravagant action only, but as being the principal agent and raiser of this bloody and inhuman war; the King himself being of that uxorious humour that he mattered not to destroy a kingdom rather than not gratify her in her revengeful and malapert projects. This scene was laid the day before that the King should go with power sufficient to seize the members (he might

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with like prudence and success have seized the whole house), and notice was given hereof over night by the Countess of Carlisle to some of them, whereupon there were none of them present in the house when the King came, but, as himself said, all the birds were flown. When he came back to Whitehall *re infectâ*, the Queen was so displeased, and enraged, at it, and at him that miscarried in it, that she threw herself down on the ground, cried and raved prodigiously, tore off her hair, and remained a long time unpacified. This was like a woman's counsel and carriage upon a disappointment. The truth is, this King had an unhappiness in adhering and unweariedly pursuing the advices of others, and mistrusting his own, though oftentimes more safe and better than those of other persons. If Strafford may go for an able minister of states, yet the Queen, Laud, Buckingham, &c. who had his ear so much, to his utter undoing, were fitter for other provinces than that of a Cabinet Council." fo. 69.

"This from the Lord Chief Justice St. John."

The following, although from another authority, relates to the same period.

"OF THE TUMULTS AT WHITEHALL.

"All that went up took particular care that no weapon should be found upon any of the company. They were not only headstrong young men, but grave citizens had the management of the whole. But sometimes, as they went home, some of these unarmed persons were affronted as they passed by Whitehall, others were enticed into the gates, and when they were within were miserably beaten and abused; some had their ears slit, and other indignities offered, whereof divers languished and died. The next day they went up again unarmed, but when they were there some of the company got brickbats out of the court of requests, and placed themselves in the rear, that if they met with the like treatment about Whitehall they might be able to deliver themselves. It fell out according to their suspicion; a treaty began to draw some of the stragglers within the verge of the court, now made a trap, which the gentlemen in the rear perceiving gave them such a shower of brickbats that made their heads to ache. This was the worst, and I dare say the truth of these so much complained of tumults. They came no more, that they might not bring themselves or their adversaries into premeditated dangers. I had this account from a person engaged in them, who after grew to a considerable estate, and fined for alderman." fo. 70.

"'Twas old Mr. Max. B."

3 D

The following, relating to Oliver Cromwell, are principally upon the authority of Howe. Richard Byfield was incumbent of Long Ditton, a member of the Westminster Assembly, and a noted man among the Puritans.

"OF OLIVER CROMWELL, MR. BYFIELD OF SURREY, AND SIR J. EVELYN.

"There was a great falling out between Mr. Byfield and his parishioners, about repairing of the church. Sir J. Evelyn was one that opposed the parson. He goes to Whitehall to complain to Oliver Cromwell of Sir J. Evelyn. The Protector contrives to get them both to him. They agree in their stories, only Sir J. Evelyn adds, that Mr. B. was wont to reflect upon him in his sermons. For that, the Protector told Mr. B. it was very ill done; Sir J. Evelyn was a man of honour in his country, if he had done anything amiss he ought to be told privately and respectfully of it. Mr. Byfield took God to witness he had never done so, and with that solemnity and seriousness that the Protector believed him; so turning to Sir John Evelyn, 'Sir,' said he, 'I doubt there is something amiss. The word of God is penetrative, and finds you out. Search your ways;' which he spoke so pathetically, and with plenty of tears, that both Sir J. Evelyn, Mr. B., and all that were present, fell a-weeping also. So he made them friends. They shook hands and embraced each other. To bind them in a faster friendship he asked Sir J. Evelyn what it would cost to repair the church. He told him the workmen valued it at 200*l*. He called for his secretary Mabyn, and gave him order to pay 100*l*. to Sir J. Evelyn for and towards the repair of the church; 'And now, sir,' said he, 'I hope you'll pay or raise the other hundred;' which he thankfully undertook to do." fo. 21.

"From Mr. Howe."

The following exhibits Oliver when not in his melting mood. It has probably been published before, but here we have it traced home authentically to a competent authority.

"OF THE PROTECTOR, OLIVER CROMWELL.

"He was in the banquetting house to receive the Duke of Crequi as ambassador from the French King. Great was the state and crowd upon that occasion. The ambassador made his speech and compliments. After all, he delivers a letter into his hands, which was superscribed, 'To his most serene Highness Oliver, Lord Protector of England, Scotland, and Ireland.' He looks wisely upon

the letter, puts it in his pocket, turns away without speaking a word, or reading it. The ambassador was highly vexed at this, and as soon as he could meet with Secretary Thurloe, expostulates with him for the great affront and indignity offered to his master, so great a prince, and asked him what he thought the cause might be. Thurloe answered, he thought the Protector might be displeased with the superscription of the letter. He said he thought it was according to form and in terms as agreeable as could be. 'But,' says Thurloe, 'the Protector expected he should have written, To our dear brother Oliver.' It is said the ambassador on writing this over to France, the King replied, 'Shall I call such a fellow brother?' To which Cardinal Mazarin answered, 'Aye, call him your father if need be, if you would get of him what you desire,' and so a letter was procured having the superscription desired." fo. 22.

"This from judge Rookby, who was present at the delivery of the letter."

Mr. Gunning, to whom the following relates, was of course the clergyman mentioned so frequently by Evelyn, who was afterwards successively Bishop of Chichester and Ely.

"DISCOURSE BETWIXT OLIVER CROMWELL AND MR. GUNNING,

"who kept meetings constantly at Exeter house, reading the Common Prayer and causing a great confluence of the gentry with their coaches, and other citizens that way disposed. Oliver Cromwell sent for him. He came in a terrible panic-fear of being sent to prison. The Protector told him of the great number of persons that followed him, and asked him if he was a minister of Jesus? He said 'Yes.' The Protector asked him how he could make it out. He said he was made a priest by such a bishop, and he by another up to Cranmer, and he up to St. Augustine, and he up to St. Peter the Apostle, and so from Jesus Christ. 'Can you take your oath of this?' said Cromwell, 'Was there no incision, no interruption of this succession, or have you any authentic records of all this?' He said he would not take his oath of it, neither could it be expected records should last so long. 'Then,' said Cromwell, 'it is but by uncertain tradition and your credulity.' 'I'll set you,' said he, 'how you may make proof of it a nearer and surer way. Do you be qualified as St. Paul requires in Timothy and Titus; let the good people call you to the work, begin it with fasting and prayer and the approbation of ju-

ditions ministers, then you may call yourself their minister and of Jesus Christ. As for your meetings, it is against my principle to persecute any for their religion, but if they be still affronting the government under which they have protection, I must and will look to it." fo. 42.

"This from Mr. Howe, and he from Mr. Steward Maydston, who heard the discourse."

In illustration of the next anecdote it should be borne in mind that Thurloe was originally clerk to St. John.

"OF SECRETARY THURLOE AND OLIVER CROMWELL.

"He [that is, Thurloe] was a man of strict profession in religion. I have seen some letters of his to my lord St. John, wherein he expressed a deep sense of religion, and spake as one acquainted with the mysteries of it, and the deficiencies of his own spirit. Mr. Howe tells me he has been up with him some nights wherein they have spent their time in religious converse. He sometimes told Mr. H. that things were then come to that pass that he could dispatch that in two or three lines of a letter which heretofore would have cost 5000*l.* in an embassy, so potent, so feared was Oliver Cromwell with his victorious army, at home and abroad. He was sole secretary, and might have got what estate he would, yet he left no more than a mean estate of two or three hundred pounds per annum. The Duke of Bedford very lately was wondering at those former times, comparing them with these, and said of his own knowledge he knew when Secretary Thurloe refused 30,000*l.*, a sum that would have bribed the honestest secretary in Europe at this day.

"Thus Mr. H."

"When the secretary had brought his letters to Mazarine for the Protector's hand, he would add with his own hand usually, 'As you value my friendship deal well with the Protestants of France.'"

"From my Lord St. John."

"The Protector's Letter to Mazarine for obtaining the pardon of those of Nismes by De Moulin, who told me of it. See my papers elsewhere.

"There was an order in France to send forces towards Piedmont (when the Duke was destroying the Protestants), which as soon as the Protector heard of he wrote immediately to my lord Lockhart that he should as soon as ever he received these letters go to the Cardinal and the Queen and require the countermanding of these forces, or else to denounce war against them and come away. Those letters were so pressing, that coming in the night, he went both to the Cardinal and the Queen

in the night. They called a Cabinet Council, and forthwith revoked the forces." fo. 41.

"From Mr. Howe."

Anthony Wood notices the election of Seth Ward to be principal of Jesus as having taken place in 1657; "but Franc. Howell, of Exeter coll. an independent, got it from him," Wood says, "by his interest used with Oliver the Protector." (iv. 248.)

"DR. SETH WARD AND THE PROTECTOR CROMWELL. DR. OWEN.

"Dr. Ward, though he was sequestered from his fellowship at Sidney College, Cambridge, yet he complied at Oxon, and was not only fellow of Oriel College under Dr. Wilkins, but was chosen Astronomy professor, viz. one of the Savilians, and being then upon the spot, upon the death of Dr. Roberts principal of Jesus, was by the fellows fairly chosen in his room; but that being a sequestration the Protector challenged it as in his power to supply the vacancy, who thereupon put in Mr. Howel. Dr. Ward hastens to London to plead his election, carries with him a certificate that upon personal knowledge, &c. which was subscribed by diverse, but by Dr. Owen amongst the rest, which name, when the Protector espied, whispered to Mr. Howe (who had introduced Dr. Ward), 'Why, this man is his greatest enemy!' The Protector told him he had placed in Mr. Howel, and could not rescind his own act. But in further discourse with him, and Mr. Howe telling him that Dr. Ward was a valued man in the university, and it might be worth the while to gain and fix this man and his party to his interest, he asked him what the profits of his lecture might be? He said about 120*l.* per annum. And what of this headship? He replied about 60*l.* per annum. 'Well,' said the Protector, 'What if I shall settle 80*l.* per annum, and see it well paid? This and the lecture will be 200*l.*' 'It will please me better than to be principal of Jesus,' said the Dr. 'and I shall be heartily thankful to your Highness;' and so they parted with ample satisfaction. The Protector made the settlement out of the augmentation, as I suppose. But a few years altered the whole scene of things; *paulum majora canamus*. Not the government of a poor Welch college, but a diocese, that of Exon, and then of Sarum, were his preferments. In the former he met Mr. Howe in his visitation, treated him respectfully, but with design to bring him into the church. He caught him by the button of his coat, and urged him familiarly, 'Mr. Howe, will you not

come in to us?' Mr. Howe said afterwards, 'I that never thought to gain a button by the church, thought I should have lost one for it, he plucked so hard.' fo. 34.

"From Mr. Howe's mouth."

The following is the last anecdote we have met with in which Cromwell is mentioned, and with it we conclude for the present. Haak is well known as one of the first fellows of the Royal Society.

"OF MR. THEODORE HAAK.

"I had discourse with Dr. Slare of him, who was his cousin, and at whose house he died, from whom I have this account of him. He was born in the palatinate near Worms, anno 1605, and twenty years after was driven into other countries by the havoc and distress his country was in. He was the hand that received and paid the collection made in England for his miserable countrymen. And after residence in several universities, both in England and elsewhere, he became a noted virtuoso, and was one that with Dr. Wilkins, Wallis, &c. lay the first foundation of the Royal Society. He began the translation of the Dutch Annotations by encouragement from an order of the Lords and Commons, 1648, and printed them 1657. His heart was upon that as the great business of his life, and therefore when Oliver Cromwell sent for him to go and reside in the Danish or Swedish court he would not leave his beloved work. He told Oliver Cromwell what he was about, which he undervalued in reference to this public service. 'I will,' saith he, 'answer you out of your own book; when Moses was sent of God to Pharaoh, he made excuse from his unfitness and other employments. 'Send,'

said he, 'by the hand of whom thou wilt send;' yet it was his duty to go.' [Note by Dr. Sampson.—This is all I can understand of this speech. I do not believe Oliver Cromwell ever spoke slightly, much less blasphemously, of the Bible, however Dr. Horneck, Dr. Grew, or Dr. Slare might mistake or misapply the story.] However he would not go, though with content he had been there or at some other German courts before. He kept great correspondence with learned men; sent and received divers letters to and from them; was the first that shewed in England the Torricellian experiment. Whatsoever is curious in his letters is digested into the Philosophical Transactions, as Dr. Slare saith. He was a very big man, did eat and drink much, yet not more than sufficed nature (and was well digested by such a * * * man) though five times a day; he was unwilling to let others see how much it was, therefore he prepared his chocolate, &c. in his chamber. He kept a vestal fire, a lamp ever burning, in his chamber, by which he could presently spring light into five or more branches, artificially placed. He rose early, walked stoutly and much, was very devout, a lover of strict justice, very communicative of what he knew, and of very easy address. At the eighty-fifth year of his age, 1690, he fell into a pleuritic fever,—was hardly persuaded to let blood, having never been let blood in his life before, but bleeding fifteen ounces was finely refreshed. Mr. Hook his acquaintance promised him great things, to whom he hearkened rather than to his physicians. Dr. Needham and Dr. Goodal, who would have had him bled again and more, told him it would fall irrevocably upon his head, which in a day or two it did, and then he died as apoplectic."

B.

ANCIENT SCOTTISH SEALS.*

(With two Plates.)

VERY partial and insufficient attention has hitherto been bestowed upon the seals of the middle ages—a class of monuments of much historic value, and, in many instances, of great beauty as works of art. It might have been supposed that the science of num-

mismatics—a branch of archæology which was cultivated perhaps earlier than any other, and which has always numbered a devoted band of studious inquirers—might have led more frequently to objects which possess so much in common with coins. We

* "Descriptive Catalogue of Impressions from Ancient Scottish Seals, Royal, Baronial, Ecclesiastical, and Municipal, embracing a period from A.D. 1094 to the Commonwealth. Taken from original Charters and other Deeds preserved in public and private Archives. By Henry Laing. Edinburgh." 4to. (Only 150 copies printed for sale.)

must attribute the greater popularity of the latter partly to their durability or intrinsic value, and not a little to their *currency* in every state of their existence—for, when coins are turned out from some secret receptacle or from the bosom of the earth, how readily do they resume the former condition of their existence, passed with a scrutinising eye from one hand to another, and again exciting, if rare or curious, the estimation and the avidity of the collector? Coins are, it is true, the sole existing records of some almost forgotten cities in far-distant antiquity; they preserve some of the most graceful productions of Greek art; and they hand down the portraiture of the Roman conquerors of the world. But the like qualities, in a degree, and within a more limited range of time, are also possessed by seals. They are now the medals of many an otherwise unknown monastic house; they are the best, and hitherto much neglected, evidence of ancient armorial insignia; they afford occasional illustrations in matters of architecture, of costume, of language, and of manners and customs; they follow, like coins, the series of sovereigns, of earls, of bishops and abbats, and officers of every description, for they were as indispensable in their day as men's signatures are now in the transaction of all the business of life.* Therefore we say that, when the numismatist has arrived at the mediæval period, and condescends to investigate and arrange the coins and medals of modern Europe, he would do well to take within his ken the correlative evidence presented by seals.

In various ways, by the facility of

taking impressions on substances more durable than wax, seals are now multiplied with the same facility as coins. To the matrices fabricated by French forgers, with the intent to sell them as originals, we have already alluded on more than one occasion. But matrices made with no worse motive than that of gratifying friends with impressions, are readily cast in glass, or electrotyped in copper. That very useful article, gutta percha, affords a convenient material for circulating copies through the post; whilst the large collections which have been formed by Mr. Doubleday in London, and by Mr. Henry Laing—the author of the work before us—in Edinburgh, and which they are ready to distribute at very moderate prices, afford every facility for pursuing the study to useful results.

Mr. Laing's Descriptive Catalogue of the Ancient Seals of Scotland has been produced under the patronage of the Bannatyne and Maitland Clubs, and a few copies only are left for general sale. The volume describes 1248 seals: of about 200 of which engravings are given. The engravings are in various styles, from copper, stone, or wood, and of unequal execution—having been partly collected from former publications.† Many of them are very admirably represented, particularly those drawn and engraved by Mr. W. Penny and Mr. T. G. Flowers. Both the plates of which we are favoured with impressions are the production of the former artist.

The upper subject in the first Plate is the Privy Seal of King James the First, as appended to a letter of protection granted in 1429 to the tenants

* With respect to the careful regulations adopted as to seals in Scotland, there is the following curious statement in the preface to Nisbet's System of Heraldry:—"Before the modern practice of subscribing names to writs of moment, which was not used in Scotland till about the year 1540, all such writs and evidents were only signed with seals; which contributed much to the regularity of Arms: and therefore it was enacted by sundry statutes that every freeholder should have his proper seal of arms, and should either compear himself at the head court of the shire, or send his attorney with his said seal, and they who wanted such seals were to be amerced or fined; so that commonly gentlemen sent to the clerk of the court their seals in lead, who kept the same in his office, to produce or compare on occasions; and it was reckoned no less crime than forgery to counterfeit another man's seal. Vide *Regiam Majestatem*."

† Besides these, it would have been well if Mr. Laing had supplied the possessors of his work with references to the seals engraved in Anderson's *Diplomata Scotie*, to the somewhat large collection of Scottish seals in the *Vetusta Monumenta* of the Society of Antiquaries of London, and to many which are figured in *Surtees's History of Durham* and in *Raine's History of North Durham*.

of the abbey of Holyrood in the barony of Kerse in Stirlingshire. Its workmanship is remarkably fine. The legend is

*sigillum secretum iacobi dei gratia
regis scotorum.*

The arms are supported by two lions, the earliest instance of any supporters to the royal arms of Scotland that has been noticed, and the same supporters were continued on the privy seals of the succeeding monarchs down to James VI. There are no supporters at all to the royal arms upon the great seals until we come to the reign of Queen Mary; and on that occasion, so far as we can ascertain, the unicorn was first adopted as the Scottish supporter. Instead of an equestrian figure of the sovereign which had appeared on the seals of the kings, the royal arms were displayed on Mary's great seal supported by two unicorns, though the two lions were continued on the privy seal. It might be imagined that this fabulous animal, the unicorn, which is connected in romantic literature with tales of female purity, had been chosen as the appropriate symbol of a maiden sovereign: but we trace the device to certain gold coins of James III. and IV. on which a unicorn was represented sejant, holding the royal shield of Scotland under his dexter fore-leg. From what origin this device was then derived is not explained either by Cardonnel or Lindsay in their works on the Coinage of Scotland, and we have in vain consulted the Scottish heraldic writers for information upon this subject. Among the seals engraved in the *Vetusta Monumenta* is one from a letter of Queen Margaret to her brother Henry VIII. in the year 1513, still preserved in the Cottonian collection. Its device is a queen seated with a unicorn in her lap. This is the old legendary design:* was there any ac-

cepted interpretation of it in Scotland that made it especially appropriate to the queen of that country?

The signet of Mary, here represented, considerably magnified,† is in its general design a copy of her great seal; the banners only are different, for in the great seal they each bear a saltire surmounted by a crown.‡



This beautiful work is attached to an enamelled ring, formerly in the royal collection at the Queen's house in St. James's Park, and which passed from the possession of the late Duke of York into that of Richard Greene, esq. F.S.A. of Lichfield, its present possessor. Sir Henry Ellis, in a recent communication to the Society of Antiquaries, has pronounced this to have been the nuptial ring of the Queen on her marriage with Darnley, and therefore engraved in the year 1565.

The same design appears to have been the original of the present crest of Scotland—a lion sejant affronté, holding a sword and sceptre; for all the kings of the Stuart line down to James V., the father of Mary, appear on their great seals with the crest of a lion passant, which Robert II. assumed as a true royal crest in exact imitation of Edward III. His

* In a Norman-French poem on the habits of animals, accompanied by religious and moral applications, written by Philip de Thauin in the twelfth century, and edited by Mr. Wright in his *Popular Treatises on Science*, 1841, 8vo., the unicorn is represented as symbolical of Jesus Christ, and the virgin in whose lap he takes refuge, of the Virgin Mary.

† The impression in reality is scarcely larger than a sixpence. It is engraved in its real size, with a representation of the ring, on the interior of which is a monogram of the letters M and A, in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxxiii.

‡ In her great seal, made when dowager of France (after the death of Francis II.), the dexter banner is St. Andrew's cross, the sinister the royal arms of the lion.



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From Laing's Ancient Scottish Seals

J.B. Nichols & Son, Printers, 25 Parliament Street.

son (afterwards Robert III.) when heir apparent and bearing the name and title of John earl of Carrick (in A.D. 1380), has for crest a lion's head between two erected wings (engraved in Mr. Laing's volume, p. 129); but, after his accession to the throne, his great seal in all respects resembled his father's. We also observe on the seals of Robert and Murdoch, dukes of Albany, when regents of Scotland (engraved in Anderson's *Diplomata Scot.*), the same crest of a lion on a chapeau as was always borne by the royal house of England.

When James VI. succeeded his mother, her armorial bearings were copied on his seals, and thus both the unicorn and the lion sejant became the established supporter and the crest of Scotland.* The sejant crest forms the reverse of some of the gold coins of James VI. of the value of seventy-five, fifty, and twenty-five shillings, coined in 1584 and 1588.† The largest of these were called lions; but the same name had been given in previous reigns to the coins on which the armorial shield of a lion was the device.

It is not a little remarkable that the original matrices of two other royal seals of Scotland are extant: 1. a gold signet of Joan queen of James I. found near Kinross, in 1829, and now in the possession of Mr. Williamson, banker in that town; it bears the arms of Scotland impaling Beaufort: and 2. a small silver seal of James IV. of French workmanship, representing the king seated on the throne, and inscribed *JACOBUS DEI GRACIA ESCOTTIE REX*. This is in the possession of Edward Hawkins, esq. of the British Museum.

The second seal in the first Plate is that of Mary of Gueldres, the queen of James II., who was married in 1449, and died in 1462. It is from an impression appended to an instrument in the Panmure charters, dated 14 April, 1459. The arms of Gueldres, being the lions of Gueldres and Flan-

ders placed face to face, are impaled with the Scottish lion. The legend is—

Ɔ : marie regine scocie filie ducis
geld' et

The arms of queen Mary of Gueldres also occur on the round seal of George bishop of Brechin, her contemporary (Plate xviii. fig. 3), shewing, perhaps, that he was the queen's chaplain.

In the second Plate which we have extracted are figured the seals of a Bishop, a Bishop elect, and an Archdeacon. Fig. 1 is the seal of Joceline Bishop of Glasgow, who presided over that see from 1175 to 1198. His era was therefore immediately subsequent to that of Thomas Becket, archbishop of Canterbury, whose seal was engraved in our Magazine for November, 1848. His crosier is equally simple with that of the English martyr. His sleeves are unusually full, and his maniple large. The lower portions of his attire are singular in shape and pattern, and suggest the idea of the highland plaids. We do not agree with the remark in the Preface that the pallium was intended to be represented either in this instance or in that of Robert bishop of St. Andrew's, Plate 14. The pallium was dependent from the shoulders.

Fig. 3 is remarkable as the seal of a Bishop elect, but not confirmed. Florence bishop of Glasgow was elected in 1202, and resigned in 1207, not having been consecrated on account of his youth. There is a seal of Geoffrey Bishop of Lincoln, a bishop under like circumstances, engraved in the *Archæologia*.

Fig. 2 is the seal of Simon Archdeacon of Glasgow, from a charter dated 1175.

Both the former seals have small counter-seals of antique intaglios. These gems are very frequently found set in the area of mediæval seals, both ecclesiastical and secular, of which practice there are many examples in Mr. Laing's plates. In the seals of

* The royal crest is borne by the family of Maitland, differenced by the substitution of a fleur-de-lis for the sceptre in the lion's sinister paw; having been thus granted to John duke of Lauderdale by King Charles II.

† See Lindsay's *View of the Coinage of Scotland*, 1845, 4to. pp. 146, 149, 168, and Plate xv. Nos. 58, 59, 60; Anderson, *Dipl. Scot.* pl. clv.; Cardonnel, *Numism. Scot. Gold Coins*, pl. iii. p. 137; and also in Snelling, *Coinage of Scotland*.

religious persons or communities they were often adopted as the representations of scriptural subjects; as, for example, that attached to fig. 3 would serve for the Annunciation. The two doves on a vase was a favourite design of the early Christians. It is suggested (p. xx.) that some of the early barons may have collected the gems inserted within their seals during their travels on the crusades.

If we turn from the royal to the private seals, we find their chief interest consists in the armorial lore which they unfold, and which is, indeed, a mine hitherto very imperfectly worked in England as well as in Scotland. The evidence of seals is particularly useful in the latter country, where "very few and scanty heraldic records of any kind are preserved, and those only of a very late period, Sir David Lindsay's work in 1542 being, it is believed, the earliest of the kind extant." (Pref. p. xv.)



One of the woodcuts which we here extract represents the armorial seal of Malcolm Earl of Lennox, at the close of the thirteenth century. His shield is blazoned by the Scottish heralds as a saltire cantoned with four roses. In a smaller *secretum* of the same Earl (used in A.D. 1292) the shield is placed within the antlers of a stag's head. We do not know whether this design had any peculiar meaning, but it was not uncommon at that period. Thus, John Laundel (No. 479) has a shield charged with an orle borne in the same way. In 1369 Robert Graham, lord of Weilston in Kyle (No. 379), bears



an escallop in the same position: this escallop is not on a shield, but three escallops were borne on a chief in the Graham coat.



The seals of John Napier of Merchiston, the illustrious mathematician, are interesting, as the memorials of a great man. One of them is attached to a charter dated 1610. The smaller one was impressed on a letter written in 1600. The armorial charges, it will be observed, are nearly the same as those of the house of Lennox; the saltire being engrailed instead of plain.



The seals we have here selected are especially pointed out in the Preface, as correcting some established errors of the Scottish heralds, and as evidencing the utility of seals in that respect:

"Sir James Balfour and other authors have stated that the Merchiston family of Napier assumed their arms upon the marriage of John Napier with Elizabeth Men-teith, the heiress of Rusky and coheirress of Lennox, after the year 1455. The Seal No. 621, A.D. 1453, is sufficient proof that the Napier family carried these arms previous to the marriage.

"The same respectable authorities also state that the old Earls of Lennox bore a saltire *engrailed* cantoned with four roses. In this collection are four perfect seals of this noble family, and in all of them the saltire is carried without any engrailing. Neither is it carried engrailed by the Stuarts, when they succeeded to the title of Earl of Lennox, until about 1576."

The crest of the Hamiltons is an oak-tree, with a frame-saw fixed transversely in its trunk. It is one of those numerous devices in Scottish heraldry

to which a legend of very remote antiquity is attached. But the sober evidence supplied by seals tends to dissipate such fanciful tales. We find it remarked that—

“The well-known crest of the noble house of Hamilton, which commemorates a very doubtful tradition, will be found to be very different from that used by the chief of that family in A.D. 1388—a boar's head and neck; and who, moreover, was the first of the chief line that assumed the name, though it should be observed that the Earl of Arran, in A.D. 1549, carried the present crest.”

We are not aware whether the Scottish heralds have observed the origin of the charge of the Hamiltons,—the cinquefoil, which is particularly interesting as commemorating the cradle of the race. They derived their name from Hamilton near Leicester, and the cinquefoil was the ancient badge of the earls of that county.

It is remarked as an interesting example of heraldic composition, before quartering was introduced, that on the seal (A.D. 1374) of David son of Robert Stuart by Euphemia countess of Strathern the fess chequy of the former family is placed between the two chevrons of the latter, all with a double tressure (No. 768); and on that of Alan Stuart of Ochiltree (A.D. 1377) the chequy fess is surmounted with a bend charged with three buckles, such being the bearing of Ochiltree (No. 1241). The seal of Walter Leslie, Lord of Ross, A.D. 1367, affords the first example of quartering, namely, the arms of Leslie and Ross. The first impalements occur at about the same period.

We have much pleasure in adding to these heraldic notes the following judicious, and also practical, observations on the shields of ladies:—

“The lozenge-shape, perhaps the worst that could be conceived for the purpose of displaying armorial charges, has been imperatively assigned as the only proper shape which ladies should carry; but it seems remarkable that in the long period embraced in this Collection, including the best periods of heraldry, among numerous instances of arms carried by females, in no one instance does the shield take any other form than the prevailing one of the

period. In England, as early as the fourteenth century, the lozenge-shape appears to have been used by ladies (perhaps exclusively in their widowhood), but it certainly is singular that no instance of that shape has been met with here until a very recent period, and, considering how very unsuitable such a shape is for the purpose, perhaps the sooner it is discontinued the better. Equally unsuitable is the absurd fashion which has too extensively prevailed in modern times, of having angular projecting points at the upper part of the shield; it is, however, pleasing to observe at the present time a return to the elegant form of earlier ages.”

With respect to the lozenge shield, we find that Nisbet * mentions a seal of Joan (Beaufort), Queen Dowager of Scotland, in that form, attached to a deed dated 4 Sept. 1439. This confirms the supposed limitation of the lozenge to widows, particularly as the arms of the same personage on the signet already mentioned are on an ordinary shield. There are some gold coins, the Lion and the Demy Lion, attributed both by Cardonnel and Lindsay to James I. and II. which bear the arms of Scotland in a lozenge; it appears very possible that all these were issued whilst Queen Joan was regent during the minority of her son. If this conjecture should be approved by our friend Mr. Lindsay, we shall have shown how heraldry may occasionally aid the study of numismatics.

Mr. Laing's plates exhibit representations of many beautiful ecclesiastical seals, belonging to bishops and religious houses. Their devices are fully described in his catalogue, and generally with success; but in some cases a further collation with the interesting works recently published on hagiology would improve their accuracy. What, for example, could have led him to imagine that the third figure on the seals of the monastery of Holyrood, Nos. 1088, 1089, 1090, was St. Mary Magdalene? The Holy Rood is placed between its constant attendants, Saint Mary and Saint John. The design on the seal of Bishop Shoreswood (No. 916), which he takes to be “a rather unusual representation of the Trinity,” resembles more nearly the *Mater Dolorosa*, or Lady of Pity, though the dove on her

* System of Heraldry, ii. 35.

shoulder and globe beneath her left foot, if *rightly copied*, are peculiar. With the correction of one other misconception we must now conclude. In the Great Seal of King Robert II. (No. 34) the arms of Scotland, on either side of the king, are said to be "supported by a grotesque animal."

In the engraving these animals are turned into human skeletons; but they are really feathered angels: see the engravings of the seals of the regent Murdoch Duke of Albany, and of King James I., in both of which the same figures occur, in Anderson's *Diplomata Scotiae*, pl. lxiv. and lxxxii.

MR. MACAULAY AND WILLIAM PENN.

OUR readers will recollect, that in our Magazine for July last, we entered at length upon the subject of the charges brought by Mr. Macaulay against William Penn, and more especially upon that one of them which Mackintosh and Macaulay had made to press most heavily upon the memory of the great hero of Quakerism and philanthropy;—his presumed extortion of a sum of money from the Maids of Taunton, various children who on the instigation of their school-mistresses presented Monmouth on his arrival in their native town with a sword, a bible, and a banner inscribed J. R. The case against Penn in reference to that transaction rested, as we then showed, principally upon a letter discovered by Sir James Mackintosh in the State Paper Office, beginning "Mr. Penne," and intimating that the Queen's Maids of Honour, to whom the King had given the profit of selling pardons for these children, designed to employ that "Mr. Penne" and one Mr. Walden about the dirty business. We then pointed out that, supposing the "Mr. Penne" addressed in this letter really was William Penn the Quaker, it might be regarded as proved that the maids of honour designed to employ him; but that there was no evidence which supported Mr. Macaulay's assertion that Penn "accepted the commission," or that he was the person who "extorted" the money which was received on behalf of the maids of honour, and that until such evidence should turn up, the assertion of the right honourable historian was a mere guess, and a guess prompted by carelessness or prejudice rather than by charity.

We have now to announce the discovery of some further evidence, the effect of which is to place "friend William Penn" in a far better position than that in which he was left by our own inquiries. This new evidence is brought forward in a book of great merit, which we purpose noticing fully in our next number, a *Biography of William Penn* by Mr. William Hepworth Dixon,* the gentleman whose Life of Howard has been frequently commented upon in our pages. Mr. Dixon has kept his defence of Penn against Mr. Macaulay entirely distinct from the main subject of his book, and it will be convenient that we also should notice that defence separately, and thus at once draw attention to a subject which will be of great interest to all historical readers. Mr. Dixon contends that the letter we have referred to was certainly *not* addressed to William Penn. 1. Because he never wrote his name "Penne," nor did others ever so write it. "In the Pennsylvania Correspondence," says Mr. Dixon, "in the Minutes of the Privy Council, in the letters of Van Citters, Locke, Lawton, Bailey, Creech, and Hunt, and in the correspondence of his private friends, I have seen it written hundreds of times, but never once even by accident with an *e* final." 2. Because the letter is highly disrespectful if supposed to be written to a man who was the personal friend of the King and lord proprietor of the largest province in America. 3. Because the work to be done required an agent who could go to Taunton and stay there till the business was concluded. 4. Because it may be inferred to be a reply to an

* William Penn; an Historical Biography. With an extra chapter on the Macaulay charges. By William Hepworth Dixon. 8vo. Lond. 1851.

offer of service which "malice itself" cannot assume of the governor of Pennsylvania. 5. Because it is contrary to every thing else that is known of Penn that he would allow himself to be drawn into such a business. 6. Because no mention of it, or allusion to it, occurs in his letters. 7. Because no mention is made of it by any news-writer or pamphleteer of the time. 8. Because no tradition of his interference is preserved in the neighbourhood.

These reasons will strike various people more or less forcibly, some putting trust in one of them and some in another. For our own part, they would not lead to any conclusive determination with ourselves; but what follows is of more weight.

"But if," says Mr. Dixon, "William Penn were not the 'Mr. Penne' addressed by Lord Sunderland and designed by the ladies to be employed in their behalf—who was the man? A little research enables me to answer this question. In the registers of the Privy Council I find this entry:—

"Nov. 25th, 1687.

"George Penne. Upon reading the petition of George Penne, gent. setting forth that his family having been great sufferers for their loyalty, he humbly begs that his Majesty would be graciously pleased to grant him a patent for the sole exercising of the royal Oake Lottery, and licensing all other games in his Majesty's plantations in America for twenty-one years. His Majesty in council is pleased to refer this matter to the consideration of the Rt. Hon. the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, and upon what their lordships report of what is fit to be done therein for the petitioner His Majesty will declare his further pleasure." (Council Registers, James II. i. 540. Privy Council Office.)"

Mr. Dixon further adds that this man's name "is always spelt with the final e. In the first draft of the foregoing minute the clerk had spelt the name George Penn, both in the margin and in the text, but he has filled the final letter in afterwards, as if prophetically guarding against any confusion of this wretched fellow with the great governor of Pennsylvania." Mr. Dixon concludes that this is the same "George Penne" who was first mentioned by Mr. Roberts in his *Life of Monmouth* as having been concerned

in effecting the release of Azariah Pinney, one of the Monmouth convicts, as stated in our Magazine for July last, p. 8. By the kindness of Mr. Roberts and the present possessor of the Pinney accounts, we are enabled to print this piece of evidence, which has hitherto only been referred to. It is an entry in an account which runs as follows:—

"Bristol, Sep. 1685.

"Mr. John Pinney is debtor to money p^d Geo. Penne, Esq. for the ransom of my Bro^r Aza. August 1685. 65*l*."

Now finding a "George Penne" mixed up in the Monmouth pardon business, and all idea that this was a mistake for William Penn being done away by the discovery of a veritable "George Penne" by Mr. Dixon, a discovery made under circumstances which prove this George Penne not to have been over-nice as to his mode of employment;—these facts, putting aside everything else, lead irresistibly to the conclusion, that the "Mr. Penne" of Lord Sunderland's letter was far more likely to be "George Penne" the pardon-broker and gambling-table aspirant, than William Penn the philanthropic Quaker. We concluded our remarks in July last by declaring that the memory of the great Quaker was entitled to a verdict of NOT PROVEN. Mr. Dixon has, we think, now entitled it to a verdict of clear and absolute ACQUITTAL.

Mr. Dixon divides the Macaulay charges against Penn into five, and deals with each of them in its turn.

The 1st is, that his connexion with the court from 1684 to 1688, while he lived in Kensington, caused his own sect to look coldly on, and even to treat him with obloquy. Mr. Dixon refers to the records of the Devonshire House Quakers' meeting as proving that at this time "Penn was in regular attendance at the monthly meetings, and was elected to the highest offices in the body."

The 2nd charge is that relating to the Taunton maids, of which we have already disposed.

The 3rd charge is that he allowed himself to be employed in the ineffectual work of attempting to seduce Kiffin into a compliance with the court designs. Mr. Dixon proves, upon the statement of Kiffin himself, that, instead of Penn

going to Kiffin to seduce him, Kiffin went to Penn to procure him to intercede for him, and that Kiffin did not refuse to do what the court wished.

The 4th charge is that he endeavoured to gain William's assent to James's promulgated edict suspending the penal laws against Dissenters. Here Mr. Macaulay mistakes his authority. The discussion between William and Penn related to the Tests, not to the Declaration of Indulgence.

The 5th charge is that Penn "did his best to seduce" the fellows of Magdalen college "from the path of right, and was a broker in simony of a peculiarly discreditable kind." The gist of this charge lies in Mr. Macaulay's assertion that Penn "exhorted the fellows not to rely on the goodness of their cause, but to submit, or at least to temporise." The evidence in favour of this assertion is an anonymous letter, very unquakerlike in style and charac-

ter, but suspected by Dr. Bailey, one of the fellows, to have been written by Penn. Mr. Dixon has found in "the MS. papers of George Hunt [one of the fellows temp. James II.], now in the possession of the president of Magdalen college," a copy of this letter, on the margin of which Hunt has written—"This letter Mr. Penn disowned."

On all these points it will be seen that Mr. Dixon is successful. The great Quaker comes off with flying colours, if the Society of Friends will pardon us the hostile character of the illustration. His name may again take the place from which Mackintosh and Macaulay were thought to have dispossessed him—that of "a synonyme for probity and philanthropy."

There are many other important things in Mr. Dixon's book, but we must defer our notice of them until next month.

NOTES OF THE MONTH.

Centenary of the Society of Antiquaries—Duke of Northumberland's Antiquarian Excavations—Conventual buildings at Ely—Royal Sitting of the Society of Northern Antiquaries at Copenhagen—Excavations of Abbé Cochet near Dieppe—Lithograph by Princess Marie Caroline of Orleans—Monumental windows at Liltham—Medal to the memory of Du Cange—Junius—Recent theological publications—Publication of Archaeological Institute volumes relating to Norwich and Lincoln meetings.

THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES is about to celebrate the CENTENARY of its charter of incorporation by an extension of its customary annual dinner on St. George's Day, the 23rd April next. On this occasion it is intended to invite many gentlemen of great literary distinction and eminence, and it is confidently anticipated that the gathering will be one of a peculiarly interesting character. The President, Lord Mahon, will be in the chair.

We find it stated in *The Times* that "THE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND, with that strong predilection for archaeological science which his Grace has always evinced, and in a liberal spirit of encouragement to its professors, has determined, at his own expense, to prosecute the excavations in his own county for the discovery, in and near the line of the wall of Severus, of Pictish and Roman remains. Everybody is aware of the exhumations made in this quarter during the last few years, and the success with which they have been attended; and they are now to be carried on upon a larger

scale, in consequence, we understand, of the recent exposure of the foundations of a whole Roman town, and the finding of some highly interesting and valuable personal ornaments in gold, silver, and bronze. In order that this undertaking may be carried on in the best manner, and under the most competent supervision, we are informed that the Duke of Northumberland has written to Viscount Mahon, the President of the Society of Antiquaries, requesting his Lordship to select from the general body of members a deputation to take the management of the excavations, and the preservation of whatever may be produced by them. In addition his Grace has kindly offered to entertain the deputation at Alnwick Castle during the progress of the inquiry."

C. B. writes to us as follows: "I was more than a little surprised the other day to find the following passage in the description of ELY CATHEDRAL, appended to the woodcut of that noble edifice, which appears this year with the 'Churchman's Almanack,' published under the direction

of the Committee of General Literature and Education appointed by the SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE:—'The buildings of the old conventual church, situate at a very little distance, on the south side of the Cathedral, are in a wonderful state of preservation, having all the characteristics of the age in which they are recorded to have been erected by St. Etheldreda, who began them in 673.' Now these buildings are in a state of preservation which may well be reckoned 'wonderful' when the devastating agencies which in past times have been so busily at work around them are taken into consideration; but the wonderfulness of their present condition can scarcely be considered to result from the length of the period which has elapsed since their erection, inasmuch as they possess all the characteristics of the enriched Norman architecture of the middle of the twelfth century, to which era they may, without doubt, be assigned. The distinctive architectural characteristics of the age of St. Etheldreda may, perhaps, be set forth in the chronicle which 'records' these buildings to have been the work of the pious and good foundress of Ely: elsewhere they are unknown. Again, this so-called 'conventual church' may be safely pronounced to have really been the infirmary of the monastery, with its appropriate and customary chapel, the true conventual church being identical with the cathedral itself. The general excellence of the publication in which these glaring inaccuracies appear, renders them the more strange and unaccountable, and, at the same time, its very wide circulation adds greatly to the importance of exact correctness in all its details. A word from you will, I doubt not, lead to that careful preparation of future cathedral notices by competent persons, which would be worthy of one of not the least important of this truly venerable society's publications.'

Antiquaries of all classes look to DENMARK with respect as the country in which there seems the clearest and most widely diffused sense of the value of archæology, and in which that science consequently flourishes and bears fruit most abundantly. One cause of this happy state of things is to be found in the fact that THE KING is himself a zealous antiquary. He directs excavations, gives personal attention to the National Museum of Antiquities, sends forth native antiquaries to inspect and report upon the antiquarian collections of other countries, and, finally, PRESIDES AT MEETINGS OF THE SOCIETY OF NORTHERN ANTIQUARIES. The following is a translation of the official report of their last

anniversary meeting which we find in THE TIMES:—

"The Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries of Copenhagen held its anniversary meeting on the 15th of February, at the Palace of Christiansborg, the President, His Majesty the King, in the chair. After the Vice-President, Professor Wegener, had welcomed the King in the name of the Society, His Majesty was graciously pleased to open the proceedings. The secretary, Professor Charles C. Rafn, then read a report of the transactions of the Society for the past year, and presented the new volumes of the Society's *Archæological Journal*, and the *Annals of Northern Archæology and History*, which had been published; he also announced that the printing of the second volume of the *Antiquités Russes et Orientales*, which he had been engaged in preparing and editing under the auspices of the Society, had been continued without interruption; and communicated, as a specimen of the work, the biography of Biorn Arneirson, laying before the Society a genealogical table, which he had completed, of this Icelandic warrior and poet, who had won great fame in Russia in 1009, while in the service of Vladimir the Great, by slaying a hostile chieftain. Some fragments of parchment containing parts of the saga of this distinguished hero were exhibited, which Arne Magnusson, in the year 1707, received from the identical valley in Western Iceland in which this warrior was born, and in which he afterwards made his home. The archæological committee exhibited from the Museum of Northern Antiquities two remarkable collections of antiquities which had been lately discovered and deposited in the museum; remarks upon them were made by Professors Thomsen, Worsaae, and other members. The museum was augmented during the last year by 132 donations and acquisitions, containing in all 464 numbers. His Majesty the King next explained and illustrated more precisely by draughts and ground-plans, the excavations which, during the past summer, he had caused to be made, under his special directions, in the ruins of the old castles, Soborg and Adserbo, in the north of Seeland. Several new members were elected, and auditors chosen to revise the accounts of the preceding year, after which the proceedings terminated."

We are informed by *La Vigil de Dieppe* that the ABBE COCHET, whose researches in the vicinity of Dieppe have been so successful, has resumed EXCAVATIONS AT ENVERMEU, on the site of the Merovingian cemetery, which he partly explored in the spring of last year. The Abbé has

been enabled to prosecute his interesting explorations, through the assistance given by the prefect of the department. He has found eighteen vases in grey earth, glazed with oxide of lead, and ornamented with Roman designs; nine iron lance-heads, some of which are long, others short, like those of javelins; and five Frankish hatchets, some of which still bear traces of the tissue upon which they had been deposited. One of these is terminated by a knob armed with sharp points of iron. This is a very rare, if not a unique, feature in the contents of Frankish graves.

M. Cochet has found round the neck of the skeleton of a young person, of from fifteen to twenty years of age, a necklace of forty-two glass beads, and a bracelet of yellow amber, several rings, one of them in gold, still encircling the bone of the fore-finger of the right hand, and a Gaulish coin in gold, which had been perforated for suspension round the neck. One of the most interesting objects of this discovery is a fibula, in the form of a bee, precisely like those which were found at Tournay, in the tomb of Childeric.

We may also mention a silver girdle-plate, upon which are figured two peacocks, pecking at fruit placed upon the altar of Juno. But perhaps the most interesting object which this exploration has furnished (secured for the museum of the department) is an ornament which has belonged to female costume, composed of violet-coloured glass, upon which is encrusted in enamel work a vine-leaf in green glass. The edge of this elegant leaf is traced with a thread of gold of great fineness, and in exquisite taste, and the whole is mounted in silver.

These discoveries form a sequence to those of the same Abbé during his excavations at Londinières, the history of which is but little known in this country.

In 1847, the Archæological Society of Dieppe having placed at his disposal 300 fr. M. Cochet proceeded to excavate the site of an ancient burial-place at Londinières, situate at the angle of the high roads from Neufchâtel to Eu, and from Dieppe to Neufchâtel.

From seventy to eighty skeletons were discovered, almost all lying with the head to the west and the feet to the east; two or three only forming an exception to the general rule. At the feet were urns, sometimes empty, sometimes filled with earth and pieces of charcoal; in one or two instances they were placed between the legs. They were fifty-five in number, all earthen, except two in glass; one an am-pulla, the other a goblet or tumbler, covered with a net-work pattern, in relief.

Nearly all these vases, while they shew in some respects the influence of Roman forms and designs, are very generally marked by an inferiority of taste and workmanship; thus upon one figured by M. Cochet* may be noticed a well-known Roman pattern reversed; another has a handle, and is shaped like the mediæval cups. Next to the vases by the side of the legs lay the war hatchet, traces of the wooden handle of which yet remained. At the waist of the skeletons the most numerous articles were found, such as short swords, knives, studs, rings, buckles in iron, bronze, and silver. Only two of the short swords were found, and they were in the graves which contained the hatchets. The skeletons which were accompanied with long swords had neither hatchet nor short sword, but a knife only. The knife was found with the skeletons of males, never with those of females. Nearly thirty of these knives were discovered, and M. Cochet remarks that they are commonly met with in Merovingian sepultures throughout Picardy, Normandy, and the north of France.

About twenty-five buckles, of various forms, were collected. Of these ten were in iron, ten in bronze, and five in silver. Those in bronze were elegantly worked, and some of them were silvered. At the waist of one of the skeletons was found a coin of Tetricus.

In advancing from the waist towards the head, fibulae for fastening the dress were discovered. Of these eight were round, and appeared to have been enamelled on the upper surface; and three were bow-shaped, the upper part square and flat. Round the bones of the necks of two skeletons were necklaces, one in yellow amber, the other formed of beads in coloured glass, and of pastes of various colours. There was also among them a small brass coin, perforated with a piece of wire. On the right side of the heads lay the spear-heads of iron, of which fifteen were found.

In general features the discoveries made at Londinières accord closely with those made in various parts of our own country, while at the same time points of difference in some of the objects will upon comparison be detected. That which is most apparent is to be noticed in the adzes or hatchets, which are frequently found in the Frankish graves, but not in the Saxon. In these hatchets we recognise the *franciscæ*, as they were called, from having been commonly used by the Franks, as

* Fouilles de Londinières en 1847, par M. L'Abbé Cochet, Extrait de la Revue de Rouen et de Normandie.—Février, 1848. 8vo. Rouen.

Isidorus of Spain observes:—"Secures quas Hispani ab usu Francorum, per derivationem Franciscas vocant." Lib. xviii. ch. 8.

In reference to the query of our Correspondent "T. H. D." (in our last number, p. 226), respecting ENGRAVINGS executed by THE FAMILY OF LOUIS PHILIPPE, MR. W. A. WARWICK writes to us from Chesterton as follows: "Some months ago I received into my possession (as the envelope of a purchase made at a shop in Holborn) a lithographed print on India paper of a "*Vue du Château de Rosny prise de l'entrée principale*. MARIE CAROLINE, *fecit*, 1823. *Imprimée par Villain Lithographe de S. A. Rle.*" The dimension of the drawing (exclusive of letters) is $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches by $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The drawing is cleverly executed, and (assuming that I am correct in ascribing it as the production of the Princess Marie - Clementine - Caroline, Duchess of Saxe Cobourg and Gotha) is an extraordinary work of art, considering it as the performance of a child only six years old, Her Royal Highness having been born in 1817.

We record with sincere pleasure the recent erection of two MONUMENTAL WINDOWS in the Parish Church of LITCHAM, in the county of Norfolk. These very beautiful and interesting memorials have been erected by D. Lynes, esq. and his sister Miss Lynes, of Litcham, and they are severally dedicated to the memory of their late parents. The two windows occupy adjoining compartments of the south aisle of the church, and their character as companion memorials has been carefully carried out in their designs. Both are of three lights, with similar tracery; in each the side lights have appropriate emblematical devices within trefoils and quatrefoils, upon a field of diapered quarries within rich borders; and the two central lights have canopied figures. These figures represent, in one window, our Lord, having sitting in wrapt attention at His feet the sister of Lazarus, and in the other St. John the Evangelist: this figure is not accompanied with any text, but the group has at the base of the composition, in an architectural panel, the text "Mary hath chosen the good part;" and above, under the vaulting of the canopy, a scroll displays this other text, "I am the Resurrection and the Life." These figures of Mary and St. John were selected as suggestive of the Christian names of the deceased lady and gentleman. The lights of the tracery of the two windows have the shield with the legend denoting the Blessed Trinity, the Agnus Dei and Holy Dove, and emblems expressive of the

three great Christian graces, Faith, Hope, and Charity. The designs for these windows were furnished by the Rev. Charles Boutell, author of some works on Monumental Brasses and Slabs, the son of the venerable rector of Litcham. Messrs. Ward and Nixon, of London, have executed both memorials.

The Society of Antiquaries of Picardy have caused a MEDAL to be struck to commemorate the inauguration of the monument erected under their auspices on the 19th of August, 1849, to THE MEMORY OF DUFRESNE DU CANGE. This medal, executed with spirit and great talent by one of the most skilful engravers of the day, M. Depaulis, is about two inches and a half in diameter. It bears on one side the head and bust of the celebrated antiquary, with these words in the exergue: "C. Dufresne Du Cange, né à Amiens le 18 Déc. 1610, mort à Paris le 23 Oct. 1688." On the reverse, the artist has represented the monument in the most delicate and clear details between this legend engraved in the field:

STATUE	AVEC LE
DE BRONZE	CONCOURS
ERIGER PAR	DE LA VILLE
LA SOCIÉTÉ	D'AMIENS
DES	ET DES
ANTIQUAIRES	SOUSCRIPTEURS
DE	19 AOÛT
PICARDIE	1849.

The Society is now publishing the names of the subscribers to the medal in their bulletins, and the receipts will go towards defraying some liabilities connected with the erection of the monument still undischarged. Most of the French antiquarian societies have liberally subscribed, and so have individual members, and we trust the antiquaries of England will avail themselves of the opportunity now afforded of enrolling their names as subscribers. The price of subscription is 5s. each medal. Mr. Roach Smith, Foreign Member of the Society, has consented to receive subscriptions, and to forward the medals to subscribers in England. Mr. Joseph Curt, of 15, Lisle-street, Leicester-square, has also kindly offered to promote the objects of the Society in like manner.

JUNIUS. A Correspondent asks, Has it occurred to any one that JUNIUS was GENERAL BURGONYNE, the unfortunate Whig General of Saratoga, author of "The Heiress," and other dramas, and of some political pamphlets, the King's godson, and latterly at war with the Court.

Theological pamphlets still constitute the great majority of recent publications. Amongst those sent to us we may notice—*The Rise of the Papal Power traced in*

three Lectures. By Robert Hussey, B.D., Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History. Oxford. sm. 8vo. Parker, 1851. A very valuable and seasonable publication. It is utterly destructive of the doctrine of the Papal Supremacy, and may be recommended to all persons who are doubtful, or are desirous of inquiring upon the point.

Historical and Practical Remarks on the Papal Aggression. By the author of "Plain Sermons on the Holy Sacraments and Services, &c." London. 12mo. Rivingtons. "At the risk of being called a Jew," says the writer of these remarks, "he ends with a Jewish story;" and then quotes the tale of Abraham and the Fire-worshipper, written we believe by that zealous republican Benjamin Franklin. This is done out of mere simplicity, for the author is one of those who do not love to have important dealings with persons who are not members of his own branch of the Catholic Church. We hope the lessons of the story will not be forgotten by him.

The huntynge and fyndynge out of the Romish Fox, which more than seven yeares hath bene hyd among the Byschoppes of England, after that the Kynges Hyghnes Henry VIII. had commanded hym to be driven out of hys realme. Written by Wyllyam Turner, Doctour of Physicke, and formerly Fellow of Pembroke College in Cambridge. Amended and curtailed: with a short account of the author prefixed, by Robert Potts, M.A. London. 8vo. J. W. Parker, 1851. Mr. Potts is doing good service at the present time by reprinting in a very cheap form various useful pieces, such as Sherlock's Dissertation concerning a Judge of Controversies, Wickliffe's Wicket, &c. &c. In the present instance Mr. Potts has reprinted an example of the plain, stirring writing which converted our ancestors from Rome, and publications similar to which will enable us to laugh at the cardinal and all his bishops. Turner was a physician, a botanist, and a theologian. In a valuable account of his life, prefixed to the present republication, Mr. Potts has unravelled the incidents of his career with considerable skill, and relieved him from the aspersions of Anthony Wood. Turner was a disciple of Latimer, and died in 1568, Dean of Wells. He was buried in St. Olave's, Hart Street.

The true Cause of Insult and Dishonour to the Church of England. A Sermon preached at the Parish Church of St. Mary the Virgin in Oxford, on Sunday, January 5, 1851. By the Rev. C. Marriott, B.D. Littlemore, 8vo. 1851. The author thinks that the result of recent

measures of government will be that, "instead of a church," Her Majesty will become "supreme governor of a new heretical sect instituted by parliament or royal commission." The true cause spoken of in the title-page is, that the mode of appointing the prime minister, the judges, and bishops is not in accordance with law. The author comments severely upon the conduct of the Archbishop of Canterbury, or, as he terms him, "the very man who now claims jurisdiction over us as an archbishop," in the decision of the Gorham case.

Scripture Politics; a Sermon on Matthew xx. 25, 26, preached at St. Mary's Oxford, January 30, 1851. By the Rev. Charles Girdlestone. Rivingtons, 8vo. 1851. The proper Christian application of power is thus described by the preacher, and the description will be found to be a key-note to the whole of his excellent sermon: "Power will now find its appropriate exercise in the benignant labour of promoting and securing freedom, in curbing the oppressor and redressing the wrongs of the oppressed, in disbanding the costly armaments of revenge or of aggression, in suppressing lavish expenditure on pomps and pageants, in fitting men to enjoy liberty by informing their minds, by awakening their consciences, and by training them to improve and govern themselves, in mitigating the horrors of such punishments as must still be inflicted on evil-doers, and in awarding praise, the recompense most meet for virtue, to them that do well."

The Embarrassment of the Clergy in the matter of Church Discipline. An Appeal to the Archbishops and Bishops of the United Church of England and Ireland, in two Letters by Presbyterian Anglicanus. 12mo. Bowditch, 1851. The writer finds himself "in a difficulty amid Romanists, schismatics, and inconsistent churchmen both high and low," and is anxious that the bishops should tell him (*inter alia*) whether "the editors of the *Weekly Dispatch* and *Daily News*" have been excommunicated; and whether he ought to burn lights on the altar with Mr. Bennett, or denounce them with Mr. Close; encourage auricular confession with Mr. Minster and Mr. Becket, or the contrary with Dr. Hook. We should not have thought such questions were difficult to be answered by the clergy of a Reformed Protestant Church.

The Gorham Case. Which are we to believe? By a Country Rector. 8vo. J. H. Parker. 1851. A sifting examination of Mr. Gorham's statements, and of the "new creed," as it is termed, put forth by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The latter is concluded

to be "the meagre hungry invention of minds beset with vain doctrines."

We are happy to announce that the VOLUMES of the ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, commemorating the visits of that body to the cities of NORWICH AND LINCOLN, have both been issued to the members, and may also be purchased by the public. Though not containing the expected surveys of the Cathedrals by Professor Willis,—which has been one reason for their delay, they are both richly

stored with papers and engravings illustrating the respective cities and counties; and by the zealous co-operation of the Rev. Mr. Petit, Mr. Cockerell, Mr. Willson of Lincoln, Mr. J. H. Parker, and others, the feature of architecture has at least its full share of attention. There are several historical essays of much value. The volume containing the papers read at the meeting at SALISBURY is also in a state of forwardness, under the care of Mr. Bell of Fleet-street.

MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

Foreign Reminiscences by Henry Richard Lord Holland. Edited by his son Henry Edward Lord Holland. 8vo. Lond. 1850.—The title of this book conveys a very inaccurate notion of its contents. The volume does indeed present us with reminiscences of many persons with whom the late Lord Holland became first acquainted in the course of his travels on the continent, but that is only the text or germ of the work. The important portions of it are no "Foreign Reminiscences" at all, but the results of information gathered together from those multifarious sources of knowledge respecting men and things which, during many changing and eventful years, were accessible to the liberal and courteous author. Nor is the preface more accurately descriptive of the work than the title-page. We are told there, that it is a book "on foreign politics," which is about as accurate an account of the matter as if those words had been applied to Robinson Crusoe. These things are of little moment except as indications of the degree of confidence to be placed in the judgment of the persons by whom the Editor has been guided, which in this case is a point of considerable moment, inasmuch as he tells us that he has not printed the whole work, but has exercised his function by omitting "four insignificant sentences," which was "all that he deemed necessary for the immediate publication of what was probably written with the intention of not seeing the light so soon." These words are dated from "Paris, Sept. 10, 1850." Now, such a description must be a very inaccurate account even of the omissions indicated in the book by blanks and asterisks, and we entertain great doubt whether there have not been other omissions which are not indicated at all. It seems to us that some persons have exercised a power of curtailment and alteration whilst the book was passing through the press, and probably after the Editor had written

the words which we have quoted. There has certainly been an unacknowledged omission in one instance. The first paper in the Appendix relates to the will of Louis XVI. It begins thus: "Lady Holland and Mr. Allen saw in 1825 the original of *this will* in the king's own hand at the Hotel Soubise," &c. This paper is referred to in the text thus, "See page 17," and at the foot of that page there is a note referring in similar manner to this paper, as being in the Appendix. But there is no mention of the king's will in the text of p. 17, nor any where else that we have noticed throughout the book. Here, therefore, is a clear instance of an unnoticed suppression, effected in a bungling way during the passing of the book through the press. How many more such omissions there may have been, who can tell?

Passing on, with pleasure, to consider the real substance of the book, we must express our sense of the value of any observations of the late Lord Holland. The peculiar position in society which he occupied, no less than his own personal character, gives a certain degree of importance to every thing which he may have written. His intellect was of that shrewd, inquisitive, and occasionally subtle character, which seldom fails to search out the depths of every subject which is presented to it; he possessed many almost exclusive sources of information; and no one will venture to impugn his candour, or deny that he was at all times animated by a kind and generous, as well as by a manly and truth-loving, spirit. In the present volume many of the distinguished persons, whom his hospitable kindness gathered so constantly around him, seem to re-appear. Marshalled by their admirable host, each contributes his quota to the general amount of information on every topic that passes under review, and the book before us is the result.

Lord Holland visited the continent for

the first time, and then only for a very short period, during the year 1791, when he was in his eighteenth year. It was shortly after the flight to Varennes. Mirabeau had been a few months dead. Lafayette was still in the ascendant. The young Lord Holland became intimate with him, and was won over to his opinion of the sincerity of Louis XVI., and his attachment to the new constitution. "In this prepossession," he continues, "I was fortified by hearing his speech in the Legislative Assembly, which he delivered in a clear but tremulous voice, with great appearance of earnestness . . . 'Enfin je l'ai acceptée, et je la soutiendrai et dedans et dehors,' are words which still ring on my ear." But how is this statement to be reconciled with what is asserted before; "I arrived at Paris not long after the death of Mirabeau, and soon after the acceptance of the constitution by Louis XVI.?" Surely the noble Editor should have explained this palpable contradiction, or is this another place in which there has been some tampering with the MS.?

La Fayette continued in his belief of Louis's sincerity to the last; Lord Holland lived to change his opinion, and expresses himself with harshness respecting both the ill-fated sovereign and his queen. The former he pronounces to have been vain and self-sufficient, "disobliging and even coarse and brutal in his manners;" of the latter he speaks in terms still more offensive, avowing his belief in the shameless accusations of unchastity brought against her by her brutal murderers. We must confess ourselves astonished that such a wicked slander should have received any countenance from Lord Holland. It is inconsistent with that pity for the suffering and the oppressed which seemed to form a part of his natural character. We have no doubt he has stated what he thought, but he ought not to have accepted mere slanderous gossip, the offspring probably of the foulest political rancour, as an authority for such a conclusion.

Equally inaccurate must we think him in his attempts to whitewash the character of the Duke of Orleans—Egalité. Lord Holland tells us that Talleyrand described this weak and wicked man as so jaded (*si blasé, un homme si desabusé*) that he had outlived even the necessity of emotion (*le besoin de s'emouvoir*). Selfishness alone had been left in his breast as a spring of action. Unhappy profigate! His vote on the king's sentence horrified even his cruel associates.

Of Talleyrand himself, who was long an intimate at Holland House, there are

many notices. He "was initiated into public affairs under M. de Calonne, and learnt from that lively minister the happy facility of transacting business without effort and without ceremony in the corner of a drawing-room or in the recess of a window. In the exercise of that talent he equalled the readiness and surpassed the wit of his model, but he brought to his work some commodities which the latter could never supply; viz. great veracity, discretion, and foresight." In a note apparently written long afterwards (which we suppose was the case with all the notes), Lord Holland qualifies his assertion of Talleyrand's "great veracity." Lord Holland seems to have come to think that his wily friend's veracity was the mere diplomatic veracity of telling "the truth," and that it did not extend to the conscientious veracity of telling "the whole truth." Talleyrand's excellent *bon mots* enliven the book in many places, and we are told that by a happy combination of neatness in language and ease and suavity of manner, with archness and sagacity of thought, his sarcasms assumed a garb at once so courtly and so careless that they often diverted, almost as much as they could mortify, even their immediate objects. We will quote two examples.

A gentleman was vaunting with self-complacency the extreme beauty of his mother, and apparently implying that it might account for advantages of person in her descendants. "Oh, then it was your father," slyly remarked Talleyrand, with the air of a man who has solved a difficulty, "that was not so good-looking."

Chateaubriand, "the vainest of mortals," became deaf, and complained bitterly of his infirmity. "I understand," said Talleyrand; "since the world has ceased to talk about him, he believes himself to have grown deaf!"

After many pages of curious gossip about Bernstorff the Danish minister, Charles IV., and Ferdinand VII. of Spain, the Prince of the Peace, and other very uninteresting Spaniards and Portuguese, we come to Alexander of Russia, and from him to Napoleon, who is truly the hero of the volume, as he was of the times during which Lord Holland lived.

Lord Holland confirms Napoleon's birth at Ajaccio in 1769, and contradicts the idle story that he was christened Nicholas, but changed his name when rising to celebrity. In the Exercises of the School of Brienne for the years 1780-81 and 83, he is described as "Buona-Parte de l'Isle de Corse," proficient in history, algebra, geography, and dancing. At the age of 18, in a conversation with Pozzo di Borgo,

he inquired into the military position of Italy, and having learnt such particulars as he desired to know, exclaimed, "Then I have not been deceived, and with 2,000 soldiers a man might make himself king (*principe*) of that country." In his own family he acquired an ascendancy at a very early age, and when consulted about family affairs was always attentive, friendly, decisive, and judicious. At other times he sat among them silent, studious, immersed in some literary or scientific study which he did not communicate to any one. From his youth he was remarked for his custom of devouring rapidly at his meals.

In 1793 he had written a sketch of the History of Corsica in letters. A letter which he addressed to the Abbé Raynal inclosing the first two letters of the History is now preserved in the British Museum, and is printed (with a fac-simile) in the work before us. It is signed "Buona Parte, officier d'artillerie." The Abbé is said to have commended the work, but it was never printed. The autograph of two chapters of it (probably the two letters sent to the Abbé Raynal) is in the collection of the Earl of Ashburnham. One of his great peculiarities, forced upon him, perhaps, in early life by the narrowness of his circumstances, was his acquaintance with details of expense, such as the price of provisions, and in short of every thing which appertained to any branch of domestic economy. During the time of his ascendancy he not only brought this knowledge to bear upon his own household, but frequently applied it to the detection of overcharges and embezzlements in the public accounts. When he desired information he delighted to receive it in a tabular classified form. From a few statistical details, which no man ever knew better how to apply, he could draw conclusions respecting the whole of any subject that chanced to be before him, and upon the strength of them would appear to be intimately acquainted with circumstances which it answered his purpose at the moment to be thought to have made a subject of accurate inquiry.

A strange story is told of his mode of obtaining money to enable him to take the command of the Army of Italy. The Directory either would not or could not assist him with an advance to defray the expenses of the journey of himself and his aide-de-camp, and of their suitable appearance at headquarters. He collected and raised all the sums he could; but the amount was still far from adequate. He confided it all to Junot, and sent him with it to the gaming table, directing him either to lose the whole or increase it before morning to a considerable amount. Upon that

night's play depended Bonaparte's power of assuming the command of the army, and appointing Junot his aide-de-camp; nay, for any thing that we can see, that night's play was the pivot upon which the history of Europe for nearly twenty years was to turn. Junot was a practised gamester, and fortune favoured him. He returned to General Bonaparte after he had won for as long a succession of throws as he dared to trust his luck. The General was dissatisfied, and sent him back again, to double the sum he had gained or to lose it all. Still fortune was propitious, and, in the end, a sum was realized sufficient to enable the dashing young hero of Arcola to assume the command with no little personal splendour and éclat. The story has at any event one point of verisimilitude. It is in harmony with the desperate reckless spirit in which he accomplished the wonders of his first campaign.

Josephine was of opinion that he never could withstand tears, and least of all the tears of a woman. Poor creature! She probably lived to change that opinion. In her own experience she exhibited a striking example of its untruth, and there were too many similar instances to leave us in doubt that, however difficult such a trial might be to him, it was one which he could withstand. In her opinion, also, "when ever he thought it necessary to be firm, he assumed a short, harsh, and decisive tone, for the purpose of preventing those appeals which he was unable directly to resist." "Others," says Lord Holland, "have concurred in assuring me that the unmannerly speeches in which he too often indulged were the result of system rather than temper, and adopted to disconcert designs and elude importunity; that his so much dreaded bursts of passion were the cloak of an easy and good humoured, not the ebullitions of a hasty or ungovernable, disposition. This may be so; but many will think he acted his part too well, and habit too often becomes second nature." (p. 224).

When he first conceived the design of his divorce is very difficult to ascertain, "especially as all his designs were the offspring of his own inventive mind. Talleyrand told me that the council, and he among them, were strangely embarrassed by the abruptness of the proposal. They were sitting round the table, discussing official matters, when the Emperor suddenly cut them short, and said there were three points on which they should deliberate immediately, and decide without loss of time." They were: 1. Whether his divorce was essential to the interests of the state. 2. Whether in that case he

should marry a princess of some ancient dynasty. 3. Whether Russia or Austria was to be preferred. "To courtiers the question was perplexing. Talleyrand, in recounting it to me, shewed by his countenance the impression it had made on him at the time. He was not sorry that Cambac  res had the precedence. By his own acknowledgment he evaded any direct answer, and suggested that the inclinations of the Empress Josephine to lend herself to such a measure, and the means of accomplishing it with or without her consent, should be duly weighed before it was possible to give any answer."

On his return from Italy, after the peace of Campo Formio, Bonaparte seems to have set himself very determinedly to get rid of the Directory. He was now in a position which entitled him to speak as a public man, and he overwhelmed them with ridicule. He exposed their foibles with infinite wit, detected their defects, and censured their measures with wonderful sagacity and little reserve. "'This cannot last,' said he; 'these Directors do not know how to work upon the imagination of the nation;' an expression which illustrates not only his contempt of the government then established, but the general view of French character on which he founded much of his subsequent policy." The Directory became alarmed. They sent for Fouch  , and would have had Bonaparte arrested. The wily minister of police shook his head: "He is no man to be arrested, and certainly I am not the person who will arrest him."

From Egypt he returned entirely freed from all democratical notions; a lover of authority, and of what is called amongst ourselves "a strong government." In heart such was probably his opinion at all times, although for a time it was convenient for him to use the democrats and their opinions as stepping-stones for his own advancement. From his accession to the consulate he systematically disparaged the men and the works which are supposed to have "given direction if not existence to the French Revolution." He employed Geoffroy and Fontanes to write down the authors of the school of Voltaire and extol the age of Louis XIV. Rousseau was the object of his especial dislike. Stanislas Girardin defended him on one occasion, and ascribed to him great purity of intention and universal philanthropy. "No," said the first Consul, "he was a wicked man; but for him France would have had no Revolution." Girardin smiled. He did not know, he remarked, that the First Consul regarded the revolution as such an unmixt evil. "Ah," he replied, "you mean to say

that without the Revolution you would not have had me. Perhaps not. I believe it. But France would have been better off." His endeavour seems to have been to unite all parties in France in support of a government which should occupy a position amongst the nations of the earth of which Frenchmen should be proud, and under which justice between man and man, and even between government and its subjects, should be steadily administered. It is the testimony of a witness whose competency is beyond doubt, and truthfulness above suspicion, M. Gallois, that "equality before the law, impartiality in the administration of justice, and certainty of redress in case of any injury either from individuals or from civil and military authorities, have not been greater [in France] or even so great under the succeeding governments during peace, as they were under Napoleon at war with half the world." (p. 269.) "The Frenchman loves equality," said Bonaparte; "he cares very little about liberty."

"The all-penetrating sagacity of Napoleon, his indefatigable diligence, his extraordinary knowledge of men and things, and his stern inflexible impartiality, were during his life efficacious substitutes for much better institutions. 'I have very little fondness for women or play,' he remarked, 'or for any thing else. I am altogether a political being.' His powers of application and memory seemed almost preternatural. There was scarcely a man in France, and none in employment, with whose private history, character, and qualification, he was not acquainted. He had, when Emperor, notes and tables, which he called the moral statistics of his empire. He revised and corrected them by ministerial reports, private conversation, and correspondence. He received all letters himself, and, what seems incredible, he read and recollected all that he received. He slept little, and was never idle one instant when awake. When he had an hour for diversion, he not unfrequently employed it in looking over a book of logarithms, which he acknowledged, with some surprise, was at all seasons of his life a recreation to him. So retentive was his memory of numbers that sums over which he had once glanced his eye were in his mind ever after. He recollected the produce of all taxes through every year of his administration, and could at any time repeat any one of them, even to the centimes. Thus his detection of errors in accounts appeared marvellous, and he often indulged in the pardonable artifice of displaying those faculties in a way to create a persuasion that his vigilance was almost supernatural. In run-

ning over an account of expenditure, he perceived the rations of a battalion charged on a certain day at Besançon. "Mais le bataillon n'était pas là," said he, "il y a erreur." The minister recollecting that the Emperor had been at the time out of France, and confiding in the regularity of his subordinate agents, persisted that the battalion must have been at Besançon. Napoleon insisted on inquiry. It turned out to be a fraud and not a mistake . . . and the scrutinising spirit of the Emperor circulated with the anecdote through every branch of the public service. (p. 272.)

His application was incredible. In the deliberations on the Code Civil, many of which lasted ten, twelve, or fifteen hours, he was always the last whose attention flagged. He had a sort of childish inquisitiveness or curiosity to know every body's business, which led him into the meanness of perusing other people's letters, and so well understood was this contemptible quality, that the people about him took advantage of it in order to communicate to him circumstances which they did not like or dare to reveal to him openly. A letter left in his way was pretty nearly sure to be read.

He was perpetually throwing out some magnificent project or other: his conversation was full of schemes. Talleyrand declared that he was more fertile in designs "than any man, yes, more than any four men, that I have ever known." His genius was inconceivable. Nothing equalled his energy, his imagination, his vivacity, his power of labour, his facility of production. He had also great cleverness. His judgment was not so remarkable, but when he would give himself time he knew how to profit by the judgments of other people." (p. 289.)

Power made him impatient of contradiction, and to those about him he was often pettish. When dictating, he would never repeat a word. As to composition it was his maxim, "Be clear; all the rest will follow."

We might proceed to much greater length, but our space is exhausted. The book contains many things which are amusing, many that are valuable. Much of it relates to interesting persons, and our extracts will prove that its matter is worthy of its subjects. We doubt the discretion of the persons upon whom the Editor has relied in making his alterations. Some were required with a view to the credit of the writer, as well as those which have been made out of consideration for other people.

The Calendar of the Anglican Church illustrated, with brief Accounts of the Saints who have Churches dedicated in their names, or whose images are most frequently met with, in England: the early Christian and Medieval Symbols; and an Index of Emblems. Oxford, J. H. Parker, 12mo.—This is a very much enlarged edition of an Appendix which was published in 1842 with Mr. Barr's work on Anglican Church Architecture. It professes to be "of an archæological, not of a theological, character; the Editor has not considered it his business to examine into the truth or falsehood of the legends of which he narrates the substance; he gives them merely as legends, and in general so much of them only as is necessary to explain why particular emblems were used with a particular saint, or why churches in a given locality are named after this or that saint." The work commences with some account of early ecclesiastical calendars, and of clog almanacs, two specimens of which are engraved from the originals in the Bodleian and Ashmolean museums. The saints mentioned in the calendar are noticed in the order they occur; the second part contains accounts of those other saints whose names are most frequently met with in England; and the third part describes the various symbols of Christian art. The manual is made very attractive by a variety of illustrative woodcuts. The engravings are mostly derived from English examples, existing in stained glass, ancient paintings or carvings, sepulchral brasses, or manuscripts. We do not observe any taken from seals, though some very characteristic figures of saints may be found in that department of ancient art. We notice in p. 162 this inscription under three cuts: "Scourges, from Abbot Ramrigg's Chantry, S. Alban's Abbey." But the central figure of the three represents the pillar and the cord which confined our Saviour when scourged. The copper Rationale at p. 331, which is described as representing "S. Matthew and four Apostles," we take to be the four Evangelists with the angel of Saint Matthew (for he is winged) in the centre. That portion of the work which relates to the dedication of churches in England contains information which has been acquired with no little trouble. A list of all the churches in the country was made out from authentic sources, with the saints after whom they are named wherever they could be ascertained; an index to the saints was thus made, and that index forms the groundwork of this portion of the book. Among other remarks on the character and varieties of these dedications, and the reasons which may have suggested them, is the following,

"No doubt, too, many dedications have their origin in the patron saints of the founders, it being an almost universal custom in the middle ages for each person to place himself under the peculiar invocation of some particular saint. Thus King Henry VI., being born on S. Nicholas' day, chose that saint as his patron, and we find his two noble foundations of King's College and Eton dedicated in the joint names of SS. Mary and Nicholas; this is believed to have been partly in reference to S. Nicholas as the patron of children and schoolboys." It was, no doubt, "in worship" of his patron saint that Henry felt himself especially bound to benefit boys; and, as Nicholas had become his patron because he was born on the feast of that saint, the foundation of Eton and King's may be traced to the mere accident of the King having been born on the sixth of December! Under St. Nicholas' day, it is remarked that "Mr. Warton says that the custom of going *ad montem* at Eton originated in an imitation of some of the ceremonies and processions usual on this day:" but we are not aware that there was really any similarity in the ceremonies of the two festivities, and it is certain that the procession *ad montem* was not in December, but about the feast of the Conversion of St. Paul (Jan. 25), as is shown by the passage of the ancient *consuetudinal* of Eton, which we quoted in our Magazine for Sept. last, p. 299, and which describes all that was done in the ancient procession *ad montem*. The same curious document informs us that the *Episcopus Nihilensis*, or bishop of the boys, was anciently chosen at Eton on the feast of St. Hugh the Bishop (Nov. 17); his feast was held probably on the ensuing St. Nicholas day, but it is unnoticed in the *consuetudinal*, the custom, as the same document says, having then become obsolete. We may add, for the advantage of a future edition of this work, that the history of the Cornish saints, of which it mentions the mere names, will be found at full in Hals's History of Cornwall, edited by the late Mr. Davies Gilbert, in 1838, 8vo.

The Life of Thomas Ken, Bishop of Bath and Wells. By a Layman. Lond. 8vo. 1851.—Thomas Ken, whose apostolical piety and conscientiousness have secured him an enduring name both in our church and history, was the son of an attorney in Furnival's Inn. His mother was a daughter of John Chalkhill the poet. She died whilst her son was in his fifth year, too young even to retain a memory of the parent through whom he probably inherited his constitutional meekness as well as his love of music and his poetic

faculty. He was born in July, 1637. The death of his father in 1651 consigned him to the guardianship of Izaak Walton, who had married his elder sister. On the 30th January, 1650-1, Ken was admitted a Winchester scholar, and in 1656 was transferred to Hart Hall in Oxford, and thence in the year following to New college. He took his degrees of B.A. in 1661, and of M.A. in 1664. The present writer establishes, for the first time, the succession of his early preferments. He was instituted to the rectory of Little Easton in Essex in 1663, on the presentation of William Lord Maynard. Resigning that preferment on the 19th April, 1665, he was collated by Bishop Morley to the rectory of Brightstone, in the Isle of Wight. In the same year he is traced in Lady Warwick's Diary as preaching at Chelsea Church, being probably one of Bishop Morley's chaplains. On the 28th May, 1669, he resigned Brightstone (where "Bishop Ken's yew hedge," a weather-fend in the rectory garden, is still pointed out), and was collated by his patron-bishop to Woodhay in Hampshire, having also a few months before been preferred to a prebend in Winchester Cathedral. After three years Ken resigned Woodhay, "under pretence of conscience," says Anthony Wood very oddly, "thinking he had enough without it," and took up his abode at Winchester, in constant residence with the bishop, giving at the same time clerical attention to the pastorless and neglected district of St. John in the Soke. At this time he also composed his Manual of Prayers for Winchester Scholars, the bibliography of which the present author endeavours to establish. It stands enumerated at the end of Robert Clavel's General Catalogue of books printed from 1666 to the end of Trinity Term, 1674, which seems to fix the first publication to the latter year. It is there classed among books in large octavo, priced at 6d. each. An edition in small 12mo. dated in 1675, is in the possession of the author. There was a third edition in 1680, and a fourth (the first mentioned by Wood) in 1681. The next edition, also in 12mo., is dated in 1687, which was revised, and some passages claimed by the Roman Catholics as favouring the invocation of Saints were in this edition altered. The next edition was in 1692. In that which followed, dated in 1700, there were published for the first time the three hymns for Morning, Evening, and Midnight, the two former of which have long been so well known. The editions of the Manual are now almost innumerable. "It is 70 years," says the author, "since the 31st edition was printed." There have been at least 50

editions of the Hymns, "yet not one is to be found that follows strictly the bishop's own version.*"

The tune to which the Morning Hymn is now set and sung is a version of one by Bartholomon, a violin player of the last century; that of the Evening Hymn is an alteration of one by Tallis.

In 1675 Ken made a tour in Italy with his nephew, the son of old Izaak Walton. It was a jubilee year, and they saw Rome in all its glory. Many people suspected that the journey indicated a leaning towards Romanism, but the travellers returned, "if it were possible, rather more confirmed of the purity of the Protestant religion than before." In 1677 Ken, now a D.D., went for a short time as chaplain to the Hague, where it was his duty to be in attendance upon the princess of Orange, afterwards Queen Mary. In 1680 he is found lodging in London with his old friend and school-fellow Dr. Turner, at Amen Corner (which is *not* in Westminster, as stated at p. 109), but that was probably only a visit. His home was at his prebendal house at Winchester, which, with becoming spirit, he refused to give up "for the use of Mrs. Gwyn," although assigned to that lady by the royal harbinger, on one of Charles II.'s visits to Winchester. The refusal did not check Ken's preferment. In 1683 he accompanied Pepys to Tangier, as Chaplain of the Fleet, and argued with him on the voyage in favour of the existence of spirits "from the actings of the oracles," which Pepys could not admit. Soon after his return to England Ken was made Bishop of Bath and Wells. The next following incidents of his life are matters of history. He attended the dying bed of Charles II. and pronounced over him an absolution. He charitably relieved the prisoners in Monmouth's rebellion. With Tenison and Hooper he accompanied Monmouth to the scaffold, and joined with them in urging upon him the doctrine of passive obedience. Within a few years he offered strange comment upon that doctrine, by preaching ably and eloquently in opposition to the king's efforts to restore Popery, and finally by joining other six of the bishops in refusing to publish the king's declaration of indulgence. On the other hand, he submissively allowed the king to use his cathedral church for the performance of the royal gift of healing according to the Romish ritual, and having done (as one of the seven bishops) as much as any man towards the overthrow of King James, he refused to take the oath of allegiance to

William and Mary, and was therefore dispossessed of his bishopric. As a non-juror his conduct entitles him to the highest praise. He partook in none of the violence of those who shared his opinions. Lord Weymouth afforded him an asylum at Long-leat, and he lived chiefly there in humble piety and seclusion. He refused to perpetuate the schism by concurring in the ordination of non-juring bishops, and, finally, he resigned his possible canonical right to his bishoprick, accepted a pension from Queen Anne, and advised all the other nonjurors to conform. He died at Long-leat on the 19 March, 1711, and lies interred, according to his own direction, at Frome Selwood, the nearest parish in his former diocese, under the east window of the chancel "just at sun-rising." What has been done lately in the way of repair and inclosure of his tomb is mentioned in our Magazine for February, 1849, p. 177, in a notice of Mr. Markland's beautiful little republication of Ken's "Prayers for the use of all persons who come to the baths of Bath for cure."

The present biography is an able and interesting book, but we miss, in many places, that spirit of universal love, that charity which thinketh no evil, of which Ken was a delightful example, and which ought to shine forth brightly conspicuous in every work of which he is the subject.

The Children in St. Paul's; an account of the Anniversary of the Assembled Charity Schools of London and Westminster in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul's. By the Rev. T. B. Murray, M.A. Lond. (Soc. Prom. Christian Knowl.) 1851.—This is an agreeable account of one of the most striking sights in the metropolis, and is well-timed as an explanation to strangers. Of the charity schools assembled annually on the first Thursday in June, the earliest in point of institution dates from the reign of James II. being that of St. Margaret's Westminster, which was established in 1622. It was instituted at that time to counteract the efforts of the Jesuits, who had set up a seminary in Westminster. The first annual meeting was held in 1704 at St. Andrew's Holborn. There were then present 54 schools and 2,000 children. Robert Nelson interested himself greatly in bringing about this general meeting, and in 1713 procured 3,925 of the children to be assembled in the Strand on a thanksgiving day in view of the procession of the Houses of Lords and Commons to St. Paul's, a sight commemorated in Vertue's well-known print. From 1705 to 1737 the children assembled in St. Sepulchre's. In 1738 the meeting was

* When were they first printed among the hymns in the Common Prayer Book?

held in Christ Church, Newgate-street, and in 1782 the children were collected for the first time under the dome of St. Paul's, Bishop Porteus preaching on the occasion. In 1814 the Emperor Alexander was present, and in 1833 and again in 1840 Queen Adelaide. In 1836 her present Majesty, then Princess Victoria, was present with her mother. The average number of children is about 5,000. Large additions might be made to that number if there were adequate accommodation for them. This book contains a list of all the preachers; there should have been added an account of the sums collected.

Fac-simile Autograph Letters of Junius, Lord Chesterfield, and Mrs. C. Dayrolles, showing that the wife of Mr. Solomon Dayrolles was the amanuensis employed in copying the letters of Junius for the printer, with a postscript to the first Essay on Junius and his works. By William Cramp. 8vo. Lond. Hope. 1851.—Evidence from comparison of hands-writing is very dangerous, and often extremely deceptive, but the comparison here instituted seems to us only to prove the singular way in which a fair, well-meaning man may be run away with by his hobby. It is quite unnecessary for us to enter upon a minute examination of letters and words. We are certain that no one save Mr. Cramp or a person whose mind was already made up in favour of Mr. Cramp's theory could believe that there is any real similarity between the two specimens which are put forth by Mr. Cramp as having proceeded from one and the same hand. It is painful to speak so strongly in opposition to

the hopes of an enthusiastic person like Mr. Cramp; but it is impossible for us to concur with him in the slightest degree. His theory disproves itself, and the evidence from hand-writing is dead against him.

The Dialect and Folk-Lore of Northamptonshire. By Thomas Sternberg, 8vo. Lond. 1851.—A useful addition to a class of books always deserving of encouragement. The writer has no very great philological knowledge, but he tells what he knows simply and without pretence. His notes upon *Folk-Lore* are amusing and worthy of being consulted. We have long hoped to see a provincial Glossary of Northamptonshire from Miss Baker, sister of Mr. G. Baker the county historian. We trust that this little work will conduce to its immediate publication. Miss Baker constantly accompanied her brother on his topographical excursions, and enjoyed peculiar facilities for observing and noting the verbal peculiarities and localisms of the county. Upon this subject reference may be made to our number for July, 1849, p. 62.

Notes and Essays, Archaeological, Historical, and Topographical, relating to the counties of Hants and Wilts. By Henry Moody, Winchester, 16mo. 1851. A little work chiefly compiled out of the publications occasioned by the visits of the Archaeological Institute and Association to Winchester. It is of local interest, and is rewarded by what the author properly designates "a goodly array of subscribers."

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Feb. 27. J. Payne Collier, esq. V.P.
John Barnard, esq. was elected a Fellow of the Society.

Charles Roach Smith, esq. F.S.A. exhibited a very fine specimen of a flint instrument of the primæval period, found near Norwich.

Mr. Wylie exhibited some more relics found in the Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Fairford in Gloucestershire (see before, pp. 188, 296). These consisted of two cup-shaped fibulæ of the usual form, but with the ornamentation of a pattern not hitherto observed, and a glass vessel of very curious shape and ornament, which had been found near the head of one of the skeletons disinterred. It had unfortunately been broken at the time of the deposit.

Major Macdonald exhibited several curious objects. First, the spurs worn by the Pretender at Culloden. They were of silver, bearing the Prince of Wales' feathers, and the Hall mark, 1743. It was suggested that they were made and presented by the Goldsmiths' Company of London, many members of which were then known to be staunch Jacobites. Secondly, a silver chain of very beautiful work, found with a number of Anglo-Saxon coins in the Hebrides; and thirdly, a gold ring found in the neighbourhood of St. John's Wood, near the Major's residence. It is supposed to have belonged to one of the Knights of Saint John of Jerusalem.

Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart. exhibited a very singular volume of maps on vellum,

beautifully executed by Nicholas Vallard of Dieppe in the year 1547. It describes in a very curious and graphic manner the discoveries of the Spaniards and Portuguese in the Old and New World.

T. J. Pettigrew, esq. F.S.A. then read a communication comprising letters and other documents relating to the connexion between the Society of Antiquaries at the time of its incorporation and the Spalding Gentlemen's Society, established in the early part of the last century, by Maurice Johnson, esq. in that town, many of whose papers, but not those now brought forward by Mr. Pettigrew, were published by Mr. Gough in the *Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*, and by Mr. Nichols in the *Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century*; and which were in part submitted to the Archaeological Institute on their visit to Lincoln in 1848 (see a memoir by the Rev. Dr. Moore, the present President of the Gentlemen's Society, in the Institute's Lincoln volume, recently published).

March 6. The Viscount Mahon, Pres.

Mr. Fairholt exhibited a very beautiful drawing which he had made of a chalice (or pix) of copper gilt and enamelled, in the possession of the Earl of Warwick. This curious relic was discovered in a brazier's shop in the year 1717. A drawing was made of it by Vertue for Lord Coleraine, which was subsequently given to the Society of Antiquaries by Mrs. Duplessis, and an engraving was published from that source by Mr. Shaw. It is ornamented with six subjects in enamel, namely, The Sacrifice of Cain and Abel; The Circumcision of Isaac; Abraham and Isaac proceeding to the sacrifice; Abraham offering up Isaac; Jonah and the whale; and Moses at the burning bush.

Sir Henry Ellis exhibited impressions of three ancient seals; the first (of great rarity) of Margaret of France, second queen of Edward the First; the second of Devorguilla, wife of John de Balliol, founder of the Balliol college, Oxford, from the original appended to her charter to the college, circa 1286 (this has been engraved in the *Vetusta Monumenta*, and in Parker's Oxford); the third seal was that of Cardinal Beaufort, having his arms on a shield, surmounted by the cardinal's hat, the circumscription being, "*Sigillum armorum Henrici miseracione divina cardinalis Anglie et episcopi Wintonie.*"

Sir Henry Ellis also communicated some particulars relating to the Warders of the Tower of London. The Protector Somerset was the first to clothe them in the royal livery. At the time of the Powder Treason, James I. added ten to their number.

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A letter was read from Colonel Lloyd, on the probable mode adopted by the Celtic tribes in the manufacture of the twisted torque. A flat strip of metal is prepared, and two other strips of half its width placed on it at right angles by soldering. The section would consequently form the figure of a cross, one end being then held or confined in a vice, and the other turned to the right or left, until the required form is obtained, it would necessarily follow that the metal would assume the spiral figure observed in the ancient British torque.

March 13. Mr. Collier in the chair.

The President's appointment of Captain William Henry Smyth, R.N. to be a Vice-President was read to the meeting, and was received with acclamation. The President also communicated Captain Smyth's offer to fill the post of Director until the 23rd April.

Mr. Wylie exhibited another fibula and some beads found in the Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Fairford.

Mr. Roach Smith exhibited the brass matrix of a seal of the Prior of Frampton, in Dorsetshire, recently presented to the Dorchester Museum by the Rev. C. W. Bingham.

Mr. Payne Collier contributed a memoir on the character, services, and advancement of Sir Walter Raleigh. The writer considers that the fact of Raleigh's having been a student of the Middle Temple in the year 1576 has not been sufficiently noticed, although he wrote verses in praise of Gascoigne's satire in that year, which verses are headed "Walter Raleigh of the Middle Temple." It is clear from this that Raleigh's parents intended him for the study of the law, from which he was weaned by his own adventurous spirit, and perhaps by the persuasions of his friends Churchyard, Whetstone, Rich, and others, all imbued like himself with poetical feeling. Raleigh's knighthood appears to have been conferred upon him at least as early as 1584, since the Queen in that year designates him in her letters patent, "Mr. Walter Raleigh, Knight." It seems clear that Raleigh's advancement was attributable to the circumstance of his having been selected by Arthur Lord Grey as the bearer of despatches from Ireland to the Queen.

Mar. 20. Sir R. H. Inglis, Bart. V.P.

Wm. Stopford, esq. exhibited the steel matrix of the seal of the parliament of the Commonwealth of England; the same as that engraved by Vertue, having the two shields side by side, like the well-known coins of the Commonwealth.

The Rev. Henry Moule, of Fordington

deeply imbedded in the mud at Southampton.

Mr. Nesbitt exhibited an impression from a magnificent sepulchral brass, in the cathedral of Cracow, hitherto undescribed. It is the memorial of Frederic, sixth son of Casimir, King of Poland: he was Bishop of Cracow in 1488, and received a cardinal's hat in 1493; he died in 1503. The tomb was erected by his brother Sigismund, King of Poland: it is placed in the middle of the choir, on a raised platform, where the coronations of the Polish kings took place. This fine brass is of very large dimensions; and the design possesses much artistic merit; the face is evidently a portrait; amongst the accessory ornaments are figures of saints and martyrs, and several heraldic escutcheons. It forms a valuable addition to the limited list of foreign brasses.

Mr. Vernon gave an account of the singular bronze figure called "Jack of Hilton," a relic connected with the ancient tenure of Essington, Staffordshire, as related by Plot, in his History of the county. This curious image is an æolipile, but it is supposed to have been the representation of one of the ancient German deities, Busterichus or Poust, and to have been adapted subsequently for the purpose of blowing the fire in the manor-hall at Hilton, being filled with water, the steam of which escaped by Jack's mouth. A similar figure, found near Basingstoke, is in the museum of the Society of Antiquaries. Mr. Vernon read numerous extracts from his family muniments relating to this singular figure, and the manorial usage connected with it.

Dr. Whitaker supposed it to be a figure of the God Poust, the Priapus of the Germans. M. Pulski remarked that this deity, properly named Püstrich, was a Slavonic deity, and that the name implied a blowing noise made with the mouth; which is appropriate to the function formerly performed by Jack of Hilton.

Mr. Hawkins exhibited some highly curious relics lately found in draining Whittlesea Mere. The most costly were a splendid thurible and ship for incense, ornamented with ram's heads. It had doubtless belonged to Ramsey Abbey. Not less curious were some large English vessels of glazed ware, in perfect preservation, with ornaments in relief. These are considered to be of the fourteenth century.

Mr. Octavius Morgan exhibited several pontifical rings, and a curious salt, of silver parcel-gilt, formed to receive pepper and some other condiment. It is of English manufacture, temp. Elizabeth.

The Rev. C. Manning brought an

enameled pyx, of Limoges work, and some other objects.

Sir John Boileau exhibited a fine brace of pistols, interesting as having been the property of John the great Duke of Argyll, whose name, arms, and crest appear amongst the devices. The stocks and locks are beautifully inlaid with silver, exquisitely designed.

Mr. Bernhard Smith exhibited a Spanish sword, of very skilful workmanship: the steel hilt chased with figures in high relief, shewing great perfection of design.

Mr. Franks produced a charger of Italian ware, known as mezza-majolica; it represents an abbat, and the colours have a remarkable lustre like mother-of-pearl. This fine specimen was probably made at Pesaro. Also some tiles from the pavement of the Château of the Comtesse, Anne de Montmorency, at Ecouen, near Paris, the work of Bernard Palissy.

M. Pulski produced a series of drawings from his rich portfolio: they represented bronzes of the classic period, the originals being in the collection of his relative, M. Fejervary.

Mr. Webb exhibited a superb enamelled picture, representing the Crucifixion, a work of the artists of Limoges, of the highest class, and unusual dimensions.

Many other interesting antiquities were exhibited, especially a large collection of celts, arrow-heads, &c. of silex, by Mr. Brackstone; some singular vitrified objects, found in Shropshire, near Ellesmere; several early examples of English work in pewter vessels, for which this country was noted; and some specimens of glass, of considerable antiquity.

BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

Feb. 12. James Heywood, esq. M.P. President, in the chair.

A communication was read from Mr. H. King, describing a rude carving of the Holy Rood, still existing over the south door of St. Dunstan's church, Stepney, and which is imperfectly figured in Malcolm's Illustrations to Lysons's Environs of London, having been then partly concealed by a porch. Another sculpture, supposed to be the Salutation, also remains on the west end of the south aisle.

Mr. T. Lott communicated the discovery of two stone coffins in the East Cloister of St. Bartholomew's, Smithfield. This part of the priory buildings is now occupied by Messrs. Palmer, who made the discovery while sinking some feet deep for stowing timber. The coffins each contain human bones, but have evidently been disturbed at a former period, as the lids are gone, and one coffin contains two skulls.

Mr. C. Baily read some remarks on an inscription and figures rudely sculptured on two of the window jambs of the south-east tower of Goodrich Castle, Herefordshire. The inscription relates to one Adam Hastin, and the figures consist of men hawking, dogs, hawks, a peacock, rabbits, and other things connected with field sports. Beside these, the Virgin and Child are represented. They are of about the latter part of the fourteenth century. Mr. Baily considered they were the work of some one confined in the castle.

Mr. Albert Woods, Lancaster Herald, communicated a curious version of the Lathom or Stanley legend of the Eagle and Child, from a MS. in the College of Arms. According to this account, the child was brought by the eagle from Ireland, and was the son of a king in that country, and it differs in other respects from the metrical history of Bishop Stanley.

Feb. 26. J. Heywood, esq. M.P. Pres.

Among other antiquities exhibited, was a very fine tilting helmet, discovered near Sevenoaks, in Kent. It in many respects resembles the helmet of Edward the Black Prince at Canterbury, but Mr. Planché considered it somewhat earlier.

A communication was read from Mr. F. A. Carrington, containing an account of some unknown monumental figures at Wanborough, Wilts; with suggestions as to identifying monumental figures when there is neither inscription, heraldic device, nor tradition. By means of the costume and reference to records, Mr. C. considered that the effigies are those of Emeline Longespée, and Maurice Fitzmaurice her husband, who lived in the reign of Edward I.

Mr. H. S. Cuming read a paper on the pestle and mortar, giving the ancient history of these universally used implements, and describing the various forms in which they appear at the present day in different parts of the world.

March 12. The general meeting was held, after which the council and some of the members dined together at the Freemasons' Tavern, Mr. Heywood in the chair. The congress for the present year will be held at Derby, with Sir Oswald Mosley, Bart. as President.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF NEWCASTLE.

Feb. 3. The anniversary meeting of this society was held in the keep of the ancient castle, John Clayton, esq. in the chair. The report was read by the senior secretary, John Adamson, esq. The most interesting of the subjects it mentioned was the restoration of the ancient chapel

at Tynemouth. In accordance with the wish expressed at the last anniversary, a memorial has been presented in the proper quarter, in compliance with which her Majesty's government has graciously handed the chapel of the Blessed Virgin, situated at the east end of the ancient priory church, over to the vicar and churchwardens of the parish of Tynemouth. As the restoration of the building is to be made under the superintendence of this society, Mr. Dobson, one of the members, after a due and careful survey, produced for inspection a beautiful series of drawings, which, if duly carried out, will render the Lady Chapel at Tynemouth one of the architectural gems of the north of England. The only additional repairs recommended in the Old Castle were those of the staircases, many of the steps being in a dilapidated state. The report then proceeded to recommend the early publication of a volume of the Transactions of the Society, as there are ample materials of an interesting character for such a volume. In accordance with the determination come to at the last anniversary, an invitation had been forwarded to the Archaeological Institute to meet at Newcastle in the year 1852. After referring in complimentary terms to the recent work of the Rev. J. C. Bruce, on "The Roman Wall," and noticing the urns and grave-stones presented to the society by Earl Grey, from the excavations at Hawkhill near Alnwick, the report alluded to the great loss sustained by the Society during the past year in the death of Mr. Thomas Hodgson, "one of the most learned men in Roman antiquities in the North of England," and to express a hope that his papers on his favourite subject would not be entirely lost to the society and the archaeological world. The following is a list of the papers read before the society during the past year:

March.—Dr. Charlton gave a description of the Cross presented to the Society from Rothbury Church.

April.—Mr. Bruce gave a description of part of the Roman Wall which he had lately visited.

May.—Mr. Bruce spoke as to Coins found in White-friars Tower, presented by Mr. Spoor.—Mr. Richardson read a paper on Pons Ælii.

June.—Mr. Bruce gave an account of some recent cutting at Tynemouth, when various bones were found, as also a coin, which was presented by Mr. Stephens.—Dr. Charlton read an account of an Equestrian Figure belonging to R. Stokoe, esq. of Hexham. Dr. Charlton also read an account of some antiquities at Malta, communicated by Mr. Milward.

August.—Dr. Charlton read a note from the Rev. Mr. Macphail, of Aberdeen, regarding the records of the possessions of the Knights of Malta; Mr. Macphail noticed some volumes of great interest, as yet unpublished, and one in particular, being an account of the possessions of the Knights in 1338.—Mr. Bruce gave a verbal account of the researches and excavations now making at Rochester, in Redesdale.

Nov.—Mr. Potter read a description of excavations made by him at Bird Oswald, the "Amboglana" of the Romans.

Dec.—Dr. Charlton gave a description of the graves lately discovered on Earl Grey's estate, near Lesbury.—Mr. Richardson read papers on the old Walls and the Towers, elucidated by beautiful drawings.

Jan. 1851.—Dr. Charlton read an interesting letter from Mr. Loftus, describing ruins and excavations at Waka and other places in Mesopotamia.—Mr. Longstaffe read a paper on the Sun of Plantagenet, the Crescent of Percy, and the Star of Vere.

The Rev. J. C. Bruce had received a letter, which he read to the meeting, placing the matter beyond doubt that the meeting of the Archæological Institute would in 1852 be held in Newcastle; and he trusted they would be found prepared for the great gathering which would then take place. The collections in the castle keep will at that time be completely arranged.—Mr. John Bell, of Gateshead, exhibited a plan shewing the situation of a camp or station from which it is probable Chester-le-Street derived its name, from a survey made by him in 1798 to 1802, when new fences were substituted for old ones, and Roman mill-stones, &c., were found afterwards broken and used for draining.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—*Patron*, His Grace the Duke of Northumberland. *President*, Sir J. E. Swinburne, Bart. *Vice-Presidents*, Sir C. M. Lambert Monck, Bart.; John Hodgson Hinde, esq.; the Hon. H. T. Liddell. *Secretaries*, John Adamson, F.L.S. &c.; Dr. Charlton. *Treasurer*, Mr. John Adamson. *Council*, Mr. John Fenwick; Rev. J. C. Bruce; Mr. John Clayton; Mr. Thomas Bell; Mr. W. S. Gibson; Mr. Robert Ormston; Mr. Henry Ingledew; the Rev. E. H. Adamson; Mr. R. R. Dees; the Rev. the Vicar of Newcastle; Mr. John Dobson.

BURY AND WEST SUFFOLK ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

The third annual meeting of this Society has been held at the Guildhall, Bury, when the Rev. A. G. Hollingsworth took the chair. The report of the Committee stated

that the number of members now amounts to 226, being an increase of 21 over that reported at the last annual meeting, although there have been numerous losses from deaths or removal. Among the more important results of the influence of the Society, were mentioned the skilful restoration of Cheveley church and chancel; the continued researches on the site of Cheveley castle, pursued under the direction of J. Fairlie, esq. at the liberal cost of his Grace the Duke of Rutland; and the announcement of a History of Sudbury, by the Rev. C. Badham. Arrangements have been made for meetings at Mildenhall in June, and at Stowmarket in September; and it has been resolved to convey to the Archæological Institute, at their intended meeting in Bristol, an invitation to meet in 1852 at Bury St. Edmund's. The fourth part of the Society's Proceedings has been issued to the members during the year, and a fifth is in progress. The Duke of Rutland has been elected a Vice-President by the Committee, and the Rev. Henry Hasted was elected to the same office at this meeting.

Papers were read from the Rev. Charles Manning on Burgate church, accompanied by sketches of the font, piscina, and tomb of Sir William Burgate; by the chairman, of Notes on the Medical, Surgical, and Pharmaceutical Archæology of Suffolk; and from the Rev. James Graves, of Kilkenny, on the seal of that city, which represents a castle, with a shield of the three chevrons of Clare hanging from the central tower.

A variety of coins, seals, rubbings of brasses, and other objects of antiquarian interest, were exhibited.

SCARBORO' ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

An Archæological Society has been established at Scarborough. It held a meeting on the 27th Jan. at the house of its liberal patron Lord Londesborough, on the Esplanade. Dr. Murray, the president, occupied the chair. The report of a committee appointed to revise the rules was read by J. J. P. Moody, esq. one of the vice-presidents, and adopted. The number of members is limited to thirty, exclusive of honorary members: and the only two remaining vacancies were filled up. Lord Londesborough submitted to the inspection of the meeting a valuable collection of ancient and mediæval rings and personal ornaments, upon which he made some interesting remarks. His lordship also exhibited a gold torque and amulet, with rings attached, and a portion of an ancient bronze leaf-shaped sword, recently found near Ely; also a collection of antique fibulæ, rings, amulets, &c. lately

procured from France and Germany. T. Kendall, esq. of Pickering, exhibited a collection of ancient British and Romano-British remains, including urns, celts, jet and bone ornaments, flint, spear, and arrow-heads, bronze spear-heads, &c. conspicuous amongst which was a small cinerary urn, of beautiful shape and ornamentation, the superior workmanship of which indicated its Romano-British origin. This urn was discovered a short distance from Cawthorn Camp, placed upon the earth in a tumulus, under a larger urn, inverted, round the rim of which was a band of plaited hair, and near thereto a bone pin and hook were found, which had evidently been used for fastening the hair-band round the urn.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL DISCOVERY AT ROME.

New excavations are going on in the ancient Via Appia. The works have now progressed as far as the fifth mile outside the town. Beautiful fragments of Roman architecture have been again brought to light—among others a frieze with festoons supported by children. Some heads of Medusa, belonging to the same decoration, and a cippus, with a bas-relief representing a soldier of the Urban cohorts in full costume, with the inscription:—"Dis manibus. Q. Flavio Critoni Conivgi bene merenti et Q. Flavio Procvlo militi Coh. XII. Urb. Bassi filio pientissimo Iunia Procvla fecit." Four statues have been found, one of which represents a woman, mutilated in the upper part; and another, a person wearing a toga. A fragment of a motto, bearing the words, "Crestus

Lictor Cæsaris," and other inscriptions denoting hitherto unknown offices, or sites of Rome not well ascertained before. Such are the following, in which the words *ab ara marmorea*, and *coactor inter ærarios*, have attracted the attention of antiquaries. The first is:—"P. Cacvria P. L. L. Philocles ab ara marmorea Cacvria, P. L. Calliopa Meliæ Cacvri Rvfi." The second is as follows:—"A. Argentari A. L. Antioc. A : : : : Coactor inter Ærarios : : : : Octaviz A. L. Epichar. Soror : : : : " On a marble slab, in beautiful preservation, is the following inscription:—"T. Fidiclanivs, T. L. Apella, ex testamento arbitratv Felicia et Philargyri et Attice L."—*Giorn. di Roma.*

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF DIJON.

This society, who have found that the locality about *Laudanum* is of great antiquarian interest, have obtained from Government an especial grant for its exploration. After having cleared off the *débris* of a *balneum* and *tepidarium*, there was found to the east of the baths, and on the western slope of the hill, the substratum of a square tower, which was close to the walls of the old city. Its base, composed of *statumen*, forms above the ground a widening, indicating that it has served as a reservoir for the water already used in the baths. In the midst, a pretty large excavation seems to indicate a *hypocaust*, hewn in the main rock. The whole circumference of the *terme* has been also cleared, whose length is 31 metres. Ancient pottery, and some basso-relievos, have been discovered.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Feb. 24. Lord John Russell stated that on Saturday (Feb. 22) he resigned his office and those of his colleagues into the Queen's hands; that Lord Stanley was sent for, and after much deliberation declined the task of forming an ADMINISTRATION; that he, Lord John Russell, was then summoned anew, and was then engaged in the attempt to re-construct the jarring elements of Liberal policy. He moved the adjournment of the House to Friday the 28th.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Feb. 25. The Earl of St. German's

moved the second reading of the MARRIAGES Bill, for legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister.—He was opposed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of St. David's, Norwich, London, and Oswestry, and by Lord Campbell; and on a division the Bill was rejected by a majority of 50 to 16.

Feb. 28. The Marquess of Lansdowne detailed the progress of the MINISTERIAL CRISIS. Lord John Russell had entered into negotiations with the Earl of Aberdeen and Sir James Graham, which were unsuccessful. Her Majesty then applied to the Earl of Aberdeen to form an administration, which he declined. Her

Majesty then applied to Lord Stanley, and yesterday afternoon (Thursday) the noble lord informed her Majesty of his inability to form an administration. Her Majesty had then consulted him (the Marquess of Lansdowne) as to what course it would be proper to pursue in a state of things so novel and unprecedented, and this morning her Majesty had sent for the Duke of Wellington, in order to obtain his advice and opinion on the present important and delicate state of affairs.—The Earl of *Aberdeen* stated that her Majesty had sent for him on Saturday, and he had expressed his willingness to co-operate in the reconstruction of the Government. He had met Sir James Graham and Lord John Russell, and after mutual explanations Lord John Russell had laid before them the basis on which he proposed to reconstruct the Government. Their difference arose exclusively on the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, and both his right honourable friend and himself felt an invincible repugnance to adopt any measure of penal legislation towards the Roman Catholic subjects of this country. Under this insuperable difficulty their proposed coalition had broken down; and although the charge of forming an Administration was then offered to himself, there were many prudential reasons that induced him to decline the honour.—Lord *Stanley* also recapitulated the negotiations with various members of his own and the Peel parties that had occurred during his double attempt to construct an administration. When Mr. Gladstone refused to join, it threw him back upon his own party, and his difficulties increased. Only one member of that party possessed any official experience; and, though he might have prepared a list containing the names of very competent men, they would have exhibited a great lack of practised Ministers. Several of his best adherents also declined to accept office, some from occupation, and others from modesty; and altogether he arrived at the conclusion that it was best to relinquish the endeavour, and this resolve he communicated to the Queen on the previous evening. Lord Stanley then adverted to the measures which he would have presented had he succeeded in becoming leader of an administration. He should have directed all financial surpluses to the reduction of the income tax, which he looked upon as a complicated injustice. One-half he had hoped to strike off that impost this year, and the rest in two or three years more. In order to relieve agricultural distress, he should have proposed a moderate fixed duty on corn, from which, moreover, he should have derived some two millions of revenue, aiding him in the same speedy removal of the income

tax. Respecting papal aggression, he considered that the Bill of the late Government was drawn up in a fit of hasty anger, and at once violent and weak. He should have been contented with a resolution passed by both Houses of Parliament on the subject for the present; but would have recommended the appointment of a committee of inquiry to investigate the relationship between the English Catholic body and the Pope, and postponed all legislation until that investigation had been completed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

March 3. Lord *John Russell* stated that her Majesty had sought the advice of the Duke of Wellington, who had counselled the Queen to invite the former Ministers to resume their offices; and himself and colleagues had felt it to be their duty to the sovereign and the country to comply with that invitation. As some time would be wanted to consider their new course of policy, Lord John Russell requested the House to postpone all public business until Friday the 7th.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

March 7. Lord *Brougham*, in moving the second reading of the *COUNTY COURTS EXTENSION* Bill, took a retrospective view of the history of these courts, which, his lordship stated, had, in two years and nine months, disposed of 1,200,000 causes, at the rate of 420,000 causes, involving property of about 2,000,000*l.*, a year; and proceeded to explain the provisions of his present Bill. He proposed to extend the jurisdiction of the county courts, so as gradually to absorb the bankruptcy jurisdiction, to make them referees of the Court of Chancery in their several localities in cases now referred to the Masters in Chancery, courts of arbitration reserving points of law to be raised on their award in the superior courts, and, by mutual consent of the parties, courts of reconciliation. His object was to protect the public against attorneys telling their clients that they were sure to gain, and then asking for money to carry on the cause. He considered it unjust that a suitor should have to pay for that justice which the country was bound to give him in return for his allegiance.—Lord *Langdale* approved of giving local jurisdiction in Chancery causes to the county courts, and of their being made courts of arbitration; but suggested that there must be plenty of judges appointed to prevent hurried decisions or undue delay.—Lord *Cranworth* approved of the losing party being compelled to pay his opponent's costs, but objected to the tax upon justice which in

the Court of Chancery amounted to 150,000*l.* per annum, or, on an average, to 10*l.* each suitor. The Bill was read a second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

March 7. Sir *G. Grey* then stated the effect of the alterations which it was proposed to introduce into the ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES Bill. After a renewed consideration, the Government persisted in the conclusion that the assumptions of papal ambition should be repelled by a like enactment in all sections of the United Kingdom. They should propose in committee the total omission of the second and third clauses. The first clause offered a national and parliamentary protest against papal aggression, and this was quite enough to repel all the danger they had reason to apprehend. It was not, he added, to an Act of Parliament they should look for the maintenance of the Protestant faith, but to the deep-seated attachment to its principles, and the universal spirit of resistance to any invasion of our religious liberties by a foreign power.—Sir *R. H. Inglis* said the Government had extracted all the spirit out of the measure and left it a mere *caput mortuum*; and Mr. *G. Bankes* looked upon it as practically annihilated by the mutilation it had undergone.

March 10. Sir *F. Baring* explained the NAVAL ESTIMATES for the ensuing year, and congratulated the House upon the fact that during the last two years the naval expenditure was less by 700,000*l.* than the sums voted by Parliament. He proposed that the number of men to be employed in the navy should be the same as last year—39,000; but the amount of money would be slightly increased, owing to an increase in the pay and allowances. There had, however, been extensive reductions in the dock-yard expenditure, &c. and the result was that the sum total required this year would be 171,000*l.* less than the estimate for last year.—Mr. *Hume* said that in our dockyards we had no less than seventy-four men of war which had never been to sea; and since the peace we had built a number greater than that of the whole existing navy. No less than 2,000,000*l.* a-year were thus wasted in ship-building. He moved as an amendment that the number of seamen to be voted should be 30,000. The committee divided: for the original motion, 169; for the amendment, 61. The vote was then agreed to.—On the vote of 138,625*l.* for Admiralty salaries, Colonel *Sibthorp* moved a reduction to the extent of 4,600*l.* with a view to take 1,000*l.* a year from the salary of the First Lord of the Admiralty and to abolish two of the

junior lords altogether, with some other minor officers. This amendment was negatived by a majority of 193 to 34.

March 11. Lord *Duncan* moved the following resolution:—"That whereas it appears by the returns laid before this House and before the Select Committee of WOODS, FORESTS, WORKS, &c. that during a period of seven years (from 1842-3 to 1848-9) the gross income derived from the possessions and land revenues of the Crown has amounted to 2,446,785*l.*, and that out of this sum only 774,000*l.* has been paid into the public account at the Exchequer; and whereas during the same period it appears that a sum amounting to 1,672,785*l.* has been withheld for charges of collection and management, and for other expenses charged upon the said revenues, it is expedient, with a view to place the expenditure of this branch of the public service under the more immediate control of Parliament, that the gross income derived from the said revenues should hereafter be paid into the Exchequer, and that the necessary expenses for collecting and managing the same should be voted by this House, upon estimates to be annually submitted to Parliament by her Majesty's Government."—Lord *Seymour* said the noble lord overlooked the fact that much of the expenditure was incurred in the construction and improvement of the royal parks, and for other purposes, all of which had been sanctioned by Parliament, which had voted the expenditure. The income from the Woods and Forests had rapidly increased, which of itself almost negatived the idea of gross mismanagement. He would ask the House to adopt an amendment, that leave be given to bring in a Bill for the better management of the Crown lands, which Bill was precisely the same as that of last Session: The House divided—For the motion, 120; for the amendment, 119; majority against Ministers, 1.

March 12. Mr. *M. Gibson* introduced his COUNTY RATES AND EXPENDITURE Bill, of which he carried the second reading last Session. His last Bill provided that the rates should be under the control of a Board, one-third of which should be magistrates, and two-thirds elected by the ratepayers. This time the proposed Board is to be composed of one-half magistrates and the other half appointed by the ratepayers.—Sir *G. Grey* gave his support to the principle of the Bill, which was opposed by Sir *J. Pakington* on the ground that it tampered with the unpaid magistracy.—Read 2^o.

Sir *G. Grey* moved the second reading of the EXPENSES OF PROSECUTIONS Bill, and explained that the design of the measure was to check the irregularities and

extravagance that had arisen from the payment of prosecution expenses out of the Consolidated Fund.—Read 2^o.

On the motion of Mr. *Baines*, the APPRENTICES AND SERVANTS Bill was read a second time. The measure is intended to give the magistrates a wider discretion of punishment for offences involving cruelty and ill treatment of servants and apprentices under eighteen years of age.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

March 13. The Earl of *Carlisle* moved the second reading of the ARSENIC Bill, explaining some of the details of the measure, by which caution and responsibility were to be attached to the sale of of the article; the noble lord added that it was considered inexpedient to include other substances among its provisions, because the publication of a schedule of poisons would but serve as an advertisement of the existence and names of a large variety of deleterious ingredients.—Read 2^o.

March 17. Lord *Campbell* moved the second reading of the REGISTRATION OF ASSURANCE Bill. The measure is designed to provide for a regular registry of all titles to estates and real property, with the object of securing and facilitating sales and transfers of such property, and affording a better security for loans on mortgage. The Bill was read a second time and referred to a select committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. *Frewen* moved the second reading of the HOP DUTY Bill, which was designed to remove the distinctive marks now placed upon the various qualities of hops, as well as to establish a lower tariff of impost. He supported his motion by referring to the origin of the duty, which was avowedly a war tax, and to its injurious operation in circumscribing the cultivation of the plant.—Mr. *Deedes* agreed in thinking the duty highly objectionable, but could not consent to the effacing process contained in the Bill, by which the purchasers lose one of the safeguards against imposition. He moved that the Bill be read a second time that day six months.—The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* admitted that the total remission of the tax was fairly open to discussion, but decidedly objected to the Bill in its present shape. The House divided—For the second reading 9; against 131.

The second reading of the SUNDAY TRADING PREVENTION Bill was moved by Mr. *Williams*, who contended that it was necessary to protect the tradesmen who wished to keep the Sabbath strictly, from the rivalry of their less scrupulous neighbours. Read a second time, and referred to a select committee.

March 25. The second reading of the ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES ASSUMPTION Bill, having formed the subject of seven evenings' debate, was carried by a majority of 438 to 95.

FOREIGN NEWS.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

A fresh rebellion has broken out at this colony. Disaffection was known to be spreading among the Gaikas and the neighbouring tribes, and it was deemed advisable that the Governor should visit British Caffraria in person. He had not been here many days when Sandilli, the Gaika chief, openly defied his authority, began to seize the flocks and moveables of the farmers, and even the Government waggons. Sir Harry immediately ordered out a detachment, under Colonel Mackinnon, an experienced officer, to go and intercept Sandilli before he could reach the mountains. The force which marched for this purpose was on the 24th Dec. attacked in a narrow defile; the native troops, to the number of five hundred, which were included in it, went over to the enemy, and many of the English soldiers were killed. On the next day

two military villages were destroyed, and many of the inhabitants slaughtered. In attempting to restore the communication with the Governor the troops lost, in killed and wounded, thirty men and two officers. The Caffres fought with a boldness before unknown. For a time they shut up the hero of Aliwal, who escaped in a kind of disguise. Since the receipt of this intelligence another battle has taken place, in which the Caffres have suffered much. The fighting lasted six hours, and ended in the repulse of the attacking Caffres; but Colonel Somerset was forced to let the enemy go quietly away, not having any force to follow up an advantage. The Caffres have subsequently made attacks in three directions, in all of which they have signally failed. The first of these was on a collection of mud huts called Fort White, and took place immediately after a considerable ad-

vantage obtained by the Caffres over a detachment of the 91st. The Caffres were driven back by the guns of the fort with much loss. A much more important affair was the attack of the Caffres, in immense force, on the 21st Jan. on one of the most important points of the country—Fort Hare. Their attack was met by a spirited advance of the Fingoes, who, after a sharp conflict of two hours and a half, routed the enemy at all points. The only advantage to the Caffres was the gain of 200 head of cattle, which a party of them seized during the conflict. The third attack was on Fort Beaufort, made by a party of revolted Hottentots mixed up with the Caffres. Here too the principle of the onset was to obtain possession of the oxen. They were repulsed, however, without much difficulty, by the troops and the Fingoes. One of the most influential of the Caffre chiefs, Hermannus, was killed in the action. Besides these, on the 24th Jan. the Government troops drove the enemy back in a smart action near King William's Town. This time there were 300 loyalists to 600 rebels.

EGYPT.

The Ottoman Porte has called on the Government to make the following reform in the administration of the affairs of Egypt. The reduction of the land tax to one-third; the reduction of the standing

army to 20,000 men; disarmament of the fleet; the permanent residence of an inspector general of the Grand Seigneur in Egypt; and the fixing the revenues of the Egyptian princes on an established scale. Abbas Pacha, so far from submitting to these demands, intends in case of need to repel them by force. He has, in fact, ordered a levy of 40,000 men, 25,000 men to reinforce the army, and 15,000 to increase the naval force.

CHINA.

Commissioner Lin, whose seizure of opium led to the war with China, in 1839, died suddenly on the 18th of November, on his way to quell the insurrection in Quan-Si. The insurgents in that province have been checked by the troops; but a new insurrection has broken out in the island of Hainan, where the insurgents mustered 10,000 men strong. The first body of troops sent against them fraternized with the rebels, and the second was defeated and dispersed. The cholera had broken out, and committed frightful ravages for two months, and had then passed over to the Quangtung provinces on the mainland. Mr. Tash, a Swedish missionary, has been murdered in the Min river by pirates, twenty-eight of whom were afterwards beheaded by the Chinese authorities.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

March 5. The Ragged Schools recently erected in *Lambeth*, at the expense of Mr. Henry Benj. Hanbury Beaufoy, were opened by a public meeting, at which Lord Ashley presided. The building comprises two infant class-rooms, two reception rooms for children on their first coming, and two large school-rooms, one for boys and the other for girls. The cost has been 10,000*l.* and the donor has further invested 4000*l.* in the funds, the interest of which is to keep the building in repair. The expenses of tuition will be 250*l.* annually, which will be raised by contributions. The number of pupils expected to assemble in the new building was 500; but it has sufficient capacity to increase the number to 1000.

BERKSHIRE.

Feb. 25. A new district church was consecrated at *Bracknell*, by the Bishop of Oxford. It is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. It is in the early English style,

with lancet widows, and consists of nave, chancel, transept, north aisle, with a tower and spire at the north angle of the chancel and aisle. The church has been built and partly endowed by subscriptions raised in the neighbourhood; but the inhabitants owe its erection mainly to the exertions of the Rev. D. W. Goddard. It is much needed in *Bracknell* for the use of nearly 1000 persons, who live two and three miles from their respective parish churches of Warfield, Winkfield, and East-hampstead. The patronage is with the Bishop of Oxford, who was appointed the Rev. J. E. Sabin, jun., the first incumbent.

YORKSHIRE.

The noble estate of Lord Ribblesdale at *Malham*, comprising upwards of 10,000 acres, has just been purchased by Mr. Jam. s Morrison, of Basildon Park.

SCOTLAND.

A new cathedral church has been con-

separated at *Perth*, for the (at present) united dioceses of St. Andrew's, Dunkeld, and Dumblane. St. Ninian's cathedral, when completed, will be on an average with those of Brechin, Dunkeld, and Dumblane, though in its height (72 feet) it rivals Glasgow. It is to consist of choir, nave, quasi transept (a Scotch arrange-

ment,) aisle, two western spires, and north sacristy. At present only one wing out of the three which are to compose the nave is completed. The Bishop of Brechin officiated at the consecration for the Bishop of St. Andrew's. The sermon was preached by the Rev. J. M. Neale, from St. Matthew, vi. 5 (the Lord's Prayer).

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Feb. 22. The Right Hon. Sir John Cam Hobhouse, Bart. created Baron Broughton, of Broughton de Gyfford, Wilts.—Arthur Baron de Freyne, created a Baron of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron de Freyne, of Coolavin, co. Sligo, with remainders, in default of heirs male of his body, to his brothers, John French, clerk, Charles French, esq. and Fitzstephen French, esq. severally and successively, and to the heirs male of their bodies.

Feb. 24. Royal Artillery, Major-Gen. N. W. Oliver to be Colonel-Commandant; brevet Major C. B. Symons to be Lieut. Colonel.

Feb. 25. William Dougal Christie, esq. (now Agent and Consul-General at Mosquito,) to be Secretary of Legation to the Swiss Confederation.—George Aikin, esq. to be Consul in the State of California.—Lieut.-Col. Lord William Paulet to be Equerry to H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge.

Feb. 26. To Her Majesty's Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms: A. G. F. Cotton, esq. *vice* Lane; C. J. Cox, esq. *vice* Ewart.—Royal Marines, Colonel Second Comm. A. H. Gordon to be Colonel-Commandant; Lieut.-Colonel H. Mitchell to be Col. Second Commandant; Capt. and brevet Major C. Fegan to be Lieut.-Col.

Feb. 28. Knighted, John Thomas Briggs, esq. Accountant-General of the Navy.—43d Foot, Capt. H. Skipwith to be Major.—61st Foot, Major W. H. Vicars to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. T. L. Dalton to be Major.

March 1. The Right Hon. Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, K.C.B., H. M. Envoy to America, to be a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath.—Lord Bloomfield, C.B., H. M. Envoy to Russia; Lord Cowley, C.B., H. M. Minister at Frankfurt; G. Nicholls, esq. C.B., late Secretary to the Poor Law Board; the Right Hon. Sir H. W. W. Wynn, H. M. Envoy to Denmark; the Hon. W. Temple, H. M. Envoy to Sicily; the Hon. R. Abercromby, H. M. Envoy to Sardinia, to be Knights Commanders of the Bath.—James Macaulay Higginson, esq. Governor of Mauritius; the Hon. John Duncan Bligh, H. M. Envoy to Hanover; Henry Southern, esq. H. M. Minister to the Argentine Confederation; the Right Hon. Thomas Wyse, H. M. Minister to Greece; James Hudson, esq. H. M. Envoy to Brazil; George Lloyd Hodges, esq. H. M. Consul-General in Lower Saxony; and Sir James Meek, Knt. late Comptroller of the Victualling and Transport Services in the Admiralty, to be Companions of the Bath.

March 7. Grenadier Guards, Lieut. and Capt. the Hon. H. M. Percy to be Capt. and Lieut. Colonel.—81st Foot, Major H. Farrant to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. the Hon. R. A. G. Dalzell to be Major.—Brevet, Lieut.-Col. F. Abbott, C.B. (Lieut.-Governor of the E.I. Co.'s

Mil. Seminary at Addiscombe,) to have the local and temporary rank of Lieut.-Colonel.

March 11. William Barrow, esq. to be Chief Clerk in the office of H. M. Treasurer for Mauritius.

March 14. 74th Foot, Capt. G. W. Fordyce to be Major.—Unattached, Major J. Alves, from the Depot Battalion, Isle of Wight, to be Lieut.-Colonel.—Brevet, Maj.-Gen. W. Wood, C.B., to have the local rank of Lieut.-General in the Windward and Leeward Islands; Major H. R. Gore, C.B., 66th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col. in the army.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Dungarvan.—Hon. C. F. A. C. Ponsonby.

Glamorganshire.—Sir George Tyler.

Harwich.—Henry Thoby Prinsep, esq.

Thirsk.—Sir Wm. Payne Galloway, Bart.

ECCLÉSIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. I. G. Abeltshauser, LL.D. Prebend of St. Andoan, in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin.

Right Rev. R. Eden, D.D. (Bishop of Moray, &c.) Elgin Episcopal Church, N.B.

Rev. H. Binney, D.D. Bishopric of Nova Scotia (and not the Rev. E. Hawkins, as stated at p. 193 *ante*).

Rev. A. A. Aylward, Brede B. Sussex.

Rev. J. W. Ayre, St. Mark P.C. North Audley street, London.

Rev. J. W. Baker, How-Capel R. w. Soller's-Hope, Herefordshire.

Rev. E. W. Batchellor, Trotton R. w. Tuxlith C. Sussex.

Rev. J. Beethom, Melling V. Lancashire.

Rev. R. M. Benson, Cowley P.C. Oxfordshire.

Rev. A. J. Brameld, Wortley P.C. Leeds.

Rev. W. T. C. Braude, Michaelstone-y-Vedw R. Glamorgan and Monmouthshire.

Rev. A. N. Bull, Woolavington V. w. Puriton V. Somerset.

Rev. H. W. Burrows, Christ Church P.C. St. Pancras.

Rev. J. C. Campbell, Fairwell and Henry VIII. Canonry in Llandaff Cathedral.

Rev. W. Carus, Canonry in Winchester Cathedral, and Romsey V. Hants.

Rev. F. S. C. Chalmers, Beckenham R. Kent.

Rev. R. H. Cox, Duxton V. Northamptonshire.

Rev. G. Crabbe, Merton R. Norfolk.

Rev. T. W. Crawley, Nether Heyford R. North'n.

Rev. J. W. d'Evelyn, Armoey R. Down.

Rev. E. Evans, Blaenpenal P.C. Cardiganshire.

Rev. E. Evans, Monknaah P.C. Glamorgansh.

Rev. J. O. Evans, Llandyrnog R. Denbighsh.

Rev. J. Farrow, Gate-Helmstley V. York.

Rev. J. F. Flavell, Creggan R. and Preb. Armagh.

Rev. C. Greenway, Mellor P.C. Lancashire.

Rev. G. Griffith, Abernant V. w. Convie C. Carmarthenshire.
 Rev. W. Griffiths, Glyn-Corwg P.C. w. Blaen-Gwrach P.C. Glamorganshire.
 Rev. W. Gunning, Buckland-Newton V. w. Plush C. Dorset.
 Rev. C. Hardwick, Cambridge Preachership at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall.
 Rev. C. Hare, Kilcashi V. Lismore.
 Rev. C. B. Harris, Helsington P.C. Westmerl.
 Rev. B. Hawes, Stowey V. Somerset.
 Rev. J. Hogan, Vicar Choral and Librarian of Armagh Cathedral.
 Rev. G. Howell, Llangattock R. w. Llanelly C. and Llangueney C. Brecon.
 Rev. R. H. Jackson, Newmarket P.C. Flintsh.
 Rev. E. Jenkins, Canonry of St. Nicholas, in Llandaff Cathedral.
 Rev. J. Jones, Llanvwrog R. Denbighshire.
 Rev. W. Jones, Canonry of St. Dubritius, in Llandaff Cathedral.
 Rev. T. Knox, Shankhill R. and V. Dromore.
 Rev. T. R. Lloyd, Eglwys-Newydd P.C. Cardigan.
 Rev. H. W. M'Grath, Kersall Moor P.C. Lanc.
 Rev. E. Mercer, St. Andrew P.C. Bradford, Yorkshire.
 Rev. C. Morse, St. Mary-Coslaney P.C. Norwich.
 Rev. W. Myall, Great Maplestead V. Essex.
 Rev. E. Nangle, Achill R. and V. Tuam.
 Rev. H. Niven, Bishampton V. Worcestersh.
 Rev. J. H. North, St. George's Chapel P.C. Brighton.
 Rev. J. Oldham, Clay-Cross P.C. Derbyshire.
 Rev. O. Owen, Bodleian Lectureship 1851-2, Exeter.
 Rev. W. L. Palmes (V. of Hornsea), Holderness Deanery-Rural, Yorksh.
 Rev. A. Pardoe, Rochford R. Herefordshire.
 Rev. G. L. Roberts, Ruthin-Ward, w. Llanrhudd R. Denbighshire.
 Rev. J. T. Round, All Saints' R. w. St. Botolph P.C. Essex.
 Rev. J. Rowlatt, Bodleian Lectureship 1851-2, Exeter.
 Rev. J. E. Sabin, Bracknell P.C. Berks.
 Rev. E. Sandford, Bicton P.C. Shrewsbury.
 Rev. J. Sandford (V. of Dunchurch), Archdeacons of Coventry, dio. Worcester.
 Rev. T. Sier, Ravensden V. Beds.
 Rev. E. Smith, Barton St. David V. Somerset.
 Rev. W. H. Smith, St. Minver V. w. Porthilly C. and Enodoc C. Cornwall.
 Rev. T. P. Thirkill, Kinsalebeg V. Lismore.
 Rev. J. H. Thomas, Archbishop Tenison's Chapel, St. James's, Westminster.
 Rev. A. Upcher, Kirby-Cane R. Norfolk.
 Rev. C. Vignolles, Clonmacnoise V. Meath.
 Rev. W. Vincent, Holy Trinity P.C. Islington.
 Rev. G. Whichcote, Swarby V. Lincolnshire.
 Rev. R. White, Habberley R. Salop.
 Rev. S. G. Wood, Keeley V. Lincolnshire.
 Rev. R. Woods, Llisengan V. and Grange, Lismore.
 Rev. T. Woodward, Mullingar V. Meath.
 Rev. C. D. Wray, South-Runcton R. w. Holme R. and Wallington R. Norfolk.

To Chaplaincies.

Rev. H. Allen, Military Chaplaincy, Brighton.
 Rev. J. C. Atkinson, Sheriff of Yorkshire.
 Ven. T. Bevan, Sheriff of Carmarthenshire.
 Rev. S. Bradshaw, Sheriff of Derbyshire.
 Rev. H. G. Bunsen, Bishop of Manchester.
 Rev. D. Cameron, Sheriff of Warwickshire.
 Rev. H. Carrow, Axbridge Union, Somerset.
 Rev. J. B. Drewe, Langport Union, Somerset.
 Rev. O. Fisher, Sheriff of Dorset.
 Rev. R. Gooch, Sheriff of Suffolk.
 Rev. P. J. Honeywood, Sheriff of Essex.
 Rev. E. Jackson, Leeds Workhouse.
 Rev. S. T. H. Jervoise, Bath Union.
 Rev. W. D. Macray, Christ Church, Oxford.

Rev. G. T. Marsh, Sheriff of Wilts.
 Rev. R. S. Philpott, Duke of Hamilton and Brandon.
 Rev. J. Shuidham, Sheriff of Merionethshire.
 Rev. — Williams, Sheriff of Carnarvonshire.
 Rev. T. Williams, Sheriff of Monmouthshire.
 Rev. W. Williams, Sheriff of Anglesey.
 Rev. N. Wodehouse, Sheriff of Somerset.

Collegiate and Scholastic Appointments.

Rev. J. L. Carrick, Second Mastership, Bruton Grammar School, Somerset.
 Rev. H. Cotterill, Principal, Brighton college.
 J. Kirkman, B.A. Assistant Mastership, Bruton Grammar School, Somerset.
 Rev. W. L. Newham, Head Mastership, Worc. Grammar School.
 Rev. M. Thomas, Secretary to the Colonial Church and School Society.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 3. At Monreith, Lady Maxwell, a dau.—6. At Bilton Grange, near Rugby, Mrs. Washington Hibbert, a son.—10. At Priory house, Taunton, the wife of Ellis Jas. Charter, esq. 8th Regt. a son and heir.—12. The wife of the Rev. R. Michell, B.D. Vice-Principal of Magdalen hall, a son.—15. At Marlborough road, St. John's wood, Lady Tullamore, a dau.—16. At Sidmouth, the wife of Capt. Fulford, R.N. a son.—17. At Papplewick hall, Notts, Mrs. Ashton Case, a son.—In Gloucester-terr. Hyde park gardens, the wife of Walter Logan, esq. a dau.—19. In Cadogan place, the wife of Charles Morgan, esq. a son.—20. At Swanton house, Norfolk, the Hon. Mrs. Delaval Astley, a son.—At Most hall, Yorkshire, the wife of H. S. Thompson, esq. a dau.—21. At the Castle, Parsonstown, Ireland, the Countess of Rosse, a son.—At Leytonstone, the wife of T. Powell Buxton, esq. a son.—22. At Cheltenham, the wife of Arthur E. Way, esq. a son.—24. In Woburn sq. the wife of John Price Williams, esq. a dau.—25. At Park cresc. Portland pl. the wife of John Hornby, esq. M.P. a son.—At Lowestoffe, Suffolk, the wife of James Peto, esq. a son.—At Cheltenham, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Corbet Cotton, a son.—27. At the Glebe, Ballinrobe, co. Mayo, Mrs. de Burgh D'Arcy, a son and heir.—In Upper Grosvenor st. Lady Dorothy Nevill, a son.
 Latey. At Trinidad, Lady Harris, a son and heir.

March 1. In Dover st. Lady Louisa Ponsonby, a son.—In Berkeley sq. Lady Alfred Paget, a son.—At Trehill, the wife of John Ley, esq. a dau.—2. At Wilton cresc. the Viscountess Chewton, a son and heir.—4. At Spittal house, Paxton, Berwickshire, the wife of the Rev. W. Compton Lundie, of Spittal, a son and heir.—5. At Brighton, Lady Londesborough, a son.—At the Vicarage, Aldeburgh, Suffolk, Mrs. Henry T. Dowler, a son.—At Williamstrip park, Glouc. the wife of Sir Michael Hicks Beach, Bart. a dau.—6. At Clifton, Lady Isabella Grant, a son.—At the Manor house, Little Marlow, Bucks, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Snell, a dau.—8. At Wyomondham Rectory, Leicestershire, the Hon. Mrs. John Beresford, a dau.—At Clifton, the wife of C. T. Alleyne, esq. a dau.—9. In Eaton place, the Countess of Enniskillen, a son.—In Westbourne terr. Lady Walker, a son.—10. In Eaton sq. the lady of Sir G. H. Beaumont, Bart. a son and heir.—13. At Castle Dillon, Armagh, Lady Molyneux, a son.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 12. At Cawnpore, Capt. *Anson*, 9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers, to Frances-Elizabeth, eldest surviving dau. of Lieut.-Col. Minson, Commissioner, Bithoor.

23. At Cannanore, Francis *Mardall*, esq. Lieut. and Adj. 16th Madras N. Inf. to Letitia-Margaret, eldest dau. of the late Rev. C. Bardin, D.D. Rector of Derry Loran, Armagh.

28. At Allahabad, George R. *Pemberton*, esq. 24th Bengal N. Inf. eldest son of Col. Pemberton, to Sophia-Frances, dau. of E. Cahill, esq. of Twickenham.

31. At St. John's, Newfoundland, Charles Durnford *Newman*, esq. son of the Rev. Robt. Newman, Rector of Coryton, Devon, to Julia-Mary, second dau. of Robert Carter, esq. R.N. Colonial Treasurer at St. John's.

Jan. 1. At Hooshearpoor, Bengal, Albert Henry *Bamfield*, Lieut. 14th Irr. Cavalry, son of the late Major Bamfield, 56th N.I. to Charlotte, fourth dau. of J. G. Bidwill, esq. of Exeter, and granddau. of the late John Carne, esq. of Falmouth, Cornwall.

4. At Colombo, Thomas Wright *Marten*, esq. Ceylon Rifles, eldest son of Wm. Marten, esq. of Bradford, Yorkshire, to Julia-Mary, eldest dau. of H. J. Wharton, esq. of Walworth, Surrey.

7. At Derby, the Rev. E. R. *Jones*, Fellow of Brasenose college, Oxford, and Rector of Limehouse, to Mary, elder surviving dau. of the late Henry Worthington, esq. of Derby. — At Hadleigh, Suffolk, Frederick *Last*, esq. of the Middle Temple, barrister, to Eliza-Mary, eldest dau. of John Growse, esq.

8. At Ballymascanlon, co. Louth, the Hon. Augustus Frederick *Jocelyn*, brother of the Earl of Roden, to Grace, second dau. of Sir John Macneill; also, Edward Hare *Croker*, esq. late Capt. 6th Dragoon Guards, to Isabella, eldest dau. of Sir John Macneill. — At St. Pancras, William Ord *MacKenzie*, M.D. 5th Fusiliers, to Mary-Susan, only dau. of the late Henry Holmes, esq. — At Todmorden, Mr. John-Morgan, son of the late Wm. *Cobbett*, esq. M.P. to Mary, dau. of late John Fielden, esq. of Centre Vale, late M.P. for Oldham. — At Bourn, Linc. John William *Laurance*, esq. solicitor, Peterborough, to Jane-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of W. D. Bell, esq. solicitor, Bourn.

9. At Mashborough, Yorkshire, Chas. *Weld*, esq. eldest son of Humphrey Weld, esq. of Chideock, Dorset, to Mary, second dau. of the late Thomas Davison Bland, esq. of Kippax park, Yorkshire. — At St. James's, Francis Boynton *Couper*, esq. 86th Regt. to Jane-Cranstoun, youngest dau. of the late F. H. Macnamara, esq. 32d Regt. — At St. Mary's Marybone, John Charles *Haeker*, esq. son of the late John Nicholls Hawker, esq. of Rock, Devon, to Elizabeth-Mary, eldest dau. of the late Capt. James Polkinghorne, R.N. and widow of Arthur Stormont Murray, esq. Capt. Rifle Brigade.

13. At Bombay, Capt. Arnold C. *Pears*, Madras Art. to Anna-Maria, second dau. of John Gurney Fry, esq. of Hale End, Woodford, Essex. — At Colwich, Staff. the Rev. Arthur Brown B.A. Curate of Bergh Apton, Norfolk, to Emily, second dau. of the late Peter Kempston, esq. of Edgbaston.

14. The Rev. Robert S. *Battiscombe*, Vicar of Barkway, Herts, to Lydia-Edmondstone, dau. of the late John Lumsden, esq. of Cushnie, Aberdeenshire, and of the E.L.C. Civ. Serv. — At Highbury, the Rev. Alfred *Harford*, Rector of Hutton, and Vicar of Locking, Som. to Emily, third dau. of the late John Taverner, esq. of Upper Clapton. — At Camberwell, the Rev. Richard Chamberlain *Smith*, Incumbent of North Tamerton, Cornwall, to Elizabeth-

Scott, third dau. of the late Wm. Hitchens, esq.

— At Marham, Aubrey John Dean *Paul*, esq. only child of J. D. Paul, esq. and grandson of Sir J. D. Paul, Bart. to Laura, second dau. of Sir John L. L. Kaye, Bart. — At Marnhull, Edward Giles *Hussey*, eldest son of John Hussey, esq. of Nash Court, to Dorothea-Mary, youngest dau. of the late John Nichol, esq.

At Greford, Linc. E. A. *Skrimshire*, esq. of Castor, to Charlotte-Anne, eldest dau. of Chas. Bowman, esq. of Greford; also, at the same time, the Rev. A. W. *Honell*, B.A. of Worc. coll. Oxford, to Mary-Elizabeth, second dau. of the same. — At Cheadle, Staff. the Rev. Richard *Rawle*, Principal of Codrington coll. in Barbados, to Susan-Anne, the eldest dau. of J. M. Blagg, esq. of Cheadle. — At All Souls' St. Marylebone, the Rev. Henry C. *Stubbs*, Clerical Principal of the Training Institution, Warrington, to Ellen-Eliza, youngest dau. of the late William Collard, esq. of the Bank of England. — At St. John's, Cambridge square, Walter *Boyd*, esq. late Capt. Royal Irish Fusiliers, eldest son of Robert Boyd, esq. of Plaistow lodge, Kent, to Delia, second dau. of John Robert Pittes, esq. of Ryde, I.W.

At Ness house, Inverness, J. A. *Fraser*, esq. 93d Highlanders, to Charlotte-Hay, eldest dau. of John M'Kenzie, esq. — At Clifton, William *Williams*, esq. of Aberbaiden, Brecon, to Marianne, dau. of the late James Cheshire, esq. of Clifton. — At Hove, near Brighton, Captain *Farquhar*, R.N. only surviving son of the late Adm. Sir Arthur Farquhar, K.C.B. to Ellen, eldest dau. of the late Samuel Philip Rickman.

15. At Shirley, near Southampton, the Rev. Samuel *Shedden*, of King's Norton, Leic. to Augusta-Isabella, third dau. of C. V. Hunter, esq. of Southampton and Kilburne hall, Derb. — At the French Catholic Chapel, and at St. Marylebone parish church, Col. *de Lara*, to Mrs. Dormer. — At Torquay, John *Campbell*, esq. of Possil, Lanarkshire, and Torosay, Argyleshire, to Helen, eldest dau. of Colin Campbell, esq. of Colgram, Dumbartonshire. — At Brighton, Signor Raffaele *Ciacci*, to Jemima-Mary-Bacon, dau. of the late Rev. E. Frank, of Campsall, in Yorkshire, and Earham, Norfolk. — At Shepperton, John Walter *Lea*, esq. B.A. of Wadham college, Oxford, to Letitia-Neale, only dau. of the Rev. W. Russell, Rector of Shepperton. — At Aspell, Suff. the Rev. Edw. M.D. *Pyne*, B.A. to Sophia, third dau. of the late Rev. Dr. Chevallier.

16. At Egham, Surrey, Charles Frederick *Hore*, of Lincoln's inn fields, and Dulwich, second son of James Hore, esq. to Flora-Nightingall, fourth surviving dau. of the late Capt. Clavell, R.N. — At St. Pancras, the Rev. Herbert *Haines*, B.A. Second Master of the College School, Gloucester, to Rosina, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Dugard, esq. of Finchley. — At St. George's Hanover sq. John S. *Henry*, esq. son of Alexander Henry, esq. M.P. for South Lancashire, to Anna-Elizabeth, dau. of Thos. Wood, esq. of Bishopwearmouth. — At St. Martin's-in-the-fields, the Rev. Henry Lacon *Watson*, M.A. Rector of Sharnford, Leic. to Maria, youngest dau. of Sir William Burnett, K.C.B. — At Bolney, the Rev. George *Buckeridge*, Prebendary of Lichfield, and Fellow of Worcester college, Oxford, to Sarah-Jane-Woodward, eldest dau. of the late George Edward Dale, esq. of Liverpool. — At Blisworth, J. M. K. *Elliott*, esq. eldest son of the late Henry Elliott, esq. of Heathcote, to Ellen, eldest dau. of the late B. Roper, esq. of Blisworth. — At Leamington, Thomas Corey *Adams*, esq. of Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire, to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Mr. Warburton, of Oxford. — At Bath, Thomas Charles *Bell*, esq. of Dundalk, Louth, to Marianne, youngest dau. of

Rear-Adm. Davies.—At **Barfield**, Yorkshire, the Rev. Wm. *Kelly*, B.A. Incumbent of Shipley-cum-Heaton, to Sarah-Eleanor, eldest dau. of the late R. Raywood, esq.

17. At **Over-Worton**, S. H. F. *Cox*, esq. of Sandford park, Oxf. to Fanny-Mary, youngest dau. of the Rev. William Wilson, of Over-Worton house; and at the same time, Joseph William, fourth son of the Rev. William Wilson, of Over-Worton house, to Harriet-Ann, eldest dau. of Ambrose Moore, esq.

18. At **Brighton**, the Rev. T. M. *Patey*, son of G. E. Patey, esq. of Canford Magna, Dorset, to Eliza, only dau. of H. Bartlett, esq. of Wimborne Minster.—At **Kensington**, J. C. *Johns*, esq. of Ryder st. St. James's, to Sarah, relict of Lieut.-Gen. Cleiland.—At **Bruff**, Lieut.-Col. *Jones*, C.B. of the 61st Reg. to Elizabeth D. Tuthill, second dau. of the late John Tuthill, esq. of Kilmore house, co. Limerick.

20. At **Rome**, the Marchese *Campana*, Count of the Holy Roman Empire, to Emily, youngest dau. of the late Henry Kowles, esq. of Stratton st.—At **Salcombe Regis**, Edward, second son of John Tyrrell, esq. of Sidcliffe, to Catherine Spalding, youngest dau. of the late W. N. Robertson, esq. of Lyth hall, Yorkshire.—At **Camberwell**, John Sutton *Willford*, esq. formerly of the 80th Rifles, to Elizabeth-Anne, second dau. of the late James West, esq. of Bryanston sq.

21. At **Brixton**, Edw. Wetherell *Rouden*, esq. Fellow of New college, Oxford, to Mary-Anne, eldest dau. of the late John C. Couper, esq.—At **Bishop Wearmouth**, Robert *Scurfield*, esq. to Sarah, eldest dau. of the Rev. F. Hiff, D.D.—At **St. George's**, Hanover sq. Frederick A. *Whimper*, esq. Capt. of the 55th Regt. to Caroline-Anne, fourth dau. of the late Rev. John Fisher, Rector of Wavendon, Bucks.—At **Clifton**, the Rev. E. *Reynolds*, Incumbent of Appledore, eldest son of Edward Reynolds, esq. of Studdon, to Sophia-Grace, only dau. of the late J. Reynolds, esq. of Winsford.

22. At **Stapleton**, Glouc. the Rev. E. Percy *Brett*, M.A. to Sarah, dau. of the late Rev. Edward Hughes, Rector of Hardwick, co. Npm.—At **Lambeth**, J. C. *Nesbit*, esq. F.G.S. M.C.S.L., &c. to Sarah, dau. of Mr. H. Alderton, of Hastings.—At **St. George's**, Hanover sq. John *Campbell*, esq. late Lieut. H. M. 96th Regt. to Fanny-Eugenia, dau. of the late Francis Vandervell, esq. of Croydon.—At **Aylsham**, Norfolk, George Anthony *Partridge*, esq. of Bury St. Edmund's, youngest son of H. S. Partridge, esq. Hockham hall, Norfolk, to Sarah-Anne, only dau. of the late Rev. W. H. Holworthy, Rector of Blickling.

23. At **Bradwell**, Oxf. Charles John *Baker*, esq. of Bloomsbury pl. youngest son of the late Sir Robert Baker, to Marianne-Harling, only dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Cautley, Vicar of St. Clement's, Cambridge, &c.—At **St. George the Martyr**, Queen sq. George Yarde *Sparke*, esq. of Great Ormond st. to Eliza, youngest dau. of the late Capt. Larkins, formerly of South Mims.—At **Haseley**, Warwick. William John *Lucas*, esq. eldest son of William Owen Lucas, esq. to Henrietta, eldest dau. of the late Rev. L. J. Boor, of Bodmin.—At **Gloucester**, Henry, second son of Thos. Ridgway *Brisdon*, esq. of Bridge house, Bolton-le-Moors, to Mary-Susan, third dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. W. P. Cunningham, 24th Madras N. Inf.—At **Barking**, Essex, Richard-Henry, eldest son of Archer *Nyland*, esq. of Camberwell, to Ellen, eldest surviving dau. of the late Rev. Joseph Fayrer, Vicar of St. Teath, Cornwall, and sister of the late Rev. Robert Fayrer, Incumbent of Emmanuel, Camberwell.

25. At **Ilington**, Arthur Alexander *Corsellis*, esq. of Wandsworth, only son of the

late Lieut.-Col. Corsellis, R.I.C.S. to Eliza-

26. At **St. George's**, Bloomsbury, Charles Cotton *Ferard*, esq. of Ascot place, Berks, to Emily-Jane, eldest dau. of the Rev. Thomas Dale, M.A. Canon of St. Paul's.—At **Highgate**, the Rev. Edw. Spencer *Palpe*, H. M. S. Britannia, to Mary-Margaret, youngest dau. of the late D. Mackinlay, esq. of Buenos Ayres.

27. At **Llanfrynach**, Brecknockshire, Digby *Gerahly*, esq. late of Her Majesty's 15th Regt. and son of the late James Gerahly, esq. barrister-at-law, of Dublin, to Augusta-Louisa, only child of the late W. A. Loader, esq. 12th Madras N. Inf.—At **Liverpool**, the Rev. G. E. Raymond, B.A. eldest son of the Rev. Oliver Raymond, L.L.B. Rector of Middleton, Essex, to Ellen-Jane, youngest dau. of the late William Foster, esq. of Liverpool.—At **St. George's** Hanover sq. Capt. the Hon. T. Vesey, Dawson, M.P. Coldstream Guards, to Augusta-Frederica Anne, second dau. of the Right Hon. J. W. Fitz-Patrick, M.P.—At **St. Marylebone**, Henry Baker, esq. Surgeon of H. M. ship Britannia, son of Dr. Baker, of Maldon bath, Essex, to Fanny, eldest dau. of the late Christopher A. Lloyd Alderson, esq. of Ashford lodge, Hants.—At **Donaghadey**, William Ogilby, of Lisleen, esq. to Adelaide-Charlotte, dau. of the Hon. and Rev. Charles Douglas, of Earl's Gift.—At **Christ Church**, St. Pancras, Arthur Mostyn Owen, esq. second son of the late W. M. Owen, esq. to Julia, third dau. of the late W. Herring, esq. of Hethersett hall, Norfolk.—At **Witherley**, Leic. Samuel John Goodwin *Mallaby*, esq. of Grendon, War. to Maria-Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the Rev. R. H. Millington, M.A. of Witherley house, and incumbent of Warton, Warwickshire.—At **Walton-on-the-Hill**, near Liverpool, Spencer-Naylor, third son of G. F. *Dickson*, esq. of Hanover ter. Regent's park, to Eliza-Martina, second dau. of Fred. Boardman, esq.

31. At **St. Martin's-in-the-Fields**, Alex. Robert Gray *Stephen*, esq. son of the late A. Stephen, M.D. Portobello, to Sarah-Jane, only dau. of John Hennen, M.D. Upper Southwick st.

Feb. 1. At **St. George's**, Hanover-sq. Francis Orme, esq. of Fitzroy sq. to Emily, youngest dau. of Thos. Metcalfe, esq. of Hertford st. Mayfair.

4. At **St. Mary's**, Bryanston-sq. John Fuller *Maitland*, esq. to Mary-Anne, dau. of the late George Noble, esq. and niece of the late John Noble, esq. of Gloucester-pl.—At **St. George's**, Bloomsbury, Edwin *Worsley*, esq. Lieut. Madras Army, youngest son of the late C. C. S. Worsley, esq. and nephew of the late Gen. Sir H. Worsley, G.C.B. to Isabella-Sophia, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Dehany Hall, esq. of Jamaica.—At **Bathwick**, George-Alfred, eldest son of the Rev. Alfred and the Lady Emily *Lawrence*, to Mary-Anne-Georgiana, dau. of the late Patrick Kirwan, esq. of Cregg, Galway.—At **Earl's Colne**, Essex, Alexander *Gilechrist*, esq. barrister-at-law, to Anne, only surviving child of the late John Parker Burrows, esq.—At **Dudley**, the Rev. Francis Sands *Bradshar*, M.A. Rector of Newmarket, Suffolk, to Emily-Jane, third dau. of the Rev. Dr. Browne, Vicar of Dudley.—At **Thurleston**, Leicestershire, George Granville *Randolph*, Comm. R.N. to Eleanor-Harriet, eldest dau. of the Rev. Joseph Arkwright, of Mark hall, Essex.

5. At **Cheltenham**, George-Henry-Green, eldest son of the Rev. G. W. *Bridges*, to Catherine-Mary, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Pycroft, esq. of Bath.—At **Tewkesbury**, the Rev. Charles Allen, Incumbent of Bushley, Worc. to Lydia-Frances, youngest dau. of Joseph Longmore, esq. of the Mythe house,

Glouc.—At St. Michael's, Chester sq. William *Stobart*, esq. to Sophia, youngest dau. of Col. W. Wyld, of the Royal Art.—At Ealing, the Rev. Henry *Ashington*, Rector of Kirkby and Asgarby, Linc. to Frances-Denton, eldest dau. of Major Osborn, E. I. Co. service.—At Preston, Lanc. the Rev. John *Wilson*, M.A. Curate of Docking, Norfolk, son of Mrs. Wilson, of Northborough, to Maria-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Rev. John Owen Parr, M.A. Vicar of Preston.

6. At Carmel, Frederick-Cartwright, eldest son of G. Fred. *Dickson*, esq. of Hanover ter. Regent's park, to Louisa, youngest dau. of Gny Rigge, esq. of Wood Broughton, Lanc.—At Bartley Westphall, Hants, the Rev. Julius *Shadwell*, Incumbent of Heywood, Lanc. son of the late Vice-Chancellor, to Louisa-Amelia, youngest dau. of the Rev. Dr. Keate, Canon of Windsor.—At St. Marybone, the Rev. Philip Bennett *Power*, M.A. Incumbent of Woburn Chapel, and Curate of St. Pancras, to Emma, third dau. of Joseph Anderson, esq. of the Holme, Regent's park.—At Worcester, the Rev. G. W. *Spooner*, A.B. Curate of All Souls' Langham place, to Frances-Agnes, dau. of the late Mr. T. C. Franklin, of Cheltenham.—At Norton Fitzwarren, Farnham Maxwell *Lyte*, esq. third son of the late Rev. H. F. Lyte, Incumbent of Lower Brixham, to Eleanor-Julia, youngest dau. of C. H. Bolton, esq. of Kingsteigton.—At Somerleyton, Robert Ashby *Reece*, esq. of Fern Hill, Melton, to Maria, dau. of the Rev. Edw. M. Love, Rector of Somerleyton and Blundstone.

8. At Panfield, Essex, Benjamin *Page*, tenth son of Samuel Page, esq. of Dalwich, to Sophia-Ann, younger dau. of the Rev. R. L. Page, Rector of Panfield.—At Ipswich, John Dickinson *Trigge*, esq. to Jane, eldest dau. of the Rev. George Smalley, formerly Vicar of Debenham, Suffolk, and Minister of St. John's Chapel, Gravesend.—At Upper Chelsea, Kedgwin Hoskins *Gough*, esq. of Hereford, to Lalia-Sarah-Heath, youngest dau. of the late William John Kaye, esq. one of H. M. Foreign Service Messengers.—At St. Pancras, Alfred *Eyre*, esq. of Blackheath, to Emily-Catherine, only dau. of the Rev. J. A. Wood, M.A.

10. At St. George's, Hanover sq. Edward Tyrwhitt, esq. son of the late Sir T. Tyrwhitt Jones, Bart. to Mary-Jane, dau. of Richard Ford, esq.

11. At Plymouth, the Rev. Henry Hearle *Cole*, to Sarah-Jane, second dau. of the late Henry Gandy, esq. of Portland sq. Plymouth.—At Ashburton, Rev. John Turner *Fisher*, Incumbent of Hensford, Cornwall, eldest son of J. G. Fisher, esq. of Great Yarmouth, to Sarah-Mary, only child of the late Robert Abraham, jun. esq. of Ashburton.—At Islington, Fred. *Thompson*, esq. of Desborough and Gresham st. City, to Sarah, widow of Thomas Warren, esq. of Albany house, Barnsbury park, Islington.—At St. George's, Hanover sq. William *David*, esq. of Hyde park gate south, to Isabella-Susanah, only dau. of the late J. Ridley, esq. of Ayton, Yorksh. and niece of Anthony Ridley, esq. of Queen sq. London.—At Cawood, the Rev. J. *Charters*, Curate of Wistow, near Selby, to Mary-Anne, only dau. of the late Jasper Smith, esq. of Goolle Bank.—At Ash, Salop, William Robison *Lawford*, esq. of Oerley hall, Oswestry, to Louisa-Cordelia, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Martin Benson, of Heath, Beds.—At Ludlow, William *Urick*, esq. solicitor, Ludlow, to Anne, only dau. of the late Theophilus Salway, esq. R.N. of Ashley Moor, Herefordshire.—At Bridgwater, Lieut. Col. J. *Fitz-Geral*, Madras Army, to Anne-Evered, dau. of Jo in Evered Poole, esq. Bridgwater.—At Brassels, John *Hall*, esq. son of Major Thomas Hall, late of the Bengal Army, to Sarah-Laura,

fifth dau. of the late R. T. Goodwin, esq. Bombay Civil service.

12. Rev. Hammer *Morgan*, Rector of Llangarean, Heref. to Mary, eldest dau. of the Rev. Wm. Rayer, Rector of Tidcombe Portion, Tiverton.—At Ugborough, William *Widdicombe*, esq. of the 7th Bombay N. I. to Anne, second dau.; also, at the same time, Kenneth Leith *Sunderland*, esq. R.N. to Georgiana, youngest dau. of John Line Templer, esq. of Torrhill, Devon.—At St. Peter's, Pimlico, Major the Mon. James *Colburne*, eldest son of Lieut.-Gen. Lord Seaton, to the Hon. Charlotte De Burgh, youngest dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Lord Downes.—At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Frederick Augustus Percy *Wood*, eldest son of the late Capt. Frederick Wood, of the Royal Navy, to Catherine-Jane, youngest dau. of the late Capt. John Elgee, of the 67th Foot.—At Gwinear, George Trevelyan *John*, esq. 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, eldest son of the late George Dennis John, esq. of Penzance, to Sarah-Ann, fourth dau. of Joseph Vivian, esq. of Roseworthy.—At Kensington, Henry J. *Woodward*, esq. late Capt. 1st Bombay Fusiliers, to Catherine-Droz, dau. of the late Capt. Lamb, of the Bengal Army.—At Laicham, Middlesex, Charles Albert *Govett*, esq. son of the Rev. Robert Govett, Vicar of Staines, to Fanny-Sophia, eldest surviving dau. of William Barras, esq. formerly of 9th Lancers.—At Cheltenham, the Rev. C. C. *Domville*, to Augusta-Pratt, relict of Major Erskine, and dau. of the late Sir Wm. Oldnall Russell, Chief Justice of Bengal.—At Brussels, Charles *Terry*, esq. of Clifton, to Jane, second dau. of John Hunter, esq. of Bruges.

13. At St. Ewe, Cornwall, the Rev. J. Townshend *Boscawen*, Rector of Lamorran, Cornwall, to Mary, second dau. of J. Hearle Tremayne, esq. of Heligan.—At Christ Church, Marybone, the Rev. John *Sheel*, B.D., Rector of Caldaiff, Donegal, to Elizabeth, fourth dau. of the late Sir Lachlan Maclean, esq. of Sudbury, Suffolk.—At St. Nicholas, William Gillon, esq. of Woodnesborough, Kent, to Sarah, eldest dau. of John Gillow, esq. of St. Nicholas, Thanet.—At Middleton Scriven, Salop, the Rev. F. S. *Bolton*, B.D. Perp. Curate of Salt, to Mary-Ann, eldest dau. of the Rev. T. Rowley, D.D.

14. At Falmouth, Stanley Finnan *Slater*, esq. of H.M. 82d Regt. to Harriette-Maria, second dau. of the late A. R. L. Passingham, esq. R.N.

15. At Brighton, the Rev. Septimus Russell *Davies*, M.A. to Ann-Eliza, only dau. of Robert Brutton, esq. of Bethnal green.

18. At Exeter, William H. *Barry*, esq. of Sydenham, Kent, to Caroline-Pitman, dau. of Thomas May, esq.—At Kenton Church, George Wm. *Lillies*, M.D. of Chudleigh, to Charlotte-Welch, youngest dau. of Wm. Collyns, esq. of Kenton.—At Croxhall, Derby, the Rev. Arthur Henry *Anson*, Rector of Potter Hanworth, Linc. son of the Dean of Chester, to Augusta-Theresa, eldest dau. of the Right Hon. Henry Tufnell, M.P.—At Cheltenham, Charles H. *Peirse*, esq. late of 16th Regt. to Eliza-Frances, eldest dau. of the late Col. Crowder, K.H. formerly of 7th Fusiliers.—At Dublin, Sir John Joscelyn *Coghill*, Bart. to Catherine-Frances, second dau. of the Hon. John Plunket.—At St. Pancras, Thomas *Eykyn*, esq. of Bayswater, to Jane, second dau. of Richard Gilbert, esq. of Euston sq.—At Brighton, the Rev. Wm. Montgomery *Beresford*, son of the late Henry Barré Beresford, esq. of Learmount, Londonderry, to Rosa-Ellen, dau. of John Turner, esq.—At Hippolyts, Herts, J. Stewart *Graeves*, esq. 68th Light Inf. to Emma-Spencer, dau. of John Curling, esq. of Olley Holes and Gosmore.

20. At Powick, Worc. the Rev. Henry

Wray, M.A., P.C. of St. Andrew's, Manchester (youngest son of the Rev. Canon Wray), to Madeline, eldest dau. of the late Rev. W. Vawdrey, of Harthill.—At Trinity Church, Marylebone, Robert, eldest son of L. H. Bamford *Heaketh*, esq. of Gwrych castle, Denbighshire, to Ellen, second dau. of the late John Jones Bateman, esq. of Portland pl. and Pentre Mawr, Denb.—At Newport, Isle of Wight, William, fifth son of the late John Rogers, esq. banker, to Jane-Hyde, dau. of the Rev. Thos. Philips, Vicar of Toller-Fratrum, and grand-dau. of the late Adm. Hicks, R.N.—At Dover, Col. *Tylden*, R. Eng. to Mary, widow of the late Capt. J. H. Baldwin, eldest dau. of the late Rev. G. D. Goodyar, Rector of Otterden, Kent.—At Bray, Berks, Adolphus de *Ferrieres*, only son of the Baron Du Bois de *Ferrieres*, of Hardwick hill, near Chepstow, to Annie, youngest dau. of W. Sheepshanks, esq. of Leeds.—At Ardington, Berks, the Rev. Fred. E. *Lott*, Rector of Leafeld, Oxfordshire, to Elizabeth, third dau. of the Rev. Dr. Barnes, Canon of Christ Church.—At Sculcoates, Yorksh. the Rev. C. W. *Simons*, P.C. of Cradley, Worc. to Charlotte, third dau. of the late John Harrison, esq. merchant, of Hull.

22. At the British Embassy, Bruxelles, Adm. the Hon. Sir Fleetwood *Pellcw*, to Madlle. Cecile Drummond de Melfort, dau. of the late Comte Edward de Melfort.—At St. Mary's, Marylebone, the Duca Filippo *Laute Montafeltro*, to Anna-Maria, dau. of the late Sir J. Murray, Bart. of Blackbarony.

23. At Ferrybridge, the Rev. Joseph *Bradshaw*, son of Robert Bradshaw, esq. of Milecross lodge, co. Down, to Jane-Annabella, second dau. of the Rev. W. Richardson, of Ferry Fryston, Yorkshire.—At Northampton, the Rev. Fred. Waters *Greenstreet*, B.A. of E. I. Co's. service, to Catherine, third dau. of Henry Terry, esq. of Northampton.—At South Cove, Suffolk, C. *Chevallier*, esq. eldest son of the late Rev. C. Chevallier, Rector of Bodingham, Suff. to Jane, eldest dau. of the late Capt. S. F. Harmer, R.N.; and C. J. *Barrow*, esq. only son of the Rev. J. Barrow, to Maria, youngest dau. of the said Capt. Harmer.—At Bath, Joseph *Hewitt*, esq. M.D. of Bath, to Charlotte-Wright, dau. of the late Sam. Waterhouse, esq. of Colchester.—At Dundee, John de Havilland *Utermarch*, esq. H.M. Solicitor-Gen. for Guernsey, to Helen-Douglas, youngest dau. of the late John Guthrie, esq. of Guthrie.

26. At Exmouth, Devon, Charles *Castleman*, esq. of St. Ives-house, Hants, to Louisa-Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late John Hussey, esq. of Lyme, Dorset.—At St. George's Hanover sq. Sir Henry St. John *Mildmay*, Bart. to Helena, second dau. of the Right Hon. Shaw *Lefevre*, Speaker of the House of Commons.—At Derraghly, co. Dublin, Chas. Wm. *Thompson*, esq. A.M. Capt. 58th Regt. eldest son of the late Lieut.-Col. Thompson, 27th Regt. to Emily, dau. of William Caldbeck, esq. of Lisburn.—At Newchurch in Rossendale, Lanc. Henry Goodwin *Perfect*, of Halifax, son of the late John Perfect, esq. of Pontefract, to Anna-Maria, youngest dau. of George Ormerod, esq. of Fernhill.—At St. George's Hanover sq. the Rev. Lawrence *Tuttliff*, Curate of Ryde, to Helen-Carnegey, dau. of the late Capt. Hunter, E. I. Co's. service.

27. At Brighton, W. E. *Flood*, esq. of Brighton, to Emma, relict of George Duke, esq. of Hastings.—At St. Mary's Bryanston sq. Samuel U. *Barrett*, esq. of Connaught sq. to Julia-Amelia, youngest dau. of Alex. Erskine, esq. of Bryanstone sq.—At North Rod, Cheshire, Charles Caulfield *Moore*, esq. of Chudleigh, eldest son of the Rev. William Moore, of Brimsfield, Glouc. to Elizabeth-

Maria, eldest dau. of the late Rev. George Bonner, of Cheltenham.—At Dublin, the Right Hon. the Earl of *Howth*, to Henrietta-Digby, only child of Peter Barfoot, esq. of Midlington house, Hants, and Landenstown, co. Kildare.—At Dowlishwake, Crewe *Alston*, esq. of Odell castle, Beds, to Mary, eldest dau. of the Rev. Hugh Speke, M.A. of Wakehill.—At Littleham, Thomas Maitland *Snow*, esq. banker, eldest son of Thomas Snow, esq. of Franklyn, to Eliza, second dau. of the late J. P. Nathan, esq. of Jamaica.—At Newton Tony, Wilts, Thomas Everett *Fowle*, esq. of Durrington house, Wilts, to Sarah-Ann-Harriet, younger dau. of the Rev. Hugh Price, Rector of Newton Tony.—At Broughton, Staff. the Rev. Archibald *Paris*, M.A. Rector of Hawerby, Linc. to Caroline, second dau. of Sir H. D. Broughton, Bart.—In Tralee, Wm. Hamilton *Rowan*, esq. Sub-Inspector of Constabulary, third son of Sidney Hamilton, esq. co. Down, to Susan-Morony, eldest dau. of George Thomas Hare, esq. late of Ballybrown, co. Limerick.—At Emsworth, Hants, the Rev. George R. *Edwards*, of Brandsby, Yorksh. to Catherine-Lindesay-Wemyss, dau. of the late Gen. Alex. Graham Stirling, of Duchray and Auchyle.—At Cahir house, Wm. *Colahan*, esq. second son of William Colahan, esq. M.D. to Bessy, second dau. of James Dillon, esq.—At St. Martin's Westminster, Berdmore *Compton*, esq. to Agnes-Priscilla, dau. of Lady Emily and Andrew Mortimer Drummond, esq.—At Leamington, Lieut. *Willoughby*, R.N. youngest son of the late Robt. Willoughby, esq. of Kingsbury cliff house, Warw. to Mary-Anne, only dau. of the late Rev. J. J. Lowe, Rector of Fletton.—At Boldon, the Rev. Arthur *Shadwell*, Rector of Langton, Yorksh. son of the late Vice-Chancellor of England, to Charlotte, dau. of the Rev. John Collinson.—At Walcot Church, Bath, the Rev. T. W. *Mason*, M.A. to Ellen, youngest dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Alex. Armstrong.—At Edinburgh, James *Fates*, esq. of Oxford sq. London, to Frances-Elizabeth, second dau. of Richd. Williams, esq.—At St. Margaret's Westminster, James R. *Fyatt*, esq. of Heathfield, Wimbledon, to Emily, dau. of Christopher Hodgson, esq. of Dean's yard.

28. At Borris, co. Carlow, Capt. *Middleton*, R. Art. to Harriet-Margaret, dau. to Lady Harriet and the late Thomas Kavanagh, esq.—At Dublin, Henry *Maddocks*, esq. only son of the late J. Maddocks, esq. to Anna-Frances, third dau. of Arthur O'Brien Bernard, esq. of Carlow, and Mount-Bernard, Isle Man.

March 1. At Mountrath, the Rev. Thos. *Kennedy*, Incumbent of Shanaho, co. Monaghan, to Georgina-Hester, third dau. of James Smith, esq. of Newpark, in the Queen's County.—At St. George's Hanover sq. the Rev. T. W. *Dawson*, of Petersham, Surrey, to Elizabeth, relict of Frederick Danofsky, esq. of Isleworth.—At Tiverton, the Rev. Arthur H. *Hosmer*, of Bishop's Lidiard, only son of Capt. Hosmer, R.N. to Ellen-Georgiana-Elizabeth, dau. of the late Major-Gen. C. S. Fagan, C.B.—At Courtrai, in Belgium, John *Berington* of Moat hall, Shropshire, esq. eldest son of Col. Berington, of Bruges, to Georgina-Deborah, second dau. of the late J. S. Coxon, of Fleck Priory, Killarney, esq.—At Warcham, Samuel Taylor *Gwynn*, esq. of Burnham, Essex, son of the late Samuel Gwynn, esq. solicitor, to Etiza, youngest dau. of the late George Smith, esq. of Wellington, and sister of the Bishop of Victoria.

3. At Cheltenham, Loftus Algernon *Abramham Tottenham*, esq. of Glenade, only son of L. A. Tottenham, esq. and nephew to the Earl of Erne, to Constance-Marian, second dau. of the late Newton Wigney, esq. M.P. for Brighton.

OBITUARY.

THE MARQUESS OF NORTHAMPTON.

Jan. 17. At Castle Ashby, Northamptonshire, aged 61, the Most Hon. Spencer Joshua Alwyne Compton, second Marquess of Northampton, Earl Compton, of Compton, co. Warwick, and Baron Wilmington, of Wilmington, co. Sussex (1812), tenth Earl of Northampton (1618), a Trustee of the British Museum, President of the Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Architectural Society of the Archdeaconry of Northampton, M.A., F.R.S., and F.S.A.

This much respected nobleman was born on the 2d Jan. 1790, the second but only surviving son of Charles the ninth Earl and first Marquess of Northampton, by Mary, only daughter of Joshua Smith, esq. of Erlestoke Park, co. Wilts.

Educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, he there not only acquired and cultivated the taste and information which distinguished him in after life, but formed many of those affectionate ties of friendship which were not only continued but strengthened up to the very period of his death. Dr. Peacock the present excellent Dean of Ely, Professor Sedgwick, the Archbishop of York, Sir John Herschel, and Professor Empson were his contemporaries, associates, and friends; and, though somewhat his juniors, Whewell, Master of Trinity; Airy, Astronomer Royal; Bishop Thirlwall, and Professor Willis all cordially entered into the same friendly association. His Lordship took the degree of M.A. in 1810.

In 1812, on the assassination of Mr. Spencer Perceval, who was member for Northampton, Lord Compton was chosen to succeed him. He was a near relation of the late Prime Minister; and his immediate connexions were all of the highest Tory politics; but he soon was remarked for a determined independence, which, by the party with which he was generally associated, was often censured as impracticable and crotchety. By those who viewed his conduct more truly, a high-minded love of truth, and a determination to perform his duty, were apparent as governing his conduct throughout. He repeatedly expressed his strong preference for a system of direct rather than of indirect taxation, and he even incurred the unpopularity of opposing the repeal of the property-tax in 1816 on this ground. The leader of the Opposition, George Ponsonby, admitted that Lord Compton had done so in a manly and dignified manner, "though at a time when the

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Ministers have nothing to say for themselves." Lord Compton expressed on a subsequent day his surprise at the conduct of Government in repealing the war maltax, after having declared their conviction of the absolute necessity of retaining the property-tax; and he attributed this conduct, which produced in his mind the deepest disappointment, to a false seeking after popularity. Lord Compton associated himself soon after with Wilberforce and the noble and excellent band of men who devoted themselves to the cause of Africa. The same association connected him with Sir James Mackintosh as a criminal law reformer; and by his conduct on the case of Parga, on the Alien Act, and on the constitutional amendments which he proposed in the Seditious Meetings Act in 1819, he manifested how far he had advanced beyond the foreign policy of Lord Castlereagh, or the home policy of Lord Sidmouth. It was on one of these occasions that Lord Castlereagh charged him with "turning his back on himself."

Many circumstances had contributed to the rapid and honourable progress of Lord Compton's convictions, and to the advance which he subsequently made in liberal opinions. He had the happiness of forming an alliance with one of the most amiable and distinguished of women. In 1815 he married Miss Maclean Clephane, daughter and heiress of General Clephane, a lady whose native and original genius had been matured by the most careful cultivation. She was intimately known as a young favourite, and was justly estimated by Walter Scott, who discovered in her mind a genius kindred to his own. Mistress of all refined and elegant accomplishments, a good musician and distinguished artist, her poetical powers constituted her highest intellectual distinction. Though her noble poem of Irene was printed for the sake of her family and friends, it was never given to the world. But minor poems, of great beauty, were allowed to appear after her death in some of the miscellanies of the day. It would, indeed, have been surprising if the house which Lord and Lady Compton formed and adorned at Rome, graced as it was with all the virtue, the genius, and the accomplishments of the husband and wife, did not become a centre of attraction in Italy. It presented that rare combination of the simple domestic virtues of an English fireside, and the enthusiasm for the reign of art, of literature, and of antiquity, which on such a

soil could not but produce both flowers and fruit. It was impossible for Lord and Lady Compton to reside in Italy at that period without feeling the deepest sympathy for some of the unfortunate victims of despotic authority both at Lombardy and Naples. Many of them were noblehearted, though perhaps imprudent and over-eager men; and their fate and sufferings are still a reproach to the sovereigns of the holy alliance, which must exist so long as the names of Santa Rosa, Gonfalonieri, Vicomte d'Arragone, Silvio Pellico, and their associates are remembered. Those acts of cruel severity were nowhere felt more acutely than at the Quattro Fontane and the other houses which Lord and Lady Compton successively occupied in Italy. In the mind of Lady Compton this was felt deeply, for in her all the gentle affections of a woman were combined with the energy, the scorn of wrong, and the hatred of injustice and tyranny which could have warmed the heart and nerved the arm of the most resolute patriot. Nor was this feeling allowed to evaporate in mere sympathy and unavailing regret. Lord Compton, seconded by Mr. Robert Gordon and others of his countrymen, interfered actively and successfully on behalf of some of the innocent and of the suffering.

For many years Italy was the favourite residence of this excellent English family, and for years they might be pointed out to foreigners with pride as the best representatives of the British aristocracy. The greatest of all domestic calamities was impending. In 1830 Lord and Lady Northampton, who had succeeded to the honours of the family in 1828, were residing at Rome. She had just been confined, and, to all appearance, was recovering her strength. Her husband quitted her for a morning's excursion on the Campagna, and on his return he found the source and partner of his happiness, she who for fifteen years had been the pride and ornament of his home, and who was the tender guide of his children, had ceased to live. Lord Northampton removed his family to England at once. Within his noble park at Ashby, in the picturesque domestic church which adjoins the castle, is raised a beautiful monument to the wife he lost; and his whole subsequent life, his devotion to her children, his undeviating regard for the surviving members of her family, his steadfastness in making her friends his friends, and permitting no tie which she had knit to be broken, is a more touching memorial of his love than the chisel of the statuary or the inscription of the poet could have furnished.

But the sorrow of Lord Northampton

was not shown in weak or unmanly regrets. He proved himself worthy of the glorious woman whom he had lost by the zeal and energy with which he applied himself to the duties and functions of his position. He became, in the highest sense of the word, a practical English gentleman. He took his seat in Parliament, without making himself one of the drilled squadron of party men, and he promoted honestly and conscientiously the great cause of constitutional improvement. In 1832 Lord Northampton anticipated the probable inconvenience which might arise from the effect of continuing the old state of the law in respect to vacating seats on acceptance of office, when by the passing of the Reform Act any apprehension of the undue influence of the Crown or of the Government was removed. Lord Grey stated his opinion to be favourable to the proposal (June 1, 1832); and Lord Northampton explained and recommended his plan in an able letter, which he printed, addressed to one of his oldest and most attached friends, Mr. Spring Rice.* The measure was introduced as a separate bill; but, though not opposed on its merits, was not carried into law.

The name of the second Marquess of Northampton, however, will be chiefly remembered for his taste in literature and the fine arts, and his devotion to science. These pursuits not only enriched his library and his mineralogical and geological cabinets, but incited him to the more active employment of furthering the objects of some of our most important scientific institutions. He was one of the earliest occupants of the president's chair at the Geological Society, which had adopted the plan of election for a single year only. He also presided at the sixth meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, holden at Bristol in 1836, and at the eighteenth held at Swansea in 1848.

In 1838, on the retirement of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex from the presidency of the Royal Society, the varied and recognized accomplishments of Lord Northampton pointed him out as the individual most worthy to succeed to our highest scientific honour. Without pretending to possess very deep erudition in matters of science, he possessed very general knowledge, and the most active sympathy both for science and its pro-

* It will be interesting to our readers to know that for a large portion of the present memoir we are indebted to an article in the Times newspaper, which is attributed to the pen of Lord Montagu.—*Ed.*

fessors. His associations with all our most eminent philosophers, his knowledge of their fellow-labourers on the continent, his familiarity with foreign languages, and his cheerful and splendid hospitality, rendered the period of his government greatly beneficial to the Royal Society. His retirement in 1849 was regretted by all, though the admirable selection made of his successor (the Earl of Rosse) has done honour to the scientific world.

Lord Northampton's deep interest in the fine arts, and acquaintance with the galleries of Italy, would have enabled him to confer services on his country in his capacity of one of the trustees of the National Gallery, if the Legislature and our Government had been sufficiently liberal, and, we may add, sufficiently wise, to appreciate the duty and the obligation of seizing all opportunities of increasing our national collection.

Lord Northampton was also an excellent architect and archaeologist. Being himself an admirable draughtsman, having studied with his mind, as well as with his eye, the best examples of past times in England and on the continent, he was well fitted to be a fellow-labourer with Professors Willis, Whewell, and Peacock, whose great taste and knowledge sooner applied would have protected our country from the disgraceful specimens of ignorance which are scattered over the surface of England.

In the Archaeological Association founded in 1844 the Marquess of Northampton took the liveliest interest. At the time of the rupture which carried off its president (Lord Albert Conyngham) and others of its officers, he became its chief patron: he presided at the meeting at Winchester in 1845, and it was there that, at his suggestion, (and in conformity to similar bodies with which he was familiar in Italy,) its designation was altered to "The Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland," in order to leave the divergent party without true grounds for complaining that they encountered any molestation or interference in the path they had taken for themselves. He was present at all the subsequent annual meetings of the Institute; held at York, Norwich, Lincoln, Salisbury, and Oxford, assuming again on the last occasion the post of president; to do which he hastened his return from Egypt. On taking leave of the assemblage in the Senate House, he expressed his anticipations of welcoming them on a future occasion in Northamptonshire, a proposal which was only deferred in prospect of his probable absence from England in the summer of the present year.

Lord Northampton made one communication to the Society of Antiquaries, and which is printed in the xxxviii volume of the *Archæologia*, with two plates: being *Observations upon a Greek Vase discovered in Etruria*, and in his own possession, bearing the name of the fabricator Nicosthenes. Etruscan vases formed a subject to which he had paid much attention. In the same volume also is another plate, representing a terra cotta statue of Eros, in his Lordship's collection.

It is an interesting circumstance, and worthy of note, that the authors of two of the most magnificent literary undertakings of our day, directed some of their earliest efforts to the mansion and family of Castle Ashby. We allude to Mr. Robinson's *Vitruvius Britannicus* and Mr. Drummond's *Histories of the Noble Families of England*. Though each of these works, borne down perhaps by their own grandeur, proceeded but a little way on their destined career, they did not cease without having duly commemorated Castle Ashby and the Comptons. In Mr. Robinson's work (1841) the description and history of the family was supplied by Mr. Baker the historian of Northamptonshire, being an unpublished portion of that author's great work. Mr. Drummond's book (1842), in addition to its series of family portraits, contains an engraving of the monument of the Marchioness of Northampton, sculptured by Pietro Tenerani, of Carrara, in 1836.

Some of Lord Northampton's poems have appeared in various publications, and are specimens of good taste and good feeling. Several of them are published in a very interesting volume called the *Tribute*, to which many of our most distinguished writers, Wordsworth, Rogers, Moore, Scott, Alfred Tennyson, and others, were contributors. This publication, which was edited by Lord Northampton, is deserving of special notice, as significant of his character. The late Rev. E. Smedley, well known as a man of refined taste and of enlarged literary knowledge, became the victim of a most severe and painful disease whilst in the prime of life. He was almost incapacitated from exertion by physical suffering, and yet mental exertion was required for his own support and for that of his family. His correspondence, which is now published, proves that his unquestionable abilities and his bright and genial social powers, which were the least of his endowments, are lost in the higher interest excited by his deep faith, his spirit of true devotion, and his Christian resignation. Mr. Smedley died, and left a family

alenderly provided for, in days when the pension list was seldom honoured by names like his. For the purpose of benefiting the family of a man of genius, and that in a way that was appropriate and respectful, the *Tribute* was edited by Lord Northampton, and it contributed in no inconsiderable degree towards the kind object for which it was undertaken. This is only one example among many of the active beneficence of Lord Northampton. His charity was unostentatious, but it was noble and discriminating; and many a deserving sufferer has reason to be thankful for the sympathy and relief received from Castle Ashby. In Jan. 1840 his Northamptonshire and Warwickshire tenantry united in presenting to him a handsome silver candelabrum, "as a tribute of respect and grateful attachment to a generous landlord."

There have been few persons in our time of more varied accomplishments, of more extended knowledge, or who, by preserving a just balance between his various functions, fulfilled more thoroughly the duties of his station. His calm and unobtrusive manners, and the peculiar simplicity and singleness of his mind, made others almost as unconscious of many of his rare and peculiar excellences as he was himself. By those who were admitted into his closer intimacy, and who had an opportunity of judging how his public as well as his private duties were performed, the magnitude of the loss sustained not only by his family and his circle of friends, but by all who are connected with science, literature, and the fine arts, will be fully appreciated.

Never the possessor of a strong constitution, his Lordship had, for some weeks prior to his decease, been in declining health, but it was only within a few days that any serious apprehension was entertained for him. He was present in his place as Chairman of the Northampton Quarter Sessions only a fortnight before his death, and, though it was known to his brother magistrates that he was in such delicate health as to render it unwise for him to attend the business to its close, his indisposition was mainly attributed to his very natural anxiety for Viscount Alford, then in dying circumstances. Nor, indeed, is it by any means improbable that the death of his noble son-in-law, after a long and trying illness, operated with most injurious, if not fatal, effect upon the highly sensitive mind of the lamented Marquess. At the solicitation of his family he returned from Ashridge without waiting to attend Lord Alford's funeral. Lady Marianne Alford reached her noble father's seat on Monday, Jan. 13,

to experience a fresh shock in the departure of a beloved and most affectionate parent. Who will not sympathise—deeply sympathise—with such affliction? Her Ladyship, with a presage of her father's danger, immediately after her arrival at Castle Ashby, sent for Mr. Boodle, the medical gentleman who accompanied the party to Egypt, and subsequently remained in attendance upon Viscount Alford until his lordship's death. The professional services of Dr. Kerr of Northampton were also put in requisition. All, however, was of no avail. The Marquess continued to grow worse, though his dissolution was not thought to be so near. His valet entered his lordship's room shortly before six o'clock in the morning, and found him apparently sleeping calmly. He returned in about half an hour, when he observed a change of position, and discovered that his lordship had ceased to exist.

The Marquess of Northampton married, on the 24th July, 1815, Margaret, eldest daughter of Major-General Douglas Maclean Clephane, of Torloisk, and had issue four sons and two daughters, all of whom survive him: 1. Charles, now Marquess of Northampton; 2. Marianne-Margaret, Viscountess Alford, married in 1841, and lately left a widow (see the memoir of Lord Alford in our last number); 3. Lord William Compton, Capt. R.N. who married in 1844 Eliza, third daughter of Rear-Adm. the Hon. George Elliot, C.B. and niece to the Earl of Minto, and has issue; 4. Lord Spencer Scott Compton, Capt. 15th Light Dragoons; 5. the Rev. Lord Alwyne Compton, who married in August last Florence-Caroline, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Robert Anderson, of Brighton, and niece to Lord Teignmouth; 6. Lady Margaret-Mary-Frances-Elizabeth, born at Rome in 1830, a few days before her mother's death.

The present Marquess was born in 1816, and is unmarried. In 1831 he assumed, by royal sign manual, the name of Douglas before his own, as heir to his mother of the estate of Kirkness, to which she succeeded on the death of her paternal grandmother, Anna Jane Douglas, of Kirkness, who died in 1827.

The funeral of the late Marquess was very privately conducted at Castle Ashby on the 25th of January. The only mourners invited in addition to his own family were his intimate friends Lord Monteagle and the Rev. C. H. Hartshorne, the Rev. Dr. Langley, Dr. Kerr, and Mr. Boodle, the Rev. Mr. Woolward (tutor to Lady Alford's son,) the domestics, and the tenantry: though some three or four thousand spectators were present,

anxious to see the last of a nobleman who was so much beloved by all classes. The service was performed by the Rev. G. S. Cautley, Rector of Chadston, Private Chaplain to the late Marquess; and on the following Sunday a funeral sermon was preached at Ashby church, by the Rev. Dr. Langley.

An excellent likeness of the Marquess of Northampton was painted for the Royal Society by the late Thomas Phillips, R.A. (and finished by his son H. W. Phillips), and it has been engraved in mezzotinto by Mr. W. Walker. A drawing in the possession of Mr. Weld at the Royal Society's rooms has also been recently engraved in the *Illustrated London News*.

THE DOWAGER COUNTESS OF CHARLEVILLE.

Feb. 24. At her residence in Cavendish-square, aged 90, the Right Hon. Catharine Maria dowager Countess of Charleville.

This lady was one of the most estimable and remarkable women of any age or epoch. Had she been born a Frenchwoman and lived in France, she would have been assigned a place in social history with the *Seignés* and the *du Deffands*; for she possessed in an eminent degree the qualities to which they owe their fame, without a particle of their frivolity or their heartlessness. She was the only daughter of Thomas Townley Dawson, esq., a member of the family which was ennobled in the person of the first Lord Cremorne. She received the principal part of her education at a French convent, and her memory was stored with curious traits of French manners prior to the first revolution. But Dublin, in its most brilliant days, was her favourite theme. She had mixed familiarly with all that was most distinguished for talent, eloquence, wit, or patriotism, during the concluding quarter of the eighteenth century, in the Irish capital. Lord Clare and Grattan, notwithstanding their marked opposition of character and party, were equally her friends. She was with Grattan in his last illness, during the memorable interview with the late Lord Castlereagh, when that noble Lord announced to him that he was to be buried in Westminster Abbey. She was the person to whom Lord Clare communicated the remarkable fact (left unnoticed by Moore), that when Lady Edward Fitzgerald entertained Lord Clare (then Chancellor) to give her an order to see her husband in prison, Lord Clare replied: "I have no power to give you an order, but I can take any one I like with me to visit any prisoner, and my carriage is at the door."

Her first husband was James Tisdale,

esq., a gentleman of family and fortune in the county Louth. He died in 1797, and in the following year she married Charles-William Lord Tullamore, who was in 1800 advanced to the title of Viscount Charleville, and in 1806 to the dignity of Earl. Soon afterwards her firmness and conjugal affection were put to a severe test. During the Irish Rebellion, Lord Tullamore was acting as one of the district generals in King's County, whilst she remained in Dublin. She resolved on joining him, and effected her purpose with no other escort than her maid, but armed with pistols, one of which she had occasion to present at the head of a troublesome innkeeper, who thought proper to usurp the duties of the police.

Her name has been popularly associated with literature in a manner which always gave her unmitigated pain. Early in 1798, and prior to the marriage, the late Earl (a very clever and accomplished man) printed for private circulation a translation of Voltaire's "*Pucelle*." In one of the notes to a satirical poem from the pen of an Irish barrister (now an English privy councillor of no inconsiderable note in politics and literature), it was insinuated that "lawn sleeves and gauze petticoats" had been associated in some manner with his lordship in this work. The "lawn sleeves" were understood to belong to the late Bishop Marlay, and the "petticoats" to indicate that Lady Charleville had lent her aid. The work is now exceedingly scarce, and much prized by book-collectors; and, to enhance its value, it is almost invariably advertized as by Lady Charleville. The fact is, she had nothing whatever to do with it. Her distinct disavowal (for which we can vouch) will fully satisfy all her personal acquaintances on this point; for she was the soul of truth and honour. They also—at least those who lived much with her—must know that nothing could be more alien from her tone of mind, taste, and intellectual tendencies than the translation in question. It is rendered into vernacular English, and abounds in phrases with which no woman in Lady Charleville's rank of life could be familiar. She thoroughly enjoyed wit, but had comparatively small relish for humour, and was instinctively repelled by the smallest approximation to vulgarity. Now, in this translation, the wit of the original is very frequently broadened into humour, and coarsened without warrant from the text. Judging, therefore, solely from internal evidence, we should no more believe that the English version was, wholly or in part, the work of Lady Charleville, than that a woman was the author of "*Tom Jones*."

The part of her life to which Lady Charleville herself recurred with most pleasure, and in which she took most pride, was that which she passed at Charleville Castle, King's County, in the midst of her late husband's tenantry and dependants. She was bred up in Protestant ascendancy principles, and had imbibed strong family prejudices against Roman Catholics. But her mind was far too liberal and too enlightened to miss the true course to be pursued by an Irish proprietor. She established schools open to both creeds alike, and lived on excellent terms with the Roman Catholic clergy in her neighbourhood, who—seeing that proselytizing was the last thing in her thoughts, and that she was simply anxious to elevate the moral as well as to improve the physical condition of the peasantry—cordially co-operated in her views. It was her fixed belief, founded on careful observation and deep reflection, that a State provision for the Roman Catholic clergy of Ireland was indispensable to the lasting tranquillization of the country.

She lost the use of her lower limbs from rheumatism before she passed middle life, and she was entirely dependent on others for locomotion; yet her spirits were excellent, except under the immediate pressure of affliction, to which she was exposed in no ordinary degree from her warm heart and affectionate disposition. It would be impossible to cite a more memorable example in disproof of the common-place doctrine—that the heart and the imagination necessarily grow torpid and inactive in old age. We strongly suspect that, when fancy and sensibility appear to pass away with advancing years, they never in point of fact existed, and that the flush, flutter, and vivacity of youth were mistaken for them. Her chief amusement, almost to her last hour, was painting, and the style of art which she cultivated was the very highest. Her generosity was boundless, and whenever any sacrifice, personal or pecuniary, was demanded of her, her only anxiety was to do what was right. The moment she was satisfied in this respect, the struggle was at an end. Her conversation was eminently entertaining, instructive, and improving. But we have said enough to complete our tribute; and we should hardly have ventured to say so much, had we not felt that, by occasionally removing the veil from private excellence and holding it up as an example, we may materially promote the great cause of virtue, truth, and benevolence throughout the world.—*Morning Chronicle*. H.

The Earl of Charleville died on the 31st Oct. 1835, having had issue an only child, Charles-William the present Earl.

LORD BERNERS.

Feb. 26. At Kirby Cane, Norfolk, aged 88, the Right Hon. and Rev. Henry Wilson, Baron Berners (1455), Rector of Kirby Cane, and of Allexton, co. Lelo.

Lord Berners was born on the 1st Oct. 1762, and was the second son of Henry William Wilson, esq. of Kirby Cane, Didlington, and Ashwell Thorpe, Norfolk, by Mary, daughter of Sir John Miller, Bart. He was a member of Emmanuel college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1785, M.A. 1789. He was presented to the rectory of Allexton in 1814 by his elder brother, and to Kirby Cane in 1820 by the same patron.

He succeeded to the peerage on the 25th March, 1838, on the death of his brother Robert Lord Berners (formerly better known as Colonel Wilson), in whose favour the abeyance of that ancient barony had been terminated in 1832 (see the memoir of that nobleman in our vol. IX. p. 656).

Having spent the prime of life in the discharge of his duties as a country clergyman, he was not by association, nor by mental constitution, fitted for the anxieties and excitement of a political life, and therefore only attended his place in the House of Lords on a few occasions, soon after he succeeded to the title, one of which was to vote for the Reform Bill. But, though absent in person, his proxy was always given to the support of the Whigs, of whom he was, through life, a firm and staunch supporter. In his Lordship poverty has lost a ready, liberal friend, and sorrow a true and generous sympathiser and comforter, one whose ear was ever ready to hear the tale of the distressed, and whose hand with rival alacrity relieved their wants.

The late Lord Berners married, on the 1st May, 1788, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Sumpter, esq. of Histon, co. Cambridge; and by that lady, who died on the 19th Dec. 1845, he had issue two sons and five daughters: 1. the Hon. Charlotte, married in 1809 to Abbot Upcher, esq. of Sheringham hall, Norfolk, who died in 1819; 2. the Hon. Elizabeth, married in 1810 to the Rev. William Chester, cousin to Lord Bagot, who died in 1838; 3. Anne, who died young; 4. the Hon. Mary Wilson; 5. Henry-William now Lord Berners; 6. the Hon. Anne, married to the Rev. John Munnings Johnson, Rector of Scoulton, Norfolk; and 7. the Hon. and Rev. Robert Wilson, who died on the 10th Dec. last, and is noticed in our Feb. number, p. 212.

The present peer was born in 1797, and has recently resided at Keythorpe hall in Leicestershire, of which county he is a

deputy lieutenant. He married, in 1823, his cousin, Mary-Letitia, elder daughter and co-heir of Colonel George Crump, of Allextion hall, co. Leic.; but has no issue. The next heir is his nephew, the only son of the late Hon. and Rev. Robert Wilson.

LORD BEXLEY.

Feb. 8. At Footscray Place, Kent, in his 85th year, the Right Hon. Nicholas Vansittart, Baron Bexley, co. Kent, a Privy Councillor of Great Britain and of Ireland, a Commissioner for Building Churches and of the Metropolitan Roads, High Steward of Harwich, a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn, a Governor of King's College, London, President of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and of the Prayer-Book and Homily Society, D.C.L., F.R.S., and F.S.A.

Lord Bexley was born on the 29th April, 1766. His father, Henry Vansittart, esq. was sometime Governor of Bengal; and was lost in the Aurora frigate, in the Mozambique channel, about Jan. 1771. His mother was Amelia, daughter of Nicholas Morse, esq. Governor of Madras.* His elder brother, Henry Vansittart, esq. who died at Calcutta in 1787, left issue Henry Vansittart, esq. of Kirkleatham, co. York, and Foxley, Berkshire. The Vansittarts of Shottesbrooke are an elder, and those of Bisham Abbey a younger, branch of the same family, which came first to England from Dantzic, in the reign of Charles II.

The future Lord Bexley, being only four years old when he had the misfortune to lose his father, was necessarily confided to the care of guardians. These were Sir Robert Palk, who had married his father's sister, and Colonel Vansittart, of Shottesbrooke. He was sent to the school kept at Cheam, in Surrey, by Mr. Gilpin, whose works on Forest Scenery, &c. are well known. At that establishment (which was at that time, we believe, under the management of Mr. Gilpin's son and successor,) he remained from his 10th till his 18th year; when (in 1784) he was transferred to Christ Church, Oxford, where he was made Student on the presentation of Dean Cyril Jackson, and took the degree of M.A. Jan. 29, 1791. On the 26th May

* Mrs. Vansittart lived to an advanced age. About the time her husband was lost she dreamed that she saw him sitting naked on a rock, and that he told her not to give credit to any rumours relative to his death. So prepossessed was she with this supposed communication, that she would not put on mourning for two years after she first received intimation of her loss.

following he was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, where he became a bencher on the 12th Nov. 1812, and at the time of his death he was the senior bencher of that hon. Society.

Mr. Vansittart first distinguished himself by the production of various political and financial pamphlets, the titles of which were:—

Reflections on the Propriety of an immediate Peace. 1793.

A Reply to the Letter addressed to Mr. Pitt by "Jasper Wilson." 1794.

Letters to Mr. Pitt on the Conduct of the Bank Directors. 1795.

An Inquiry into the State of the Finances of Great Britain, in answer to Mr. Morgan's "Facts respecting the State of the War and the National Debt." 1796.

He was first returned to Parliament at the general election of 1796 as one of the members for Hastings.

In 1801 he was sent to Denmark, in the character of Minister Plenipotentiary, with the view of detaching it from the Northern Alliance; but the Prince Regent, who had governed that country for many years in the name of his father, having declared his determination to remain faithful to his engagements, the negotiation was immediately broken off.

Soon after his return, in April 1801, Mr. Vansittart was appointed Joint Secretary to the Treasury. In 1802 he was returned to Parliament for Old Sarum, on the nomination of the Earl of Clarendon; he sat for that place until 1812, and afterwards, until his elevation to the peerage in 1823, for the Treasury borough of Harwich.

In 1804 he was appointed a Lord of the Treasury in Ireland; and at the beginning of 1805 Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of that country; whereupon he was sworn a member of the Privy Council on the 14th of January. He resigned that Secretaryship in the course of the same year.

In 1806, under Lord Grenville's administration, he was re-appointed Joint Secretary to the Treasury; but retired with that ministry in March, 1807. His financial reputation was confirmed in 1809 by his proposing thirty-eight resolutions, which were carried without alteration or division.

At this period of his life he committed to the press—

Substance of two Speeches on the Report of the Bullion Committee. 1811.

Three Letters on the British and Foreign Bible Society. 1812.

In 1812 Mr. Vansittart became a cabinet minister, succeeding Mr. Perceval as Chancellor of the Exchequer. This im-

portant office he occupied during the greater part of the administration of the Earl of Liverpool, until Jan. 1823. On his retirement he was raised to the peerage, by the title of Lord Bexley; and was also appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, which office, accompanied with a seat in the cabinet, he retained until 1828. He enjoyed a pension of 3,000*l.* charged on the Consolidated Fund, which expires with his death.

Whilst holding office Lord Bexley published—

Outlines of a Plan of Finance. 1813.

Speech in the House of Commons Feb. 20, 1815, on the Committee of Ways and Means.

The Budget for 1815.

These two last pamphlets were published in the Pamphleteer, No. XI. with revision and corrections.

Substance of a Speech delivered March 16, 1818, on proposing a Grant of One Million for providing Additional Places of Worship in England. 8vo.

Notwithstanding Mr. Vansittart possessed no efficiency as a debater, so great was his financial reputation that it is said that Mr. Tierney, the great oracle of the Opposition in political arithmetic, was not fully prepared to grapple with him, whilst he enjoyed the unlimited confidence of the premier, Lord Liverpool. But those who lived to listen to the lucid statements of Sir R. Peel were induced to suspect that Mr. Vansittart must have been too profound for his hearers, or that there must have been some inherent obscurity in his style. It is true that his utterance was indistinct and his voice feeble; yet in those cases where every word reached the ears of a limited auditory, his meaning was often doubtful and his doctrines never popularized—never developed, so as to enlighten the minds of men engaged in the ordinary affairs of life. His opponents charged him with wilful mystification; his friends with being, like Burke, “too deep for his hearers.” But the primitive simplicity of his manner obtained for him many friends. His white hairs and unworldly gentleness acquired the sort of veneration with which men are accustomed to regard a saintly priest; and, above all, his perpetual good nature secured a patient and even half-affectionate attention. Never was there a period more embarrassing to the department over which Mr. Vansittart presided than the latter years of the war and the transition to a state of peace; yet he boasted, upon very fair grounds, of having had the satisfaction to retire leaving a clear surplus revenue of 7,000,000*l.* per annum, and of bequeathing to his suc-

cessors the agreeable task of lessening those burdens which the expenditure of a gigantic and protracted warfare had imposed upon the nation.—(*Times*.)

Lord Bexley was a constant supporter of all the great religious and charitable societies of the metropolis. He had been a subscriber to the Christian Knowledge Society from 1789, and he was President of the British and Foreign Bible Society, at whose anniversary meetings he continued to preside until within the last two years. The Church Missionary Society, the Prayer-Book and Homily Society, and others, received his active support; and he also joined in the foundation of King's College, London.

Lord Bexley married, on the 22nd July, 1806, the Hon. Catherine Isabella Eden, second daughter of William first Lord Auckland; but that lady died without issue, on the 10th August, 1810, and, his Lordship having continued a widower, he has left no heir to his peerage.

Lord Bexley's portrait was painted by Stephanoff, in his robes as Chancellor of the Exchequer, and is engraved in large folio by Scriven; again, three-quarters, sitting, by Owen, engraved in folio by Ward; and a third time by Sir Thomas Lawrence, Pr. R.A. engraved by T. A. Dean in Fisher's National Portrait Gallery, 1831.

LORD DALMENY.

Jan. 23. At Dalmeny Park, aged 41, the Right Hon. Archibald Primrose, Lord Dalmeny, Vice-Lieutenant of the county of Linlithgow.

Lord Dalmeny was the elder of the two sons of Archibald-John fourth and present Earl of Rosebery, K.T. by his first wife Henrietta, daughter of the Hon. Bartholomew Bouverie, and cousin to the Earl of Radnor. He was born on the 2nd Oct. 1809.

In 1835 he was returned to Parliament for the Stirling district of burghs, which he continued to represent until the dissolution in 1847. He was one of the Lords of the Admiralty in the administration of Lord Melbourne, from April, 1835, until August, 1841. In 1844 he was appointed Vice-Lieutenant of the county of Linlithgow.

Lord Dalmeny married, on the 20th Sept. 1813, Lady Catharine Lucy Wilhelmina Stanhope, only daughter of Earl Stanhope; and by that lady, who survives him, he has left issue two sons and two daughters. His elder son, Archibald-Philip, now Lord Dalmeny, was born in 1847.

SIR FRANCIS LAWLEY, BART.

Jan. 30. At Middleton Hall, Warwickshire, the seat of his sister the dowager Lady Middleton, aged 68, Sir Francis Lawley, the 7th Bart. (1641) of Spoonhill, co. Salop, D.C.L.

Sir Francis was the second son of Sir Robert Lawley the fifth Baronet, by Jane, only daughter and child of Beilby Thompson, esq. of Eserick Hall, Yorkshire.

He was educated at Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship at All Souls, and graduated B.C.L. Oct 20, 1808, D.C.L. July 1, 1813. In the year 1820 he was returned to Parliament as one of the members for the county of Warwick, polling 2153 votes, and Richard Spooner, esq. 969. He was rechosen without opposition in 1830 and 1831, and secured the respect of all parties by his sedulous attention to those duties which local circumstances imposed upon him. He was a steady and consistent Whig of the old school, and voted for the Reform Bill. He retired from his post in 1832, and for many years had ceased to take any active part in political contests. In 1833 he succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his elder brother, Sir Richard Lawley, who had been created Lord Wenlock in 1831, but died without issue.

Sir Francis was a great personal friend of the late Sir Robert Peel, and, in consequence of that friendship, was among the chosen few permitted to assist at that illustrious statesman's funeral. His time was principally devoted to agriculture and to the breeding and feeding of cattle, pursuits to which he was very ardently attached. By his death the Birmingham and Midland Counties Cattle Show loses a staunch supporter, he having in December last been elected its president for the ensuing year. Sir Francis Lawley was one of the first gentlemen who were consulted in 1849 as to the desirableness of establishing an exhibition of stock on a large scale for the midland district, the draft of the original prize list being submitted for his approval. He readily promised his cordial co-operation, and declared it to be his opinion, that the show would at once take a high position—an opinion which has been fully borne out by the result. His character was marked by high-minded, unostentatious generosity, while he exhibited on all occasions the courteous frankness of a high-bred and polished English gentleman. Those who were brought into connection with him by business or other engagements could not fail to be struck by his kindness of disposition and his able and practical views upon any question brought under his notice. He was, moreover, a lover and

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liberal patron of the arts, as his munificent gift of casts to the Birmingham School of Design, and the Lawley prizes annually distributed to successful students of that institution, will sufficiently testify. As a landlord he was held in the highest estimation.

Sir Francis Lawley married, May 18, 1815, Mary-Anne, eldest daughter of George Talbot, esq. of Guiting, co. Glouc. but, by that lady, who survives him, he had no issue. The baronetcy devolves on his only surviving brother, Paul-Beilby, who took the surname of Thompson by royal licence in 1820, and in 1839 was created Baron Wenlock, the deceased baronet having declined the honours of the peerage. Lord Wenlock was born in 1784, and is married to a daughter of Richard Lord Braybrooke, by whom he has issue the Hon. Beilby Richard Lawley, born in 1818, and other children. His Lordship is Lord-Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the East Riding of Yorkshire, his principal residence being Eserick Park, in that county.

SIR WILLIAM OWEN BARLOW, BART.

Feb. 25. Aged 76, Sir William Owen Barlow, the eighth Bart. of Laureny, co. Pembroke, a bencher of the Middle Temple.

This gentleman was the heir male of the very ancient family of Owen of Bôdowen in Anglesey and of Orielson, co. Pembroke, on which a Baronetcy was conferred in 1641. Sir Hugh Owen the sixth Baronet, dying unmarried in 1809, bequeathed his large property to John Lord, esq. M.P. for Pembroke, son of Joseph Lord, esq. by Corbetta, daughter of Lieut.-General John Owen, second son of Sir Arthur Owen the third Baronet. Mr. Lord took the name and arms of Owen, only, and was created a Baronet in 1813; he was formerly M.P. for Pembrokeshire, and now represents the Pembroke district of boroughs.

The old baronetcy, however, devolved on his kinsman Sir Arthur Owen, a grandson of the third Baronet. He died unmarried in 1817, when he was succeeded by his nephew the subject of the present notice.

Sir William was the son of Brigadier-General William Owen, who died at Martinique, by Anne, daughter of John Tripp, esq. barrister-at-law, and Deputy Recorder of Taunton.

He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple, Nov. 22, 1799. He practised as a special pleader, and in the common law courts, and went the Oxford circuit. He also received the appointment of Attorney-General for the Carmarthen circuit—that of postman of the Court of E

Lord Brougham offered him an office in his newly constituted Court of Bankruptcy, which he declined.

He succeeded to the dignity of a Baronet in 1817 on the death of his uncle Sir Arthur Owen; and he assumed the additional name of Barlow in 1844, upon succeeding on the death of his aunt, Emma-Anne widow of Hugh Barlow, esq. and under the will of that gentleman, to a life interest in the beautiful and valuable estate of Laureny in Pembrokeshire. Affluence, however, came too late to induce him to alter his habits: for he continued to reside in a small set of chambers on the ground-floor in Fig-tree Court, Temple, which he had inhabited for nearly sixty years, and in which he died. Though suffering much from ill-health for some years past, his death was at last sudden. He had dined the day before it happened at the Reform Club in Pall Mall, where latterly he passed the greater part of his time.

As he was unmarried, the Baronetcy has become extinct; and the estate of Laureny has passed, under the entail, to George Lort-Phillips, esq. of Ashdale, Haverfordwest.

SIR WILLIAM LORAINE, BART.

March 1. At his lodgings in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, aged 70, Sir William Loraine, the ninth Bart. (1664) of Kirk Harle, Northumberland.

Sir William was born Oct. 10, 1780, the second son of Sir William the fourth Baronet, by his first wife Hannah, eldest surviving daughter of Sir Lancelot Algood, of Nunwick, co. Northumberland, Knt. His father was a banker in Newcastle; and the Baronet now deceased was also in his early life employed in the bank; subsequently he became a confidential agent to the late Earl of Durham at Lambton; and lastly in the Heaton Colliery fitting-office at Newcastle, where he was also an acting magistrate.

A remarkable mortality has recently attended this family. It was only on the 29th May, 1849, that Sir William Loraine the sixth Baronet died at Elsinore in Denmark; Sir Charles Vincent Loraine, his next brother and successor, died in London on the 19th August, 1850; and Sir Henry Claude Loraine, the third and last surviving brother, at Ramsey in the Isle of Man on the 10th Jan. 1851 (see p. 213). The dignity then reverted to their uncle, whose death we now record: and it has consequently been held by four different possessors within a period of eight months, and by five within two years.

Sir William was unmarried; and the title has devolved on his only surviving brother, now Sir John Lambton Loraine,

late postmaster of Newcastle. He married Caroline, daughter of the Rev. Frederick Ekins, Rector of Morpeth, and has issue a numerous family.

The funeral of Sir William Loraine took place at Jesmond cemetery near Newcastle, on Friday the 7th of March. The procession was headed by about 100 members of the various masonic lodges in the district; and followed by the carriages of the Mayor of Newcastle, of Dr. Headlam (who married a sister of the deceased), and other gentlemen.

SIR JOHN TOBIN.

Feb. 27. At his residence, Liscard Hall, Cheshire, in his 89th year, Sir John Tobin, Knt.

Sir John Tobin was the son of Patrick Tobin, esq. merchant, of the Isle of Man. At an early age he went to sea, in the merchant service, in which he was distinguished by great energy and enterprise. He was concerned in many engagements on board vessels of marque, and was in the privateer which first commenced the suppression of the slave trade. Later in life he connected himself with steam navigation from Liverpool, and many years ago joined the late Mr. Laird and others in the purchase of the Wallasey estate, upon which he erected his mansion of Liscard Hall.

Sir John's character and standing, as well as the general estimation in which he was held, introduced him into the council of the old corporation of Liverpool; and, in 1819, he had the honour of filling the office of mayor, at which period he received the honour of knighthood, on the accession of King George the Fourth; and he continued until 1836 one of the magistrates of the borough. Sir John was very little of a party man; and when circumstances, some time since, interfered with his commercial pursuits, he decided with a proud feeling to sacrifice his own interest to his sense of honour, and retired on a fortune which might have been more ample had he been less solicitous for others. Sir John married in 1798 the daughter of James Aspinall, esq. merchant, of Liverpool; and by that lady, who survives him, he has left one son, the Rev. John Tobin, M.A. incumbent of Liscard, and three daughters—Mrs. James Cockshott, Mrs. Harold Littledale, and Mrs. Reddie, wife of the governor of the Isle of Man.

CAPT. W. G. MACLEAN, R.N.

Jan. 26. At Upcott House, Tannton, William Gunston Maclean, esq. Capt. R.N. a magistrate for Somerset.

Captain W. Maclean was the ninth son

of Colonel Alexander Maclean, of Ard-gour, by Lady Margaret Hope, daughter of John second Earl of Hopetoun. He entered the navy in 1823 on board the Briton 46, Capt. Sir Murray Maxwell, and sailed for South America. He was afterwards Midshipman in the Prince Regent 120, Thetis 46, Ranger 28, and Southampton 52, until promoted in Feb. 1830 to Lieutenant in the Success 28, employed on the India station. He returned home in the Calcutta 84 in Oct. 1831.

On the 7th Nov. 1833 he was appointed to the Blonde 46, fitting for South America, from whence he returned in 1836, and on the 5th April that year was appointed to the Britannia 120, the flag ship of Sir P. C. Durham at Portsmouth, where he remained three years. On the 27th Aug. 1841 he was appointed to the Howe 120, as flag-Lieutenant to Sir Francis Mason in the Mediterranean. He was promoted to the rank of Commander on the 23rd Nov. following; and on the 28th Sept. 1843 was appointed to the Apollo troop ship, of which he retained the command until Feb. 1850. On the 22nd Dec. in the latter year he was appointed to the Cruiser 16 on the East India station, and on the 9th Nov. 1846 he was promoted to post rank, from which time he has been on half-pay.

Captain Maclean married, Aug. 30, 1838, Elizabeth, only daughter of the late T. M. Charter, esq. of Lynchfield, Somerset, and has left issue. He assumed the name of Gunston before his own in compliance with the will of his wife's maternal grand-uncle, Sir Thomas Gunston, of Upcott House.

GEORGE SPENCE, ESQ. Q.C.

Dec. 12. In Hyde Park Square, aged 63, George Spence, esq. Q.C., a Bencher of the Inner Temple.

Mr. Spence was the eldest son of an eminent dentist in Hanover-square. He was educated at the school of the Rev. Robert Delafosse, at Richmond, in Surrey, and at the university of Glasgow. Having chosen the law as a profession, he was first articled to Mr. Linton, a solicitor; but afterwards, determining to proceed to the bar, became a pupil of Mr. John Bell, the celebrated equity draftsman. Mr. Spence was called to the bar at the Inner Temple, June 28, 1811. By great assiduity he early attained to a considerable practice, and it is said that he had, at one time, the largest business ever known to have been enjoyed at the Chancery bar with a stuff gown.

Having thus risen to independence by his industry and talents, he indulged some aspirations for political distinction. At

the general election of 1826 he contested the borough of Reading; and, after an unusually severe contest of eight days, which is said to have cost him many thousand pounds, he was returned to parliament by the narrow majority of four votes over the former member Mr. Fyshe Palmer. He was, however, unseated on petition. But his wishes did not long remain ungratified; for the late Sir Lancelot Shadwell, who was one of his many friends, introduced him, by the favour of Miss Lawrence of Studley, to the electors of Ripon, who returned him as one of their members in March, 1829, in the place of Sir R. H. Inglis, who then vacated his seat in order to represent the university of Oxford.

Mr. Spence's great object on entering Parliament was to bring forward his views for Chancery Reform, which he did repeatedly, it is feared, to empty benches. The time had not then arrived. But greater changes than these were to be then proposed, to which all minor projects were forced to give way. The Reform bill was introduced, and troubled the conscience of Mr. Spence. He had been returned as a Tory, and sat for a close borough. He became convinced that it was his duty to vote for the bill, and he informed Miss Lawrence of his intention, resolving that if she objected he would resign his seat. She informed him that he might do as he pleased, and he voted throughout for the measure, having been again returned at the election of 1831. He did not, however, attempt to enter the reformed parliament.

On the 27th Dec. 1834 he was nominated a Queen's Counsel, to which distinction his great practice fully entitled him; but, like some others, he lived to find that all successful juniors do not equally please as seniors. As his business fell off, he devoted himself to a great work on the Equitable Principles of the Court of Chancery, which he proposed to make complete, not only as an historical work, but as a manual for the practitioner. Of this work he lived to publish two large volumes, and a third was in progress at the time of his death.

The following are the titles of Mr. Spence's works:

An Essay on the Origin of the English Laws and Institutions, read to the Society of Clifford's Inn, in Hilary term 1812.

An Inquiry into the origin of the Laws and Political Institutions of Modern Europe, particularly those of England. 1826.

The Code Napoleon, or the French Civil Code, literally translated, by a Barrister of the Inner Temple. 1827.

On the Equitable Jurisdiction of the

Court of Chancery ; comprising its Rise, Progress, and Final Establishment ; to which is prefixed, with a view to the elucidation of the main subject, a Concise Account of the leading Doctrines of the Common Law in regard to Civil Rights, with an attempt to trace them to their sources, and in which the various alterations made by the Legislature down to the present day are noticed. 1849. 2 vols. royal 8vo.

Besides several pamphlets and addresses on Chancery Reform.

He was on the council of the Society for promoting the Amendment of the Law, formed in the year 1844, and took a warm interest in its proceedings.

Mr. Spence had been for some time in a desponding state of mind, and laboured under the delusion that he was afflicted with the same disease of which his father died. The jury of the inquest held on his body returned for their verdict, "That the death of the said George Spence was caused by exhaustion, arising from loss of blood from wounds inflicted by himself while in an unsound state of mind."

"Alas!" remarks one of his friends, "who would have thought that that life would have *thus* terminated, and he a man so single-minded and amiable, who knew no ill, and thought no ill?"

Mr. Spence married in 1819 Anne, dau. of Mr. Kelsall, a solicitor at Chester, who is left his widow, with two sons.

(The facts of this memoir have been chiefly derived from the Postscript to the *Law Review* for Feb. 1851.)

JAMES SEDGWICK, Esq.

Jan. 26. In his 76th year, James Sedgwick, esq. barrister-at-law, formerly Chairman of the Board of Stamps.

He was a member of Pembroke college, Oxford ; and was called to the bar of the Middle Temple Jan. 23, 1801. In the same year he edited the sixth edition of Chief Baron Gilbert's "*Law of Evidence*."

He also published, *Remarks on the Commentaries of Sir W. Blackstone*. 1800. 4to. 2d edit. 1804.

He is stated in the *Literary Calendar of Living Authors* to have been the principal conductor of "*The Oxford Review*," a monthly publication, projected by Sir R. Phillips, which lasted from Jan. 1807 to March 1808. Soon after, he wrote "*Hints to the Public and the Legislature on the nature and effects of Evangelical Preaching*." By a Barrister. 4 parts. 8vo. 1808-9. On these compositions the following eulogy was passed by Dr. Parr: "Let me take this opportunity of recommending, as I ought, four pamphlets for which the well-wishers to

genuine Christianity are indebted to Mr. Sedgwick ; his statement of facts, his arguments from reason and Scripture, and his animated description of characters, do honour to the elegance of his taste, the vigour of his understanding, and the soundness of his moral and religious principles. They will preserve, I trust, many well-meaning and attentive readers from the sorceries which might be practised upon their credulity and their piety." (*Character of Fox*, ii. 817.)

Mr. Sedgwick had not been many years at the bar when he was offered by Lord Melville the place of a Commissioner of Excise at Edinburgh ; which he at first declined, from a reluctance to quit his profession, which he was pursuing with every prospect of success. Sir Vicary Gibbs, then Attorney-General, with whom he was on terms of personal friendship, on being informed that he had so done, expressed his regret, stating that the Government was desirous to assimilate the Excise system in Scotland to that in England, and proposing that in a few months he should be raised to the position of Chairman of the Board (an office that had not previously existed), with a salary increased one-third in amount. On this consideration, with the understanding that the appointment would be for life, Mr. Sedgwick was induced to accept it.

He held the office of Chairman of the Excise Board at Edinburgh for about six years, at the end of which he resigned it, on being nominated by the Treasury to a seat at the London Excise Board, occasioned by the retirement of Mr. Watson Taylor. On this occasion he received from the Lords of the Treasury an intimation of their Lordships' sense of the zealous and able manner in which he had sustained the duties of his situation. But on his arrival in London to receive his new appointment, he was informed that his patent had been cancelled, and a fresh one made out in favour of Colonel Doyle ; in consequence of the Prince Regent having promised the Marchioness of Hertford that Colonel Doyle should have the first vacancy, and insisting that his promise should be fulfilled.

To compensate for his disappointment, the Lords of the Treasury appointed him to the examination of the Droits of Admiralty accounts, with the salary (1500*l.*) of the office he had resigned.

After he had held this appointment for two years, the post of Chairman of the Board of Stamps became vacant by the resignation of Mr. Neill, and Mr. Sedgwick was appointed to it by patent, dated Aug. 25, 1817. At the beginning of the following year he was again sent to Scot-

land to make inquiry into the conduct of the Stamp revenue of that county, in which he disclosed great abuses. The solicitor of the Stamp Office (Mr. Bremner) was suspended, and during the next six months the increase under five of the most important heads of duty was nearly one-half. However, at the expiration of that time, the interest of Mr. Bremner's friends prevailed; he was restored to his post, and Mr. Sedgwick returned mortified to London: and at this period it appears that he gave offence to Lord Liverpool and other members of the Government by printing some "Observations" addressed to Lord Granville Somerset.

In 1826, upon the representation of the Fourteenth Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry into the Public Revenue, the Board of Stamps was suddenly dissolved. Its members (among whom was Mr. Hallam, the historian of the Middle Ages,) were pensioned; but the allowance to be made to the chairman was reserved, in consequence of charges then suggested against him. Mr. Sykes, the solicitor to the Board, had been privately informed that the County Fire Office was in the habit of obtaining fraudulent returns of policy duty, to the amount of 2,000*l.* yearly, and that Mr. Sedgwick, as one of the directors of that office, must be cognisant of such fraud. On this charge Mr. J. T. Barber Beaumont, the managing director of the County Fire Office, was tried in the King's Bench in Easter term, 1828; and, though the evidence was not very conclusive, was fined in the sum of 500*l.*

Whatever errors may have taken place (and Mr. Barber Beaumont declared they were on the other side of the account,) Mr. Sedgwick's personal character was not implicated in this matter, and he would probably have been adequately compensated for the loss of office (as he had been on the former occasion) if he had not been so busy with his pen. He had an unfortunate predilection for rushing into print, and he wrote a series of letters in the *Morning Chronicle* addressed to the Right Hon. Thomas Wallace, the Chairman of the Board of Revenue Inquiry, which, without effecting the triumph he anticipated, retarded the compromise which his opponents would otherwise have readily made. Twelve of these Letters were reprinted in a pamphlet, in 1826, 8vo.; to which were added a Thirteenth in the same year, and a Fourteenth in 1827. Two years after his loss of office, a retired allowance of only 400*l.* was assigned to him, although his official salary had been 1500*l.* with a residence estimated at 300*l.*; and though the junior

members of the board had each previously been assigned pensions more proportioned to their previous salaries.

He pursued his efforts for further redress for many years after, and we believe we may almost say to the end of his life: memorialising successive administrations, and sometimes petitioning Parliament. In 1845 he published another series of "Letters addressed to Lord Granville Somerset, the Rt. Hon. Frankland Lewis, the Earl of Ripon, and the Right Hon. H. Goulburn, on the extraordinary proceedings connected with the sudden and hitherto unexplained dissolution of the late Board of Stamps; with an Address to the British Public containing strictures on the conduct of Sir John Easthope as proprietor of the *Morning Chronicle*." 1845, 8vo. (The latter part of this pamphlet was the result of the *Chronicle* having been refused as the vehicle for his further complaints.)

In 1833 Mr. Sedgwick published, "A Letter to the Rate-Payers of Great Britain, on the Repeal of the Poor Laws; with the outline of a plan for the Abolition of the Poor Rates at the end of three years." 1833, 8vo.

On the day of his death he had dined with Chief Baron Pollock at Queen Square House, and was returning towards his own home at Kensington, when he fell in Queen Square, and never spoke again. At the coroner's inquest the Lord Chief Baron, who gave his evidence with considerable emotion, said, he had known the deceased for 41 years. He had dined very moderately, and drank no wine; was very cheerful, and his health appeared unusually good. He called to request the Lord Chief Baron to write a letter to Lord John Russell, which was written, and found upon him. Dr. Robert Richmond gave his opinion that the deceased had died of disease of the heart, and the jury returned a verdict of "Natural death." Mr. Sedgwick has left an only daughter.

REV. H. H. NORRIS, M.A.

Dec. 4. At Hackney, Middlesex, aged 80, the Rev. Henry Handley Norris, Rector of South Hackney, a Prebendary of St. Paul's and of Llandaff.

He was the only son of Henry Handley Norris, esq. of Hackney, (a family resident in that parish for several generations,) by Grace, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Hest, Vicar of Warton, co. Lancaster. He was educated at Newcomb's school at Hackney, and at St. Peter's college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1797, M.A. 1806. He succeeded to the property of his father at Hackney in 1804.

In 1809 Mr. Norris transferred to trustees an annual fee-farm rent of 21*l.* out of the Rectory of West Wycomb, Bucks, for the officiating minister of the chapel of St. John, Hackney. At this time Mr. Norris became the first Perpetual Curate of St. John's chapel in that parish, which subsequently, in 1831, was erected into the district rectory of South Hackney. He was made a Prebendary of Llandaff in 1819, and of St. Paul's in 1825. He was also Chaplain to the Earl of Shaftesbury. He took an active part in the National Society for Education, and in various other religious societies.

Mr. Norris published, amongst other works,

A Practical Exposition of the tendency and proceedings of the British and Foreign Bible Society; begun in a correspondence with J. W. Freshfield, on the expediency of forming an Auxiliary Bible Society at Hackney. 1812. 8vo. Second edit. 1814.

A respectful Letter to the Earl of Liverpool occasioned by the Speech imputed to his Lordship at the Isle of Thanet Bible Society meeting, Oct. 17, 1821.

A vindication of the same Letter. 1823.

The origin, progress, and existing circumstances of the London Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews: an historical inquiry. 1825. 8vo.

A Scriptural Investigation of the Doctrine of Holy Places: a Sermon. 1829. 8vo.

Neutrality in time of Danger to the Church an Abandonment of the Faith: a Sermon. 1835.

The Good Shepherd: a Sermon at the funeral of his brother-in-law, the Ven. John James Watson, Archdeacon of St. Alban's and Rector of Hackney, &c. 1839. 8vo.

Mr. Norris married in 1805 Henrietta Catharine, daughter of David Powell, esq. of Hackney; and has left issue, a son, Henry Norris, esq. who has married Ellen, daughter of the Rev. John Lloyd Crawley, Rector of Heyford, co. Northampton, and grand-daughter of Sir Thomas Crawley-Boevey, Bart.

In 1842 the parishioners of South Hackney presented Mrs. Norris with a portrait of her husband. It was painted by Thomas Phillips, esq. R.A. and has been engraved by S. W. Reynolds.

A Sermon preached at St. John's, South Hackney, on the Sunday after the funeral of Mr. Norris, by Edward Churton, M.A. Archdeacon of Cleveland, has been published under the title of "Christian Sincerity." We understand it is in contemplation to publish a volume of Mr. Norris's Sermons, to which a biographical memoir will probably be prefixed.

REV. ANDREW BRANDRAM, M.A.

Dec. 26. At Brighton, the Rev. Andrew Brandram, M.A. Rector of Beckenham, Kent, and for twenty-seven years one of the Secretaries of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

He was a member of Oriel college, Oxford, where he passed his examination in the first class both of classics and mathematics in Michaelmas term 1812.

"Twenty-seven years ago, on the decease of the Rev. John Owen, the first Clerical Secretary of the Bible Society, Mr. Brandram, after some hesitation, accepted an appointment to the vacant office. Though not distinguished by the same power of eloquence as his highly-gifted predecessor had been, he brought into the service of the Society a mind equally vigorous and well cultivated, an aptitude for business not less remarkable, and an attachment to the principles of the Society quite as sincere; while the high reputation which, as a double first-class man, he had obtained at the university; his manly, straightforward, and uncompromising spirit, blended with genuine and unostentatious piety, soon gained him a standing in public estimation and confidence, which he never lost. It may be truly said of him that he was 'in labours most abundant;' year after year an increase of those labours was rendered necessary by the constantly enlarging operations of the Society. From his first entrance into office, he charged himself with a large part of the extensive correspondence of the Society, both domestic and foreign, and in many other ways watched over its multifarious concerns; besides which he devoted no inconsiderable portion of his time to travelling throughout the kingdom, for the purpose of attending the anniversary meetings of the auxiliaries and associations. These, in connection with his other duties, domestic and pastoral, persevered in from year to year, exacted from him an amount of effort which few could have sustained so long, and under which even his robust and vigorous frame at length gave way. . . . He combined qualities but rarely found in the same individual—strength of body and of mind; talent and learning; solidity of judgment; singleness of purpose; integrity of conduct; together with an independence of spirit always kept under the control of Christian principle. To these endowments were added a tone of feeling at once generous and tender, and a heart under the habitual influence of that charity which is the bond of perfectness."—*Memorial published by the Society.*

In the year 1826 Mr. Brandram was presented, by Lord Bexley, then Chan-

cellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, to the church of St. Mary le Savoy in the city of Westminster. In 1838 he was presented by John Cator, esq. to the rectory of Beckenham.

His only daughter was married on the 11th July, 1849, to the Right Rev. George Smith, D.D., Bishop of Victoria in China.

JOANNA BAILLIE.

Feb. 23. At Hampstead, aged 89, Joanna Baillie.

The deceased lady always lived in retirement, and latterly in strict seclusion, in her retreat at Hampstead. The literary fame which she acquired by her dramatic works, aided in no small degree by the long and loudly-expressed admiration of Walter Scott, never succeeded in drawing her generally into society. She lived the greater portion of her life with a maiden sister, Agnes—also a poetess—to whom she addressed her beautiful "Birthday" poem. Both ladies were the daughters of a Scottish clergyman, their mother being the sister of the celebrated Dr. William Hunter. They were born at Bothwell, near Glasgow, within earshot of the rippling of the broad waters of the Clyde. Joanna's child-life and associations are beautifully mirrored in the poem to which we have alluded. Early in life the sisters removed to London, where their brother, the late Sir Matthew Baillie, was settled as a physician, and there her earliest poetical works appeared anonymously. Joanna's first dramatic efforts were published in 1798, under the title, "A Series of Plays, in which it is attempted to delineate the stronger passions of the mind, each passion being the subject of a tragedy and a comedy." A long preface preceded the work, occupied by a dissertation by the authoress on the acted drama in general, in which, however, she betrayed sufficient technical ignorance of the stage to make it obvious that her plays could never live in representation. A second volume was published in 1802, and a third in 1812. During the interval she gave the world a volume of miscellaneous dramas, including the "Family Legend," a tragedy founded upon a story of one of the Macleans of Appin, and which, principally through Sir Walter's endeavours, was brought out at the Edinburgh Theatre. She visited Scott in Edinburgh in 1808. In the following year, the drama in question was played with great temporary success, Sir Walter Scott's enthusiasm in its favour communicating itself to Edinburgh society in general. The prologue was written by Scott, and the epilogue by Mackenzie. The drama ran fourteen

nights, and was published by the Ballantynes. In 1814 it was played in London.

The only "Play of the Passions" ever represented on a stage was "De Montfort," brought out by John Kemble, and played for eleven nights. In 1821 it was revived for Edmund Kean, but fruitlessly. Miss O'Neil played the heroine. In fact, like all Joanna's dramatic efforts, it was a poem—a poem full of genius and the truest spirit of poetry—but not a play. Scott, however, was strongly taken by it; his lines are well known:—

"Till Avon's swans—while rung the grove
With Montfort's hate, and Basil's love!—
Awakening at the inspiring strain,
Deem'd their own Shakspeare lived again!"

In 1836, the authoress published three more volumes of plays, fully reviewed in our Magazine for July that year. Previous to this, in 1823, a long-promised collection of "Poetic Miscellanies" appeared, containing Scott's dramatic sketch of "Macduff's Cross," with, *inter alia*, some of Mrs. Hemans' poetry and Miss Catherine Fanshaw's *jeux d'esprit*.

It is only a few months since Joanna completed an entire edition of her *Dramatic Works*. In their general character, they are marked by great originality and invention, for the foundations of her dramas are for the most part not historical, nor stories from real life, but combinations wrought out from her own conceptions. Her knowledge of the human heart, of its wide range of good and evil, of its multifarious, changeable, and wayward nature, was great, and her power of portraying character has rarely been exceeded. Her language is simple and forcible, while the illustrations and imagery, often suggested, probably, by the picturesque localities where her youth was passed, are copious and effective. Her female portraits are especially beautiful, and possess an unusual degree of elevation and purity. Though her plots are constructed with neatness, the catastrophe is too apparent from the first—a fatal stage fault, while the dramatic situations are few and ineffective; which was the cause of the limited success of her plays in the theatre.

Joanna Baillie retained her faculties till the last. Gentle and unassuming to all, with an unchangeable simplicity of manner and character, she counted many of the most celebrated for talent and genius among her friends, nor were those who resorted to her modest home confined to the natives of this country, but many from various parts of Europe, and especially from America, sought introductions to one whose fame is commensurate with a knowledge of English literature. By the poor in her neigh-

440 OBITUARY.—*T. Bracken, Esq.—I. W. Lillingston, Esq.* [April,

bourhood she will be long remembered for her benevolence and prompt humanity whenever she was called to evince those qualities.—(*Chiefly from the Morning Chronicle.*)

THOMAS BRACKEN, Esq.

Dec. 16. At Calcutta, aged 59, Thomas Bracken, esq.

Soon after the New Charter of 1813 had removed some of the East India Company's high prerogatives, Mr. Bracken, having completed an Oxford career, went out to Calcutta, and joined the opulent house of Alexander and Co. merchant-bankers of that capital. In 1818, in company with Colonel John Young, he became a leading partner of the firm, in consequence of the retirement of one or two of the members with perhaps the largest fortunes ever amassed in India by men not in the public service. From 1818 to 1832, Mr. Bracken was the foremost man in the house of Alexander and Co. He was in England in 1831, and gave evidence at great length before the committees of Parliament then sitting on the East India Company's Charter. In the following year, the house of Alexander and Co. failed in the sum of three millions sterling—and Mr. Bracken saw himself deprived of the competence for which he had laboured. The catastrophe was felt to be no fault of his; and the best proof of the reality of that sentiment was his subsequent election to the responsible post of secretary of the Bank of Bengal. He retired from the duties of that office in 1847, in consequence of his failing health. He came to England, and found himself little better. His spirit turned again to the country where he had passed the best part of his life,—and he once more sailed for Calcutta. But the new change brought no relief,—and he gradually sank under the weight of his afflictions at the age of fifty-nine.

Mr. Bracken was one of the purest and most spirited of the public writers in India. Hundreds have dwelt with delight on the articles with which, about twenty-five or thirty years ago, he enriched the periodical press of Calcutta. At that time there was nothing in India superior to the productions which emanated from the pens of Thomas Bracken, John Young, and John Palmer; and if ever a collection should be made of the writings of the two former, and of the correspondence of the last, the public will learn that the merchant princes of the old times had higher claims to public estimation than the commercial influence which they wielded.

ISAAC W. LILLINGSTON, Esq.

Dec. 3. At Balmacarra, aged 48, Isaac William Lillingston, esq. of Lochalsh.

Mr. Lillingston was the eldest son of Abraham Spooner, esq. of Elmdon Hall, Warwickshire, who took the name of Lillingston by sign manual, on his marriage with Miss Lillingston, of Ferriby Grange, Yorkshire. In early life he was desirous of becoming a landowner in the Highlands, and to attain this object he, in 1830, visited Harris and Mit. On the occasion of this journey, he was the guest of Sir Hugh Innes, Bart. at Balmacarra, and there became acquainted with Miss Lindsay, niece of Sir Hugh, and heiress of Lochalsh, to whom, in 1832, Mr. Lillingston was united in marriage. Sir Hugh Innes, at his death, left Lochalsh under trust, and the property did not come under Mr. Lillingston's sole management until 1844. One of his first acts, on coming into full possession of Lochalsh, was to relieve the tenantry of all responsibility to the trustees for arrears of rent. Two years after, the failure of the potato crops involved the people labouring upon the Lochalsh estate in deep distress. Mr. Lillingston purchased 2,600*l.* worth of meal, 2,000*l.* of which he gave to the support of his labourers; and, to stimulate his tenants to reproductive labour, he allowed each crofter to expend half his rent in improving his land, admitting the amount expended in reduction of the rent at the ensuing payment. Nor did his benevolence stop here. A number of persons desired to emigrate, and sought the aid of the proprietor of Lochalsh. In reference to this appeal Mr. Lillingston opened his purse wide, and on the occasion of the last emigration from Rochdale, he gave 1,000*l.* to assist the emigrants. His remains were deposited in the churchyard of Lochalsh, on the 12th Dec. in the midst of a large concourse of his sorrowing tenantry.

JOHN JAMES AUDUBON, Esq. F.R.S.

Jan. 27. At New York, aged 76, John James Audubon, Esq. F.R.S. the distinguished naturalist.

Mr. Audubon was born near New Orleans. His parents were French; and his father attained the rank of admiral in the navy of that country, and was a friend of General Washington. After spending his boyhood in Louisiana, young Audubon was taken to France, where he received his education, and attained considerable proficiency as a painter under the mastership of the celebrated David.

On arriving at years of maturity, his father gave him a residence on the banks of the Schuylkill; but although surrounded

with every luxury, the taste which he had acquired for ornithology in Paris inspired him with an ardent desire to become acquainted with the birds of the western and intertropical forests of America. Accordingly, in 1810, he left his home in an open skiff, with his wife and infant son, and floated down the Ohio in search of a locality more romantic, in an ornithological point of view, than that selected by his father. He fixed upon a site in Kentucky, and, having established a new home, pursued with unflagging zeal his favourite studies in every direction—roaming through the forests, sailing on every river, and drawing the hitherto undescribed birds which he shot. The history of his perilous adventures, for a period of twenty years, in which he passed through every degree of habitable latitude, constantly exposed to varied alternations of heat and cold, forms a monument of his zeal and ardent love of nature. As an illustration of his decision of character, which might be read in his prominent chin, aquiline nose, and compressed lips, it is recorded of him that on one occasion, when some great and perilous adventure was proposed to him by a friend, he decided to undertake it. On being asked when he would commence the journey, he replied "To-morrow." When the sun rose, Audubon was on his way. Another illustration, fully as significant, appears in his own writings. He had lost all—nearly one thousand—of his drawings by fire, and had no means of replacing them but by the renewal of the labours which had created them. He has said of that calamity—"The burning heat which rushed through my brain, when I saw my loss, was so great, that I could not sleep for several nights, and my days were oblivion; but I took up my gun, note-book, and pencils, and went forth to the woods again, as gaily as if nothing had happened. I could make better drawings than before. In three years my portfolio was refilled." Then it was that, impatient of the old-fashioned slow processes of simple water-colouring, and the elaborate finish which it involved, he adopted his later method of drawing, which was, to employ crayons on a thin wash of water-colours for the plumage of his specimens, finishing all the finer articulations with a sharply-cut lead pencil. By the use of pencil, too, he defined and completed those massive and rich back-grounds of flowers, branches, &c. which he delighted to introduce into his bird pictures.

In 1824, Mr. Audubon's pursuits took a commercial aspect. Lucien Bonaparte, Prince of Canino, who, among his other scientific pursuits, was much attached to zoology, proposed to purchase his drawings. *GENT. MAG. VOL. XXXV.*

ings. Audubon considered the offer for some time, and finally resolved to publish them himself. For this purpose he visited England, where he landed as a stranger, with his portfolio of magnificent drawings, and without the slightest definite plan for their publication. He was then one of the most remarkable-looking persons and most fascinating companions ever encountered. At that time, besides the eagle look of genius which strikes home to all who have eyes to see, he had the remains of great personal beauty. It was pleasant to watch him as he walked through the streets of Liverpool, with his long black hair curling on his shoulders, and his trowsers of New Harmony cloth, as full as petticoats, to the great edification of passers-by, himself innocently unconscious of any singularity of appearance. There was no resisting his enthusiasm on his own subject, nor the affectionate and self-engrossed earnestness with which he threw himself on the sympathy and good offices of those who welcomed him. He brought his forest ways with him, kept the habits of the birds, went to roost when candles were lighted at Midsummer, and was up before day-dawn, dragging out of their beds the youngsters who might be under the same roof, to share the walk which he always took before sunrise, to watch his friends as soon as they began to stir in their nests. At that time he kept a most copious journal of all his impressions of England, its things, and its men and women (a somewhat bird's-eye view of society, perhaps); and not only did he invite every one who would to copy it, but, in his unsuspiciousness, would read aloud to the parties described his notes of themselves, their doings, and their conventional *un-bird-like* ways. How racy and fresh this journal was, may be inferred from the excellent interludes of wild life and adventures which diversify the scientific letterpress of the four volumes describing the "Birds of America." Nothing in the old world was unnoticed; but nothing was described in common language or measured according to common standards. It would be a pity if a record so sincere and so graphic should not one day see the light.

Audubon had a keen, though imperfectly cultivated, sense of other arts besides his own; was passionately fond of music, so far as he could follow it, and loved to have poetry read to him while he was making his birds upon paper (for drawing his rapid process hardly seemed to be). He had all the grace, too, which the perfect command over every limb, great personal symmetry, and muscular strength, could give.

Even before Audubon came first to

London, the American woodsman had in some degree begun to wane before the gentleman naturalist. The long hair had been cut off—the ample pantaloons taken in—the journal was locked up: and while he was living in Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, he was heard to bewail his degeneracy in getting up for a run to Hampstead “so late as five in the morning.”

When he passed over to the continent, Cuvier, and his old friend Humboldt, with whom he had penetrated the same tropical regions, were delighted to honour him. In “Cosmos,” distinguished mention is made of his talents. The publication of his great work was commenced, and completed at the end of fourteen years. Sir David Brewster, Sir Walter Scott, Lord Jeffrey, and Wilson were warm supporters of this magnificent undertaking, which even exceeded the expectations of the subscribers. These numbered one hundred and seventy-five; eighty of whom were Americans.

One of the peculiarities of this superb work was its enormous double folio size; and, as a natural result of its publication, enriched as it was with the details of his life's experience as a naturalist, the leading scientific societies of Europe honoured the author by enrolling him as a member. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of London in 1830.

A synopsis of his work was published in Edinburgh and in New York. In 1839, Audubon returned to America, and established himself on the banks of the Hudson, in a place of peaceful retirement. There he laboured with Dr. Bachman in preparing *The Quadrapeds of America*, a work published only last year. He was assisted in some of his labours by his two sons. Most of his birds, however, were painted by himself in the forest while their plumage was fresh, and he seems never to have been satisfied with the brilliancy of his colouring, since it did not represent life itself. This desire for perfection was a great element of Audubon's success.—*Literary Gazette, and Athenæum.*

EDWARD JOHN CARLOS, Esq.

Jan. 20. At York Place, Walworth, aged 52, Edward John Carlos, esq.

This gentleman, the only child of William Carlos and Grace daughter of Edward and Ann Smith of the parish of Newington, Surrey,—born 12 Feb. 1798, was the lineal descendant and representative of Colonel Careless, or Carlis, who was the chief instrument in the preservation of the life of Charles II. during his flight after the battle of Worcester, and who, in memory of that important service, had a grant of arms, Or, an oak-tree proper, over all on a fesse gules three crowns of the first (as

engraved in our Magazine for May, 1844); his name being changed by his Majesty's desire from Careless or Carlis to Carlos. The original grant of these arms, with some other relics of the Colonel, were in the possession of an uncle of the deceased.

Mr. Carlos was educated at Mr. Colecraft's school at Newington. He was articled to Mr. Reynell of the Lord Mayor's Court Office, and afterwards admitted to practise as an attorney in the courts of law; but he continued to manage Mr. Reynell's business, with which he was connected for more than thirty-three years.

In a diary which Mr. Carlos kept from an early age, but portions of which were destroyed in the great fire of the Royal Exchange, is this note, in August, 1817. “About this time and the beginning of the year my predilection for pointed architecture and the study of antiquity began.” This diary contains several memoranda relative to his pursuits and favourite studies—ecclesiastical and monumental antiquity having the preference. In these departments he collected an immense store of materials, both in prints and drawings as well as MS. notes, most of which will shortly be submitted to the hammer by Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson. It appears that every respite from his profession was devoted to rambles into the country, the county of Kent especially engaging his attention. He was one of the first to collect rubbings from Brasses—which has since become so prevalent a pursuit. A great admirer and true disciple of John Carter, Mr. Carlos became a worthy successor of that energetic advocate of the ancient architecture of this country, in the pages of the *Gentleman's Magazine*. Wherever, in days of less taste than the present, he traced the footsteps of innovation or inconsistency, he exposed them with a fearless and unsparing hand. In 1832 he was one of the Committee for the restoration of Crosby Hall, and drew up “Historical and Antiquarian Notices of Crosby Hall” for the benefit of the fund. (See *Gent. Mag.* Nov. 1832, p. 457.) He was one of the most active promoters of the public efforts made in defence of the church of St. Mary Overy, Southwark, of which he at one time contemplated an architectural history. He took a lively interest in the fate of old London Bridge, which he was anxious to preserve; and published, in connection with the assistant architect, Mr. W. Knight, an “Account of the Bridge, with observations on its Architecture, during its Demolition.” 8vo. (see our Magazine for March, 1832.) During the years 1824-1833 he wrote a series of descriptions of the New Churches which at that period arose in

and near the metropolis, to accompany engravings which were published in our Magazine. He also largely contributed to the architectural portions of our review of new books, and used annually to criticise the architectural drawings exhibited at the Royal Academy. All our readers who have taken any interest in architecture will readily remember how often they have derived information and instruction from articles bearing the signature of E. I. C. They extended through a period of twenty-six years, from 1822 until Mr. Carlos's loss of health in the summer of 1848.

In 1843 he revised a second edition, with additions and the descriptions new arranged, of "Skelton's Oxonia Restaurata, containing 190 engravings of the colleges, halls, and public buildings in that University." 4to. In this edition the plates illustrative of each college are brought together, and the descriptions form a continuous narrative.

His illness, caused or aggravated by over-study, combined with unremitting attention to the arduous duties of his profession, brought on a paralysis of the brain, which totally incapacitated him from mental or bodily labour, and after two years of suffering terminated in death. He has left four children, two sons and two daughters. The eldest son, Edward Stafford, is nine years of age.

MR. JOHN RITCHIE.

Lately. At Rome, aged 41, Mr. John Ritchie, of Edinburgh, sculptor.

Mr. Ritchie was born at the same spot as Mr. John Burnet, Mill Hill, in Fisher Row, Musselburgh. His father, who was an ingenious and industrious man, named James Ritchie, a brick and tile-maker, used also to employ himself as a plasterer, and in modelling. The last occupation was one rather of amusement, and the necessity of attending to his other occupations prevented him from following it up so as to make himself a proficient in it, although he exhibited more than an ordinary share of skill and inventive genius. Two of his sons, Alexander and the subject of this notice, became thus early initiated into some of the mysteries of the art, and became expert modellers. The elder, after some time, was enabled to go to Rome, and studied under Thorvaldsen; he is now an associate of the Royal Scottish Academy. John in the meanwhile remained at home, labouring under many disadvantages in the pursuit of his profession, yet having opportunities occasionally of distinguishing himself. Perhaps one of his best works of this period is the statue of Sir Walter Scott, at Glasgow, although

it exhibits a strange blunder, in having the right arm covered with plaid, instead of the left, as generally worn.

This sculptor had a peculiar faculty, or propensity it might perhaps be more appropriately called, for dreaming, and he used to relate to his friends some very extraordinary visions. He frequently attempted to embody his nocturnal imaginings in clay; one of these is his fine group from "The Deluge," which was exhibited in 1832 in Edinburgh, and attracted much notice; and when it was afterwards returned to his studio at Musselburgh, the lovers of sculptured art would sometimes make pilgrimages thither to inspect it.

The arrival of his more fortunate brother from Rome tended, however, to throw the genius of John Ritchie into the shade, and he became his assistant, working for him assiduously during a space of nearly twenty years; but a Mr. Davidson, of London, having recently seen the model of "The Deluge," commissioned the sculptor to execute it in marble. This appeared a good opportunity for him to indulge his long-cherished hopes of visiting Rome; so in September last he set out, that he might the better prosecute his work among the glorious yet decaying monuments of sculptured art in the imperial city. He had already begun his task when an excursion to Ostia was planned by some friends. The malaria of that notoriously unhealthy spot had lingered beyond the calculated time; the party neglected the usual precautions, and all caught the fever. Mr. Ritchie died after a few days' illness, and was followed to the grave by most of the British and American artists resident in Rome. The dream of his life was accomplished; but he lived only to see, not to enjoy, its fulfilment.—*Art Journal.*

MISS JANE COOKE.

Feb. 11. At Cheltenham, Miss Jane Cooke, better known as Jenny Cooke.

Her eccentric and penurious life, her long residence in Cheltenham, and perhaps, above all, her reputed wealth, had caused Miss Cooke to be well known, by name at least, to most of the inhabitants. A few years ago she made a donation of a thousand pounds to the Society for the Conversion of the Jews; it is also generally understood that she contributed nearly as large a sum for the completion of St. Peter's Church, in the Tewkesbury-road, and which, but for this timely aid, might have lingered long in an unfinished state. She also presented to the trustees of the Training College the large piece of ground upon which that building has been

since erected, and about eight or ten months since gave an ample plot of land, between Monson Villa and St. Margaret's, for the erection of a Boys' Orphan Asylum, but which her death within the time prescribed by law for giving validity to gifts of the kind, it is feared, may annul, unless confirmed by her heirs-at-law. One of her latest charitable acts was a donation of 250*l.* towards the erection of an organ gallery in the parish church, which was, at the time of her death, under construction beneath the archway of the south porch.

The most extravagant rumours of Miss Cooke's wealth are in circulation; its precise amount is wholly unknown; but it is believed that her income exceeded 30,000*l.* a year, while her personal expenditure did not probably amount to 300*l.* On the death of her sister, who was equally penurious with herself, and who married the late Dr. Tatham, Rector of Lincoln college, Oxford, Miss Cooke is said to have received an addition of some four hundred thousand pounds to the fortune she then possessed. Her property consisted of houses and land, in and around Cheltenham, inherited from her father, and large accumulations in bank and other stocks. She has left the sum of 18,000*l.* to be applied to religious objects as follows:—Operative Jewish Converts' Institution, 1,000*l.*; Episcopal Jews' Chapel Abrahamic Society, 2,000*l.*; Trinitarian Bible Society, 2,000*l.*; Church Missionary Society, 5,000*l.*; British and Foreign Bible Society, 5,000*l.*; Malta Protestant College, 1,000*l.*; Edinburgh Bible Society, 1,000*l.*; Irish Society of London, 1,000*l.* The testatrix directs that the residue of her personal property, not disposed of by herself, be applied to the endowment of district churches or chapels in populous parishes; "and I wish," she says, "a preference given to those parishes, the churches of which are under the patronage of the trustees of my late friend, the Rev. Charles Simeon, and other similar trusts." Miss Cook died intestate as to her real estates, and the heir-at-law is the Rev. Richard Bonner Maurice Bonner, residing near Oswestry. The personal property is sworn under 120,000*l.* A few years ago Miss Cook gave 20,000*l.* for the building and endowment of a church at Jerusalem. The executors to the will are the Rev. John Browne, of Trinity Church, Cheltenham; the Rev. Canon Hall, of Bristol; and Edward Frampton, esq. one of the managers of the County of Gloucester Bank; to each of whom, it is said, a legacy of 300*l.* has been left.

DOST SAKE DEEN MAHOMED.

Feb. 27. At his son's on the Grand Parade, Brighton, aged 92, Dost Sake Deen Mahomed.

This remarkable person, so well known to, and esteemed as well as patronised by, the leading members of the aristocracy of both the past and present generations, was born at Patna, the capital of Bahar in Hindoostan, in the year 1759. From the age of ten he followed the fortunes of an officer in the East India Company's service named Baker, and was present at the storming of Gwalior, the battle of Ramnuggar, and five other engagements in the year 1780. In the year 1784 he came to England, and accompanied Capt. Baker, the brother of his former master, to Cork, where he was placed at school to learn English. In 1794 "The Travels of Deen Mahomet," in a series of letters written to a friend, were printed at Cork in two volumes 12mo. Mirza Abu Taleb Khan, in his Travels, mentions him in 1799 as a "remarkable person" in the family of Captain Baker at Cork. Whilst in the same city he induced a pretty Irish girl of respectable parentage to elope with him, and they ultimately established themselves at Brighton; conducting with great success the vapour baths and shampooing system, in which he instructed his sons, who continue to practise in both London and Brighton. Many are those who have derived benefit from his skilful treatment, and have witnessed the talent and originality of this extraordinary character. He was a kind-hearted man, and ever ready to assist the poor, as well by contributions from his purse as by extending to them gratuitously his medical art and resources. He had enjoyed uninterrupted good health, and retained all his faculties unimpaired almost to the last hour of his life—indeed entirely so until the death of his wife, two months ago, since which he gradually drooped, and died without any apparent physical cause.

CLERGY DECEASED.

Jan. 14. At Soughton House, Flintshire, aged 73, the Rev. *Richard Howard*, D.D. Canon of Bangor (1834) and Vicar of Llanrhaiddr in Kinmerch, Denbighshire (1822).

At Clifton, aged 66, the Rev. Lord *William George Henry Somerset*, Canon of Bristol, Rector of Tormarton, co. Glouc. and of Llangattock, Brecon. He was the seventh son of Henry 5th Duke of Beaufort, by Elizabeth, dau. of Adm. the Hon. Edward Boscawen, and granddaughter of Hugh first Viscount Falmouth. He was of Jesus college, Cam-

bridge, M.A. 1818. He was instituted to the rectory of Llangattock in 1814, and to Tormarton in 1826; both are in the gift of the Duke of Beaufort. He became a prebendary of Bristol in 1822. He married first in 1813 Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas Molyneux, Bart. and was left a widower in 1843; and, secondly, in 1844, Frances-Westby, widow of Cornelius O'Callaghan, esq. of Ballinahinch, co. Clare, and dau. of the late Henry Brady, esq. of Raheens Manor, in that county; which lady survives him. By his former wife he has left issue five sons, and one daughter, the wife of the Rev. C. G. Newcomb, Vicar of Halberton, co. Devon.

Jan. 15. At Great Berkhamsted, Herts, aged 83, the Rev. *John Crofts*, Rector of that parish. He was of Christ church, Oxf. M.A. 1792; and presented to his living in Jan. 1810 by the King.

Jan. 16. At Halford, Warw. aged 41, the Rev. *William Turbitt*, M.A. Curate of that parish. He was of Pembroke college, Oxford.

Jan. 17. Aged 44, the Rev. *John Travers Robinson*, Rector of North Petherton, Som. (1850). He was one of the sons of the late William Robinson, esq. LL.D. and F.S.A. of Tottenham, by Mary, second daughter of William Ridge, esq. of Chichester. He was of Jesus coll. Camb. B.A. 1830, M.A. 1838. He was for some years Curate of St. Andrew's, Holborn, and was presented to that rectory by the Duke of Buccleuch in May 1838, on the resignation of the Rev. Gilbert Beresford. In Feb. 1850 he exchanged with the Rev. J. J. Toogood, the present Rector of St. Andrew's, for the rectory of North Petherton. Mr. Robinson published a volume of seven Sermons in 1833; "A Sermon preached Oct. 4, 1835, in commemoration of the first Translation of the Holy Scriptures into English;" "Faith, the Security of the Church," a Sermon, 1837; "An Exhortation to the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper," and "A Word in Season," preached Feb. 10 and 17, 1839; "A Pastoral Letter to the Parishioners of St. Andrew's, Holborn," 1843; "Murder, the distinctive work of Satan," a Sermon, 1843; "The Evangelical Commission of the Apostles," a Sermon, 1843; "A Sermon for the Fast Day," March 24, 1847; "A Sermon in aid of the Famine Relief Fund for Ireland and Scotland," 1847; "Christian Loyalty," a Sermon, 1848; "The Bible our Greatest Treasure," a Sermon, 1848 (the two last published at Teignmouth). He married a sister of the Rev. Francis Michael MacCarthy, formerly a Curate at St. Andrew's, Holborn, and now Rector of Loders in Dorsetshire;

whose wife also was Mr. Robinson's sister.

At Frampton Cotterell, Glouc. aged 44, the Rev. *Henry Willoughby*, Rector of that parish.

Jan. 18. At Twickenham, in his 63rd year, the Rev. *John Caldwell*, M.A. formerly British Chaplain at Versailles. He was of Trinity college, Dublin.

Jan. 21. At Bawdeswell, Norfolk, aged 70, the Rev. *William Gibbs*, Curate of Thimelthorpe, Norfolk. He was of St. Peter's college, Camb. B.A. 1804.

Jan. 29. At Naples, the Rev. *Charles Henry Monsell*.

Jan. 31. At Lynncroft, Lichfield, aged 60, the Rev. *Henry Gylby Lonsdale*, M.A., Vicar of St. Mary's, Lichfield. He was of Jesus coll. Camb. B.A. 1814, M.A. 1817; and was presented to his living in 1830 by the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield.

Lately. The Rev. *Mountiford Longfield*, Rector of Desart Serges, co. Cork, brother to John Longfield, esq. of Longueville, in that county. He was the second son of the late John Longfield, esq. of Longueville, by Elizabeth Foster, first cousin to Lord Oriel.

Feb. 1. Aged 36, the Rev. *Robert Thorp*, Rector of Burton Overy, Leic. (1836). He was of Emanuel coll. Camb. B.A. 1837, M.A. 1840.

Feb. 2. At Sherborne, Dorsetshire, the Rev. *W. Toogood*; son of the late W. Toogood, esq. sometime Chairman of the Quarter Sessions of that county.

Feb. 4. At Woolavington, Somerset, aged 86, the Rev. *Stephen Long Jacob*, for fifty years Vicar of Woolavington cum Puriton, and for nearly fifty-two Vicar of Waldershare, Kent. He was of Worcester college, Oxford, M.A., 1787; was ordained deacon by the archbishop of Canterbury in 1785, and priest by the bishop of Chester in 1787. He was collated to the livings of Waldershare and Whitfield in 1799, by Archbishop Moore, and presented to Woolavington in 1806 by the Dean and Chapter of Windsor.

Feb. 5. At Melling, Lanc. aged 88, the Rev. *John Tatham*, Vicar of Melling (1794), and Chaplain to the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon.

Feb. 6. At Creech St. Michael, Somerset, aged 57, the Rev. *John Creswell*, Vicar of that place. He was of St. Catharine's hall, Cambr. B.A. 1822, and was instituted to Creech St. Michael on the death of (his father?) the Rev. Henry Creswell, Vicar of the same place, who died on the 2d August, 1849.

At Gronville, Jersey, the Rev. *John Mallett*, Rector of that parish (1808).

Feb. 7. At Hanslope, Bucks, the Rev.

James Mayne, Vicar of Halslope cum Castle Thorpe; formerly of Bethnal Green. He was presented to his living by George Hyde, esq. of Norwich, in 1841.

Feb. 9. At Welshpool, aged 58, the Rev. *John Davies*.

At Cheshunt, in his 63rd year, the Rev. *John Wells*, M.A.

Feb. 10. At Northampton, aged 46, the Rev. *John Williams Maher*, Rector of Brede, Sussex (1841). He was of Queen's coll. Camb. B.A. 1839, M.A. 1843.

Feb. 11. At Warwick, aged 82, the Rev. *John Grove Staunton*, M.A. brother to the late William Staunton, esq. of Longbridge House near that town.

Feb. 14. Aged 89, the Rev. *Peter Harrison*, of Fisherton Anger, Wilts. Perp. Curate of Winterbourn Earl's (1797), and formerly Chaplain of the Salisbury Infirmary and Wilts County Gaol.

At Chew Magna, the Rev. *James Burnett*, formerly for eleven years minister of Colerne, Wilts.

The Rev. *Daniel Hughes*, M.A. Rector of Manafon, co. Montgomery, to which he was collated by the Bishop of St. Asaph in 1837, having been previously Perp. Curate of Llandisilio, co. Denbigh.

Feb. 15. At Wimondham, Leic. aged 33, the Rev. *George Ambrose Dimock*, Master of the endowed school at that place, late Curate of Uppingham, co. Rutland, son of the Rev. J. G. Dimock, Rector of Uppingham. He was of Sidney Sussex College, Camb. M.A. 1843.

At Illogan, Cornwall, aged 72, the Rev. *George Treweek*, Rector of that parish and Vicar of St. Minver; to the latter of which he was presented in 1817 by W. Sandys, esq. and to the former in 1822 by Lady Basset.

Feb. 16. At Great Melton, Norfolk, aged 83, the Rev. *James Willins*, Rector of that parish, and of St. Michael Coslany, Norwich. He was formerly Fellow of Caius college, Cambridge, B.A. 1789, as 4th Junior Optime, M.A. 1792; and was presented to both his livings by that Society in 1804.

At Toxford, aged 42, the Rev. *William Langstaff Weddall*, Vicar of Darham, Suffolk. He was of Catharine hall, Camb. A.B. 1829, as 5th Junior Optime, A.M. 1833. In 1832 he was instituted to the rectory of Chillesford, in Suffolk, which he vacated in 1839. In Oct. 1832 he was instituted to the vicarage of Darham, on the presentation of the Earl of Stradbroke; and in August 1843 he was licensed to the perpetual curacy of Dunwich St. James, on the nomination of Frederick Barne, esq.: these two he held at his death. He married, 27th September, 1836, Louisa-Mary, second dau. of

the late Rev. Christopher Smea, Rector of Chillesford, and of Sudbora with Orford, and by her leaves a son.

Feb. 17. At Aldercar Park, Derbyshire, aged 83, the Rev. *John Smith*, formerly Fellow of Emmanuel college, Cambridge. He graduated B.A. 1789, as 7th Senior Optime, M.A. 1792.

Feb. 18. At Bettws yn Rhos, co. Denbigh, aged 65, the Rev. *Robert Phillips*, Vicar of that parish, to which he was collated by the Bishop of St. Asaph in 1826.

At Skelsfield, Ripon, in his 65th year, the Rev. *William Pines*, M.A. Head Master of Ripon Grammar School and Incumbent of North Stanley (1840). He was of Trinity coll. Camb. B.A. 1809, M.A. 1815. His widow died three days after him, aged 59.

Feb. 19. At Duston, Oxfordshire, aged 80, the Rev. *Joshua Greville*, Vicar of that parish, and Curate of Abington, Northamptonshire. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1794, M.A. 1797, and was presented to Duston in 1811 by Lord Melbourne.

Feb. 20. In his 90th year, the Rev. *William Mack*, Rector of Horham, Suffolk. He was of Corpus Christi college, Camb. B.A. 1783. In 1817 he purchased the advowson of Horham, and was afterwards instituted to it; but in 1829 he resigned it, and presented his son, the Rev. Wm. Bumpstead Mack. Upon his son's death in Nov. 1850 (see p. 211) he was again instituted on his own petition; but survived his son scarcely three months.

Feb. 21. At Rathmines, near Dublin, aged 35, the Rev. *Richard Stack*, Curate of St. Peter's in that city.

At Sleaford, Lincolnshire, aged 76, the Rev. *Richard Yerburgh*, D.D. Vicar of New Sleaford (1809) and Rector of Tothill (1810). He was of Pembroke college, Camb. B.A. 1797, M.A. 1810, D.D. 1815.

Feb. 24. At Romsey, aged 68, the Hon. and Rev. *Gerard Thomas Noel*, Vicar of that parish, and a Canon of Winchester, brother to the Earl of Gainsborough. He was the second son of Sir Gerard Noel, Bart. and Diana Baroness Barham, was of Trin. college, Cambridge, B.A. 1805, M.A. 1808; was appointed a Canon of Winchester in 1834, and presented to the vicarage of Romsey by the Dean and Chapter of Winchester in 1840. He contributed largely from his private fortune to the recent repairs of the abbey church, as well as to the local charities of the town. His body was interred there on the 3d of March. Mr. Noel married first, in 1806, Charlotte-Sophia, daughter of Sir Lucius O'Brien, Bart. who died in 1838, and, secondly, in 1841, Susan, fifth daughter of Sir John Kennaway,

Bart. who survives him. By his first marriage he had issue six daughters, of whom the eldest is the wife of the Rev. Philip Jacob, Canon of Winchester, and Rector of Crawley, Hants; the third was the wife of the Rev. James Drummond Money, Rector of Sternfield, Suffolk, and died in 1848; and the fourth was the first wife of Charles Edward Kennaway, Vicar of Campden, co. Glouc. and died in 1843. The others are unmarried.

Feb. 25. At Grantham, aged 80, the Rev. Thomas Johnston, Rector and patron of Broughton, co. Huntingdon, to which he was instituted in April 1797.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Feb. 2. Aged 20, Wilmer, eldest son of the Rev. J. Thornley, of Stowmarket.

Feb. 6. In Albion-road, aged 55, Henry Hackman, esq. for many years accountant and cashier in the Bills of Entry Office of H. M. Customs.

Feb. 9. Aged 72, William Bryant, esq. of Newmarket, highly respected as a merchant and extensive agriculturist, and Chairman of the Board of Guardians of the Newmarket Union.

Feb. 11. At Kennington, aged 75, Lieut.-Col. William Hanbury Davies. He attained that rank in 1837, having been on half-pay from 1830.

Feb. 12. Thomas Le Mercier, esq. late of Kennington.

Feb. 13. Aged 25, Zilla Rosalia, wife of J. Neville Warren, esq. youngest dau. of G. Houghton, esq. of Kentish-town.

Feb. 14. In Chesham-place, Capt. George William St. John Mildmay, third son of the late Sir Harry Paulet St. John Mildmay, Bart.

In Upper Bedford-place, aged 68, George Henry Vandeput, esq.

At Queenhithe, aged 81, Henry Fellowes, esq.

Feb. 15. In Gutter-lane, aged 56, John Treacy, esq.

In Red Lion-sq. aged 25, William Fearnall Martyr, esq. youngest son of the late C. Martyr, esq. R.N.

In Green-st. Grosvenor-sq. aged 45, James Mowatt, esq. of New York.

Feb. 17. In Upper Berkeley-st. aged 95, Mrs. Lucy Love.

In Ulster-place, Regent's-park, aged 71, James Scovell, esq.

In Grosvenor-sq. aged 51, Francis Edward Knowles, esq. late Commissary-general. He had been compelled to resign his office, after serving in the West Indies for nine years, in consequence of ill-health. He returned to England in October last; and had frequently shewn great depression

of mind, which had been increased by the death of his daughter, three months since, occasioned by her clothes catching fire. He terminated his life by prussic acid. Verdict, "Temporary insanity."

Feb. 18. In Cambridge-terr. aged 74, the widow of George Hammer Leycester, esq. of White Place, Cookham, Berks.

Feb. 20. In Bentinck-st. Lady Parker, wife of Michael Bruce, esq.

Feb. 20. At Chelsea, aged 68, Horatio William Mercer, esq. of Old Trinity House, Water-lane.

At Blackheath, aged 73, Tho. Mears, esq. Aged 61, Stephen England, esq. of West Lambrook, Somerset.

Feb. 21. Aged 53, Lieut. William Edward Wood, of the Derbyshire Militia.

Aged 58, Thomas G. Tisdall, esq. of West Smithfield.

In Wilton-cresc. aged 24, the Hon. Frances Charlotte de Ros, eldest dau. of Lord de Ros.

At Camberwell, aged 80, John Begbie, esq. late of the Hon. E. I. Company's Serv.

Feb. 22. At Brighton, aged 83, James Bacon, esq.

Feb. 23. At Camberwell, John Lee, esq. of the Felling Chemical Works, Gateshead.

In Grosvenor-st. aged 13, Elizabeth-Horatia, dau. of R. B. Palliser, esq.

Feb. 24. Aged 79, Henry Jackson, esq. of Leadenhall-st.

Feb. 25. At Blackheath, Miss Goodwin, niece of the late Rev. J. C. Cooke, Rector of Swilland, Suffolk.

Feb. 26. Aged 59, Joseph de Vitery, esq. of Duncan-terr. Islington, and Great Winchester-st. City.

Feb. 27. At Camberwell, aged 81, Samuel Penford Thomas, esq.

Aged 72, Nathaniel Stallwood, esq. of Calthorpe-st. Mecklenburgh-sq.

Feb. 28. Aged 76, Thomas South, esq. of Leicester-sq.

In his 32nd year, William, son of Mr. William Blanchard, of Millbank-st. Westminster, printer.

March 2. In Devonport-st. Rachel-Louisa, dau. of Sir W. W. Dalling, Bart.

Matthew Richard Chessall, esq. of Upper Baker-st.

At Park-pl. Bethia, third dau. of E. F. Maitland, esq.

At Croom's-hill, Greenwich, aged 68, Lydia, relict of John Metcalfe, esq.

W. H. Turner, esq. of Rutland-gate, Hyde-park, second son of the late John Turner, esq. of Heath-green, Birmingham.

At Halkin-st. West, aged 69, the Hon. Caroline Vansittart, relict of Arthur Vansittart, esq. of Shottesbrook, Berks, and sister to Lord Auckland, Bishop of Sodor and Man. She was the fourth daughter of William first Lord Auckland, by Eleanor,

2d daughter of Sir Gilbert Eliot, Bart. and sister to the first Earl of Minto; was married 1806, and left a widow 1829.

Aged 79, Miss Lavinia Bayley, sister of the late Mr. Wm. Bayley, of the Stock Exchange.

In Stanhope-st. Regent's-park, aged 79, Mary, widow of David Davis, esq. formerly of Jermyn-st.

Aged 34, Sarah-Ann, wife of Martin Sangster, esq. of St. Swithin's-lane and Stockwell, youngest surviving dau. of the late Charles Dimsdale Collambell, esq.

March 3. In Bryanstone-sq. aged 82, Sarah-Willet, relict of the Rev. Charles Hyde Wollaston, M.A., Vicar of East Dereham, Norfolk. She was the daughter of William Otley, esq. of St. Kitt's, and was left a widow in March last year (see our vol. xxxiii. p. 678.)

In Upper Harley-st. aged 17, Arthur, youngest son of late John Travers, esq.

In the Strand, aged 80, Thomas Paine, esq.

March 4. At Down-st. Piccadilly, aged 57, Lieut. Robert Kingston, R.N. He entered the Navy in 1805, was made Lieut. 1811, and altogether served on full pay for thirteen years, during which he saw much active service in the Mediterranean.

March 5. In Gloucester-pl. Portman-sq. aged 70, John Cowper, esq. of Carlton Hall, Cumberland.

In South-st. Grosvenor-sq. aged 81, the Right Hon. Maria Countess Dowager of Athlone. She was the second dau. of Sir John Eden, Bart. of West Auckland, by his second wife, Dorothea, dau. of Peter Johnson, esq. Recorder of York. She became, in 1800, the second wife of Frederick-William 7th Earl of Athlone; who died without issue in 1810. She married secondly, in 1821, the late Vice-Adm. Sir Wm. Hope Johnstone, G.C.B., to whom also she was second wife: he died in 1831.

In Henrietta-st. Cavendish-sq. Miss Blake.

March 6. At the Charter-house, aged 78, Mr. Francis Beville, late of Kingston.

In South-street, Grosvenor-sq. aged 76, Mary-Hannah, widow of John Proctor Anderdon, esq.

In Bryanstone-sq. aged 80, Henry Samuel Eyre, esq.

At Notting-hill, aged 68, Elizabeth, relict of J. P. Carpenter, esq.

In Oxford-st. aged 83, Francis Joseph Humbert, esq.

In Hamilton-pl. New-road, St. Pancras, aged 62, Mrs. Isaac Moore.

March 7. Aged 33, Hugh Woodhouse Acland, esq. only son of the late Hugh Dyke Acland, esq. and grandson of the late Dean of Lichfield.

At Haverstock-hill, aged 69, Mr. Thomas Mudie, of Coventry-st.

March 8. Lucy, wife of Clement Hue, M.D., Bedford-square. She was the eldest daughter of the Rev. Rowland Berkeley, LL.D. and sister to the present William Berkeley, esq. of Cotheridge-court, co. Worc.

In Gloucester-terr. Hyde-park, aged 52, Elizabeth-Anne, wife of H. H. Stansfeld, esq. official assignee.

March 8. At Dr. Arnold's, Welford-pl. aged 62, Harriet-Eliza, eldest dau. of the late John Swinfen, esq. of Swinfen, Staffordshire.

In Great Ormond-st. aged 87, Frances, relict of James Marsh Weldon, esq. of Buckden, near Huntingdon.

March 9. In Arlington-st. aged 81, Maria-Margaretta, Countess dowager of Sefton. She was the second dau. of William 6th Lord Craven, by Lady Elizabeth Berkeley, afterwards Margravine of Anspach. She was married Jan. 1, 1792, to William-Philip, 2d Earl of Sefton, and was left his widow in 1838, having had issue four sons and six daughters.

At Chelsea, aged 66, Benjamin Lyon Coxhead, esq.

In Foley-pl. at an advanced age, Sophia, widow of Edward Gale Boldero, esq. She was the daughter of John Cornwall, esq. of Hendon, and had issue three sons and one daughter.

In Highbury-pl. Islington, aged 64, Matthew Wyton, esq.

March 10. At Lord Henry Cholmondeley's, Upper Belgrave-st. aged 85, Mrs. Caroline C. Townsend.

In Grosvenor-st. aged 80, Miss Hale.

In Upper Baker-st. Kitty-Alderson, wife of Beresford Scott, esq. paymaster R.N., and second dau. of the late Christopher Alderson Alderson, esq.

Aged 82, John Baggett, esq. of Tonbridge-st. Burton-crescent.

Aged 65, Thomas Russell, esq. of Albert-row, Regent's-park, a Church Trustee of St. Pancras, and an active promoter of the St. Pancras Female Charity School, in the hall of which his portrait is placed.

In Belgrave-st. South, aged 75, Mary, relict of Jacob Downing Pickford, M.D., of Weymouth.

March 11. At Paddington, aged 24, Walter Norton, only son of the late Henry Kendall, esq. surgeon, of Newmarket.

In Francis-st. Bedford-sq. aged 90, Edw. Corfield, esq. land-agent and surveyor.

March 12. At Park-st. Grosvenor-sq. aged 3, the Hon. Flora Mathilda Macdonald, second dau. of Lord Macdonald.

BDS.—Feb. 23. Aged 82, Elizabeth,

wife of Thomas Parker, esq. surgeon, Aspley Guise.

BERKS.—*Feb. 9.* At Reading, Capt. Frederick Hyde, fourth son of the late John Hyde, esq. of Hyde-end.

Feb. 12. At Reading, Charlotte-Mary, wife of Lieut. George Dew, R.N.

Feb. 14. At Trunkwell-house, Maria-Anna-Gertrude, eldest daughter of Henry Greenway, esq.

Feb. 17. At Greenham Lodge, Newbury, aged 70, John Dimsdale, esq. of Laindon Hills, Essex.

Feb. 19. At Beenham-house, near Reading, aged 17, James-Wallace, eldest son of Lieut.-Gen. Sleigh.

Feb. 20. At the house of her son-in-law, Richard Sherwin, esq. surgeon, Datchet, aged 92, Mrs. Letitia Cooke.

Feb. 28. At Westbrook, aged 6, Blanche-Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the Hon. Granville and Lady Georgiana Ryder.

BUCKS.—*Feb. 19.*—At Winslow, aged 62, Susannah, wife of J. Bainbridge, esq.

Feb. 21. At Edlesborough, aged 22, William-Bruton, fourth son of Rev. W. B. Wroth, Vicar.

CAMBRIDGE.—*Feb. 14.* At Cottenham, aged 82, Mr. John Langford, upwards of 40 years Dissenting Minister of Wilburton, in the Isle of Ely.

CORNWALL.—*Feb. 6.* At Trevenson-house, in the parish of Illogan, Henry-Arthur, third son of C. A. Reynolds, esq.

Feb. 19. At Truro, Elizabeth, wife of Henry Lambe, esq.

DERBY.—*Feb. 23.* At Buxton, aged 42, William-Joseph, only son of the late Philip Heacock, esq.

Feb. 26. At Barlow, near Chesterfield, aged 62, Mrs. Elizabeth Marsden, mother of Mr. Wilson Marsden, of Derby.

DEVON.—*Feb. 9.* At Torquay, Elizabeth-Anne, wife of Major Robert Pouget, E.I.C.S.

Feb. 14. At Stoke, aged 58, Martha-Catherine, wife of Lieut.-Col. Nooth.

Feb. 16. At Stonehouse, aged 67, Adoniah Schuyler, esq. formerly Comm. of H.M. sloop Sandwich.

Feb. 17. At Holsworthy, at an advanced age, Grace, relict of Sam. Cory, esq.

At Sidmouth, Elizabeth-Eugenia, relict of Henry La Nauze, esq. of Herbert-house, Booters-town, co. Dublin.

Feb. 18. At Budleigh Salterton, aged 13, John, eldest son of T. C. Sneyd Kynnersley, esq. barrister-at-law.

Frances-Georgiana, dau. of W. Richards, esq. St. David's, Exeter.

Feb. 20. At Plymouth, aged 74, Henry Incedon Johns, esq. formerly a banker of Devonport.

Feb. 21. At Dartmouth, aged 89, Mary, relict of John Drew, esq.

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At Stoke, aged 70, Samuel Paramore, esq. clerk for nearly half a century in her Majesty's Dockyard.

Feb. 22. At Stonehouse, Jane, second dau. of the late Edward Archer, esq. of Trelaske, Cornwall, and wife of Capt. W. H. Anderson Morshead, R.N., C.B.

At Torquay, aged 22, Eliza, relict of P. Louget, esq.

Feb. 26. At Bideford, aged 69, James Hammett, esq. late of Bath.

March 2. At Bideford, aged 32, Sarah, wife of James Rooker, esq.

March 8. At Torquay, aged 56, Charles Williams, esq. h.p. 53rd Reg.

March 10. At Langtree, aged 70, Elizabeth, wife of Samuel Bonifant, esq. Alscott.

At Braddon Tor, Torquay, aged 36, the Right Hon. Emily dowager Viscountess Newark. She was the second dau. of Lord Hatherton, and elder sister to the Countess of Cavan. She was married to the late Lord Newark in 1832, and, having had no issue, was left his widow in Aug. last. (A memoir of his Lordship was given in our Magazine for October.)

March 11. At Wonford House, Heavitree, Mary, wife of John Tucker, esq.

DORSET.—*Feb. 3.* In Poole, aged 64, William Henry Steil, esq. Professor and Composer of Music.

Feb. 15. At Sherborne, aged 77, Elizabeth-Anne, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Boys, esq. surgeon, of Cerne Abbas, and sister to the late Rev. Dr. Boys, Rector of Stratton, Glouc.

March 7. At Corfe Lodge, Emily-Charlotte, eldest dau. of J. L. Brett, esq.

DURHAM.—*Feb. 11.* At Durham, aged 50, Eliza-Ann, sister to T. C. Grainiger, esq. M.P. for Durham.

March 2. At Chopwell Lodge, aged 78, George Savage James, esq. for twenty-four years deputy-surveyor of H.M.'s Woods and Forests.

March 9. At Willington House, aged 74, Major-Gen. Robert William Mills. He was appointed Lieut. 86th Foot 1795, Captain 1798; to 36th Foot 1805, and 45th 1809; brevet Major and Capt. 82nd Foot 1810; to 9th Foot 1813; brevet Lieut.-Col. 1819; Colonel 1837; Major-General 18 . . In 1809 he acted as Brigade Major to Major-Gen. Cockburn, on the staff of the Eastern district, and in 1810 to Major-Gen. Williams. He was placed on half-pay of the 9th Foot, 1815.

ESSEX.—*Feb. 14.* At Abbotts Hall, Sturmer, aged 20, George Augustus, eldest son of the Rev. J. B. Robinson, Vicar of Little Waldingfield, Suffolk.

Feb. 17. At Canewdon Vicarage, aged 46, Frances-Nelson, wife of the Rev. George Heath.

Feb. 20. At the Views, Rickling, aged 14 months, William-Cranmer, youngest child of Capt. Henry Byng, R.N. and grandson of Rear-Adm. the Hon. H. D. Byng.

Feb. 25. Aged 85, Miss Charlotte Rayner, of Leyton.

Feb. 28. Aged 58, Jane, wife of the Rev. R. P. Crane, M.A. Vicar of Heybridge and Tolleshunt Major.

March 2. At Dedham, Jane, eldest child and only dau. of the Rev. Osborne Reynolds, Head Master of the Grammar School.

GLoucestersh.—*Jan. 23.* At Westbury-on-Trym, Elizabeth-Ives-Ann, wife of Captain H. Curtis, R.A.

Feb. 5. Aged 53, John Nind, esq. of Dumbleton.

Feb. 6. At Blockley, aged 86, Mrs. Cannon, relict of G. Cannon, esq. formerly of London.

Feb. 12. At Cirencester, aged 61, Edward Makon Rishton, esq.

Feb. 15. At Clifton, Mary, relict of Wm. Bushell, esq. of Penpark, near Bristol.

Feb. 26. At Clifton, aged 83, Mrs. Arnold, formerly resident at Warminster.

Lately. At Arlingham, Eliza, widow of the Rev. John Sayer, Vicar of Arlingham.

At Leckhampton, aged 59, Charles Cripps, esq. third son of the late Joseph Cripps, esq. of Cirencester.

March 2. At Olveston, aged 70, John Player, esq.

March 3. At Charlton King's, aged 62, Louisa Frances, widow of Lieut.-Col. Clement M. Edwards, Assistant Mil. Secretary to the Duke of York.

March 8. At Clifton, aged 77, Edward Harley, esq.

March 10. At Cheltenham, Frederic James Ross, esq. youngest brother of the late Major-Gen. Sir Patrick Ross, G.C.M.G.

HANTS.—*Feb. 15.* Aged 61, Charlotte, widow of Thomas Bailey, esq. of Appleshaw.

Feb. 18. At Southsea, aged 80, Charles Gordon, esq. of Fyvie Castle, Aberdeensh.

Feb. 20. At Fareham, aged 76, Comm. John Gaze, who retired from the appointment of master attendant at Sheerness in July, 1846, and who was a master of 1797. He served in the Nymph, at the capture of the Cleopatre, in 1793; in the Indefatigable, at the destruction of the 80-gun-ship, Droits de l'Homme, 1797; was master of the Arethusa, at the capture of the Spanish frigate Pomona, 1806; and was master of the fleet at the battle of Algiers. Mr. Gaze was in possession of a medal, with four clasps, for his gallant services.

At Southampton, aged 75, Theodosia, third dau. of the late Dr. Frome, Rector of Cricklade and East Woodhay, and of the Close, Salisbury.

At Stebbing, Winchfield, aged 19, Jane

Roberts, youngest dau. of G. Roberts, esq. of Peckham-rye, Surrey.

Feb. 22. At Cold Harbour, near Gosport, aged 61, Jane-Potts, wife of Capt. Richard Fagan, R.N.

Feb. 23. At Southampton, aged 79, Anna Delicia, relict of the Rev. J. A. Towers, Vicar of Wherwell, Hants, and dau. of the late Joshua Iremonger, esq.

Feb. 26. At Hurstbourne Tarrant, aged 69, Hannah, wife of George Wedge, esq.

Feb. 27. At Ibthorpe-house, Hurstbourne Tarrant, Mary, widow of R. C. Mosdell, esq.

March 5. At Bournemouth, aged 81, Alfred Smythe Belli, Ensign of the 29th Bengal N. Inf. He was found in a wood dead, with a gunshot wound through the heart, and his gun lying between his legs.

At Rope-hill, near Lymington, Mary, wife of John Murray Gartshore, esq. of Gartshore, Dumbartonshire, and youngest dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Howard Douglas, Bart. G.C.B.

March 6. At Redbridge, near Southampton, aged 89, Elizabeth, relict of Thomas Sharp, esq. of Romsey, banker.

March 8. At Foley House, Bramshott, aged 44, Anne, wife of Thos. Pell Platt, esq.

HEREFORDSH.—*Feb. 22.* At Poole Cottage, aged 84, James Pendergrass, esq.

Feb. 25. At Bollitree, near Ross, aged 69, William Palmer, esq.

HERTS.—*Feb. 12.* At Welwyn, aged 86, Ann, relict of Mr. John Batten, of Welwyn, and formerly of Clapham Common, bookseller.

Feb. 16. At the residence of her nephew, Edward Beldam, esq. Royston, Ann Rankin, eldest dau. of Robert Rankin, esq. late of New York.

Feb. 17. At Royston, aged 88, Mr. Josias Johnson, formerly an eminent seed-merchant, of the firm of Bunyan, Johnson, and Nash.

March 1. Aged 48, William Emm Northover, esq. of Broxbourne.

March 8. At Payhembury, aged 71, Petronella, wife of John Venn, esq.

KENT.—*Feb. 13.* At Woolwich, aged 47, G. H. Weld, esq. solicitor.

The wife of William Tonge, esq. of Morant's Court, near Sevenoaks.

Feb. 14. At Woolwich, Comm. Joseph Soady, R.N. who lately retired from the arduous duties of superintendent of the shipping of the Ordnance department, which he had held from 1830. He entered the navy in 1800, served for 19 years on full pay, was made Lieut. 1807, and Commander 1822. He served at the defence of Cadiz, at the attack of Baltimore in 1814, and at the battle of Algiers.

Feb. 16. In Hawley-sq. Margate, aged 80, John White, esq.

Feb. 17. At Eltham, aged 71, Ann, relict of Frederick Molling, esq. and second dau. of the late Rev. Dr. Wilgress.

Feb. 24. At his father's residence, in St. Peter's, Thanet, aged 36, Wm. Trew, esq. surgeon, of Marlow, Bucks, only son of Thomas Trew, esq.

Feb. 28. Aged 69, William Keats, esq. of Forest-hill, Sydenham.

March 4. At Pickhurst, Hayes, aged 76, Lady Caroline Eustatia Morland, sister to the late Earl of Devon, the late Countesses of Lisburne and Mountmorris, the late Lady Carteret, &c. She was the ninth dau. of William, 2d Viscount Courtenay, and was raised to the rank of an Earl's daughter on her brother's claim to the dignity of Earl of Devon being admitted. She was married in 1812 to Colonel Charles Morland, who died in 1828.

March 9. At Tunbridge Wells, aged 86, Mrs. Charlotte Henshaw.

LANCASHIRE.—*Feb. 16.* At Pendleton, aged 58, John Hargreaves, esq.

Feb. 16. Aged 19, at Bruck Hall, Warrington, W. M. Skelton, esq. of St. John's college, Cambridge.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—*Feb. 12.* At the Manor House, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, aged 46, John Simmonds Mammat, esq.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—*Feb. 9.* At Boston, aged 30, Jane, wife of William Garfit, jun. esq.

March 7. At Boothby Graffoe, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Peniston La Tour, Rector of that parish, eldest sister of Richard Mason, esq. town clerk of Lincoln.

MIDDLESX.—*Dec. 26.* At Hayes, William Sant, esq. who was buried at Kensal-green on the 1st Jan.

Feb. 14. At Hampton, aged 86, Joanna, relict of John King, esq.

At the house of her youngest brother, John Shedden Scrimgeour, esq. Hornsey-lane, Highgate, aged 64, Dorothea, second dau. of the late James Scrimgeour, esq. formerly of Foxhall, Kirkliston, N.B.

Aged 80, William Jackson, esq. Castle House, Hampton.

Feb. 15. At the vicarage, Ruislip, aged 26, Christopher, second son of the Rev. C. Packe.

Feb. 22. At Kynaston Lodge, Harrow Weald, William Philip Daykin, esq. He was a magistrate for Devon, and for many years acted in his magisterial capacity at East Stonehouse.

Feb. 24. At Forty-hill, Enfield, aged 77, Elizabeth, widow of Tho. Dobson, esq.

At Enfield, aged 26, George Augustus Hatchett, esq.

March 3. At Twickenham, aged 86, Wm. Roberts, esq. formerly of Hampton.

March 6. At Edmonton, aged 76, Margaret widow of the Rev. John Tate, M.A.

Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's, and Vicar of Edmonton.

March 9. At Highgate, aged 65, John Llewellyn, esq.

March 11. At Tottenham, aged 90, William Bear, esq.

March 12. At Bruce-grove, Tottenham, aged 89, Andrew Dickeson, esq.

NORFOLK.—*Feb. 17.* At East Dereham, aged 55, Colville Browne, esq.

Feb. 22. At Lynn, aged 65, Charles Burcham, esq.

March 9. At Norwich, James Cudden, esq.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—*Feb. 11.* Aged 77, Cassandra, relict of Richard Howes, esq. late of Northampton.

Feb. 14. At Kettering, aged 59, George Wallis, gent.

Feb. 18. Aged 82, John Horwood, esq. of Steam Park, near Brackley.

March 2. At Delapré Abbey, aged 43, Mary-Charlotte, youngest dau. of the late William Maxwell, esq. of Carriden, and niece of Edward Bouverie, esq.

March 8. Aged 65, Jemima, wife of C. Brickwell, esq. of Oevrthorpe Lodge.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—*Lately.* At Newcastle, Comm. William Gowdy (1850), a master of 1815, retired in August last, on the 12s. 6d. list of 1846.

March 9. At Tynemouth, aged 91, Elizabeth, widow of John Williamson, esq. captain and adjutant of the late Roxburgh Fencibles, and mother of Capt. Williamson, Royal Marines.

OXFORD.—*Feb. 22.* Aged 40, Caleb Clarke, M.D. of Banbury.

March 4. At Oxford, aged 33, Isabella, wife of E. Bevers, esq.

March 11. At Baldon House, aged 22, Anne, dau. of Guy Thomson, esq. banker, of Oxford.

SALOP.—*Feb. 13.* At Albrighton, at an advanced age, Miss Harriet Wheeler, niece of the late Samuel Harwood esq., M.D. of Crickheath Hall.

SOMERSET.—*Feb. 17.* At Cadbury House, Caroline-Wentworth, second dau. of the late Rev. William Provis Wickham, of Charlton House.

Feb. 18. At Stratton, aged 55, Agnes, wife of the Rev. Jas. Hardy, Rector.

At Bath, aged 58, Charlotte, wife of Sir George Larpent, Bart. She was the third dau. of Wm. Cracroft, esq. and was married in 1813.

Feb. 23. At Bath, Lydia, widow of Sir Alexander Seton, Bart. of Abercorn, N.B. She was the seventh dau. of Sir Charles Wm. Blunt, Bart. by Elizabeth, only dau. of Richard Peers, esq. alderman of London, and sister and heir of Sir Richard Peers, Bart.

At Selworthy, aged 6, Charles Archer,

only son of the Rev. Archer Thompson, Rector of Hotham, Yorkshire.

Feb. 24. At Bathford, aged 72, John Briscoe, esq.; and on the 28th, aged 63, Ann, his wife.

Feb. 26. At Hinton St. George, aged 56, H. B. Guy, esq.

March 5. At Bath, aged 75, John Bridges, esq. formerly of Wells.

March 10. At Rowley Farm, Butleigh Wootton, Daniel Bartlett, esq.

At Burnham, Frances, widow of Mr. Joseph Cox, of Taunton, and second dau. of the Rev. Henry Hayman, formerly Rector of Lencombe.

March 11. At Bath, Anna-Maria, only dau. of Herman Storme May, M.D.

At Ditchat-house, aged 79, Hill Dawe, esq. eldest son of the late Hill Dawe, esq.

STAFFORDSH.—*Feb. 10.* At the Castle-house, near Stafford, aged 42, Horace William Meteyard, esq. LL.B. (1833), formerly of Gonville and Caius college, Cambridge, Barrister-at-law (1833), of the Middle Temple.

SUFFOLK.—*Feb. 4.* At Chippenham-hall, Freasingfield, aged 67, Hannah, relict of Richard Rope, gent. formerly of Ubbeston-hall.

Feb. 17. At Hopton Hall, near Lowestoft, Col. Henry Cock, C.B. of the Bengal Army.

Feb. 24. At Ipswich, aged 42, Benjamin Robert Heath, esq. formerly a Captain in the East Suffolk Militia. He was the only son of the Rev. Benjamin George Heath, Rector of Creeping All Saints and Creeping St. Olave, and Vicar of Chattisham, who died in 1829; and grandson of George Heath, D.D. Head Master of Eton, who died in 1822. Mr. Heath married Miss Cotman, of Whitton, near Ipswich, and has left issue.

Lately. At Little Glemham, aged 89, Thomas Coggeshall, gent.

SURREY.—*Feb. 15.* At the Mount, Norwood, aged 50, Elizabeth-Julia, wife of David Tyrie, esq.

Feb. 16. At Mitcham, aged 80, James Moore, esq.

Feb. 20. At Epsom, aged 77, William Moore, esq.

Feb. 26. At Richmond Hill, aged 52, Edward Lloyd G. Wardle, esq.

At Wimbledon, at an advanced age, Frances - Lucy, eldest dau. of Robert Wright, esq. formerly of that place.

March 9. At Guildford, aged 93, Thomas Charrott, esq.

SUSSEX.—*Feb. 9.* At Hastings, aged 64, William Salter, esq. late of Chilton-st. Euston-sq.

Feb. 12. At Brighton, aged 75, Matthew Ayers Whichelo, esq.

Feb. 17. Aged 58, Henry Faithfull, esq. sen. of Brighton.

Feb. 22. At Brighton, aged 85, James Bacon, esq.

Feb. 24. At Brighton, aged 79, George Basevi, esq. for many years a magistrate and deputy lieutenant of the county of Sussex. He was father of the late eminent architect, accidentally killed at Ely cathedral; and uncle to Benjamin Disraeli, esq. M.P. for Bucks.

Feb. 26. At Slindon, Frances-Mary, wife of Herbert Sawyer, esq.

March 2. At Brighton, aged 74, Edmund Burke Smith, esq. formerly of Bristol, but for many years a resident at Southampton.

March 3. At Hastings, Anna, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Joseph Phillimore, Vicar of Orton-on-the-Hill, Leic.

March 6. At Lewes, aged 55, John Webb Woolgar, esq. F.R.A.S. a magistrate of the county.

March 9. At Hastings, Harriet-Jesse, youngest dau. of the late Rev. R. Tillard, Rector of Bluntisham, Hunts. and wife of the Rev. C. D. Bell, Curate of St. Mary's, Hastings.

March 12. At Pulborough, aged 81, the wife of the Rev. John Austin, Rector.

WARWICK.—*Feb. 12.* At Leamington, aged 85, Caroline, relict of Rev. William Philpot, Rector of Everdon.

Feb. 27. At Leamington, Jane, relict of Lieut.-Col. Pocklington, late of Carlton House, Notts.

March 9. At Bubbenthal, aged 49, Joseph Williamson, esq. youngest son of the late John Williamson, esq. of Jordan Well, Coventry, who served the office of mayor in 1793, 94, 95, and was an efficient magistrate of that city and county for 23 years. Mr. Joseph Williamson married in 1828 Hannah, only dau. of William Umbers, esq. of Weston Hall, but died without issue. He was sheriff of Coventry in 1830.

WESTMERLAND.—*Feb. 18.* At Casterton-hall, aged 86, William Wilson Carus Wilson, esq. formerly M.P. for Cockermouth, for which he was elected on a vacancy in 1821, re-chosen in 1826, and resigned in Feb. 1827. He was for a short time Vice Lieutenant of the county during the absence of the late Earl of Lonsdale. He had presided at a meeting at Kendal, to petition Parliament against papal aggression: on his return home was taken seriously ill, and died in a few days.

Feb. 24. At Hill-top, Ambleside, Jane, third dau. of the late Vincent Dowling, esq. of Kentish town.

WILTSHIRE.—*Feb. 20.* Aged 50, George, youngest son of the late William Boucher, esq. and formerly of the Close, Salisbury.

Feb. 22. At Winterbourne Earl's, aged 37, Thomas Blake, esq.

Feb. 24. At Leigh-house, the wife of the Rev. J. C. Bradney, Rector of Greet, co. Salop, and dau. of the late Rev. J. Preston, of Flosby-hall, Yorkshire.

Feb. 26. At Market Lavington, aged 70, Thomas Fowle, esq.

Feb. 28. Aged 82, W. D. Blandford, esq. of Swallowclift.

March 1. At Lockeridge-house, aged 69, Mary, relict of Thomas Merriman, esq. of Marlborough.

March 10. At Salisbury, Mrs. W. Finch, relict of Dr. Finch, of Belle-vue House, and Laverstock Asylum, Salisbury.

WORCESTERSH.—*Feb. 9.* At Broomy-hill, aged 94, Elizabeth, relict of T. Bennett, esq. of the New Mills, and sister of late Francis Rufford, esq. of Stourbridge.

Feb. 25. At Pull-court, Charles-Henry, infant child of W. Dowdeswell, esq.

YORKSHIRE.—*Feb. 13.* Aged 95, Harriet-Mary-Anne-Clough, elder dau. of Edward Clough Taylor, esq. of Kirkham Abbey.

Feb. 15. At Kirby-hill, Margaret, wife of the Rev. Thomas Allanson.

Feb. 17. At York, aged 79, William Travis, of Scarborough, M.D.

Feb. 18. At Scorton, near Richmond, Christopher Pybus, esq. M.D.

Aged 76, Mrs. Benjamin Procter Dealtrey, relict of Benjamin Dealtrey, esq. of Lofthouse-hall, Yorkshire, Great Gransden House, Cambridgeshire, and Upton, Lincolnshire. She was Catharine, dau. and heiress of Ralph Hanson, esq. by Martha, dau. and coh. of Metcalfe Procter, esq.; was married in 1799, and left a widow in 1846. The estates devolve on her two daughters, who are unmarried.

Feb. 21. At Boroughbridge, aged 85, Mary, relict of the Rev. Leonard Sedgwick, Vicar of Brafferton.

Feb. 22. Aged 62, James Robson, esq. of Crake Hall.

Feb. 26. At Leeds, aged 75, Charlotte, relict of E. Baines, esq. M.P. for that borough.

Feb. 27. At the Grove, Richmond, aged 44, Peter Constable Maxwell, esq. third son of the late Marmaduke Maxwell, esq. of Everingham-park.

March 6. At Wakefield, aged 77, Margaret, widow of John Pemberton Heywood, esq.

March 8. At Green Royde, near Halifax, the residence of his mother-in-law, aged 37, James Inglis, esq. M.D.

WALES.—*Feb. 16.* At Tanygraig, Redwharf, in the co. of Anglesey, aged 65, Thomas Williams, esq.

Feb. 17. At Penally, near Tenby, aged 75, Mary, relict of Richard Robson, esq.

of Doncaster, and sister of the late S. W. Nicoll, esq. of Fulford, and late Recorder of York.

In Welsh Pool, aged 74, Edw. Pugh, esq.

Feb. 22. At John's-town, near Carmarthen, aged 71, Jacobina-Christiana, relict of Lieut. Montgomerie, 103rd Foot.

Feb. 25. At Holyhead, from a wound received during a blast of powder (though half a mile from the spot when the explosion took place), Capt. Hutchinson, R. Eng. superintendent of the new harbour works. He has left a widow (who was standing near him at his death) and two children.

March 3. At Neath, aged 74, Jane, widow of James Coke, esq.

March 5. At Swansea, aged 37, Alfred Andrews, esq. late Capt. 21st Fusiliers.

SCOTLAND.—*Feb. 2.* At Hospitalfield, Forfarshire, Mrs. Fraser, of Hawkesbury Hall, Warwickshire, widow of John Fraser, esq. of Hospitalfield, and sister and heir to Francis Parrot, esq. of Hawkesbury. She had an only dau. who was married at Coventry to Capt. Baker, 14th Light Dragoons.

Feb. 11. At Leith, aged 92, Mr. George Thompson. His collection of Scottish songs, for which many of Burns' finest pieces were originally written, has been before the public for more than half a century, and his letters to the poet are incorporated with those of Burns.

Feb. 18. At Leith Links, aged 94, George Thomson, esq. late principal clerk to the Hon. Board of Trustees, Edinburgh.

In Balcarry, Kirkcudbrightshire, aged 58, Janet, widow of James Gordon, esq. Chief Judge of the Consistorial Court of Scotland.

Feb. 19. At Annfield, near Stirling, Thomas Colville, esq. of that place.

Feb. 24. At Edinburgh, Jane-Makgill, wife of R. Haldane, esq.

Feb. 26. At Edinburgh, aged 61, Archibald Leslie, esq. of Balnageth.

Feb. 27. In Edinburgh, Madeline Erskine, widow of the Right Rev. James Walker, D.D. Bishop and Primus of the Scottish Episcopal Church.

March 2. At Edinburgh, James Hamilton, late of Ninewar, esq.

March 6. At Balliveolaw, Argyleshire, Lieut.-Col. Patrick MacDougall, late of 48th Regt., third son of the late Patrick MacDougall, Esq. of Danollie Castle, Argyleshire.

IRELAND.—*Feb. 10.* At the barracks, Cahir, Alice, wife of Capt. W. B. Frizell.

Feb. 28. At Loughgall, John Hardy, esq. J.P.

Lately. At Dublin, at a very advanced age, Elizabeth, relict of Robert Compton Bolton, of Brazille, co. Dublin, esq. and

eldest dau. of the Hon. James Massy Dawson, formerly of Ballinacourty, Tipperary.

March 3. At Dublin, Broderick Trench Armstrong, esq.

March 4. At Belfast, Mary Pierrepont, wife of Capt. Edward Holland, R.N. and eldest dau. of Capt. Robert Warren.

JERSEY.—*Lately.* At St. Helier's, Tomyns Scott Dickins, esq. LL.B. (1793); formerly of Trinity hall, Cambridge; one of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the West Riding of the county of York.

March 2. At Jersey, aged 76, Thomas Gibson Brewer, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law. He was called to the bar Feb. 8, 1814.

EAST INDIES.—*Dec. 7.* Capt. F. Martin, of the pension establishment at Agra.

Dec. 8. At Mooltan, Capt. H. R. Nuttall, 23rd Madras N. Inf. second in command of 4th Punjaub Cavalry.

Dec. 9. At Madras, Superintending Surgeon B. Williams, F.R.C.S.

Dec. 14. At Bellary, Lieut. A. J. Cattley, 1st Madras Fusiliers.

Jan. 9. At Nibow, in consequence of a fall from his horse, Capt. Howard, 33rd Nat. Inf. son of Isaac Howard, esq. of Gilton, Linc., and nephew of the Rev. J. G. Howard, Rector of Stanton-by-Dale.

Jan. 16. At Belgaum, Lieut. Leonard Turquand, 2nd European Bombay Light Inf. youngest son of the late William Turquand, esq. of Norwood, Surrey.

Jan. 21. At Bombay, aged 21, Edmund Helbert Ellis, Bombay N. I. and youngest son of F. H. Ellis, esq. of Keppel-street.

Lately. Mr. Hunter, late of the 24th Nat. Inf. assassinated in the neighbourhood of Benares.

WEST INDIES.—*Jan. 22.* At Barbados, of fever, Capt. James Hunter Blair Birch, 66th Regt. youngest son of Lieut.-General Birch, C.B.

ABROAD.—*Dec. 21.* At Hongkong, Lieut.-Col. Charles H. Nevett, R.A. who left England in Sept. to take the command of the Royal Artillery at Hongkong. He served in Canada from 1812 to the end of the war, was promoted to First Lieut. 1813, Captain 1841, brevet Major 1846, and Lieut.-Col. 1848.

Jan. 6. At Nancy, his birthplace, Doctor Leuret, physician of Bicêtre, well known by his profound works on mental derangement and the anatomy of the brain.

Jan. 10. At New York, on his way to Cuba, aged 25, James Preble Wormeley, esq. only son of Rear-Adm. Ralph Randolph Wormeley.

Jan. 12. At Leyden, aged 26, Agatha-Clotilda, wife of the Rev. Christian Krabbe, and youngest dau. of the late Baron Collots d'Escury, of Cape Town.

Jan. 16. At Honfleur, aged 39, Char-

lotte-Eliza, wife of Comm. Luke Henry Wray, R.N. and eldest dau. of Capt. Edward Bant, R.N.

Jan. 19. At Brussels, aged 65, Sarah Rebecca, the wife of Philip Ibbetson Fenton, esq.

At Gagee, Nubia, aged 48, while returning from an expedition to the junction of the Blue and White Nile, Mr. Andrew Melly, the entomologist, of the firm of Melly, Romilly, and Co. at Liverpool.

Jan. 20. At Montreal, Canada, aged 96, William Maitland, esq. formerly of Exeter.

At Mayville, Chataque county, aged 67, Mr. Donald M'Kenzie. He was a native of Scotland; at the age of 17 he went to Canada and joined the North-west Company, and continued eight years with them. In 1809 he became one of the partners with the late John Jacob Astor, of New York, in establishing the fur trade west of the Rocky Mountains. Washington Irving narrates a few of Mr. M'Kenzie's adventures on the frontiers. In March, 1821, Mr. M'Kenzie joined the Hudson Bay Company, and was immediately appointed one of the council and chief factor. In Aug. 1825, he was married, and shortly afterwards was appointed governor. At this time he resided at Fort Garry, Red River Settlement, where he amassed a large fortune. In 1833 he went to Mayville, where the residue of his life was spent.

Near Marseilles, aged 79, Lady Lucy Anne Foley, of Abermarlais Park, Carmarthenshire, widow of Adm. Sir Thos. Foley, G.C.B. She was the youngest dau. and the last surviving of the eighteen children of James first Duke of Leinster, by Lady Amelia-Mary Lennox, dau. of Charles second Duke of Richmond and Lennox: was married in 1802, and left a widow in 1833.

Jan. 24. At Bruges, Captain Edwin Thrackston, R.N. He was at the taking of Truxillo, Demerara, Berbice, and Martinique, and served under Lord Nelson, at the battle of Copenhagen, in 1801, in the Monarch, which vessel suffered severely, and also with Sir R. Strachan, in 1802.

Lately. At Amsterdam, aged 72, M. Kock Kock, the celebrated Dutch marine painter.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 65, Peter Burrowes, esq. for many years Chief Clerk of the Insolvent Debtors' Court, Ireland.

Jan. 26. At Kingston, Canada West, George Mark Glasgow, late Capt. R. Art.

Jan. 31. At Jersey, United States, Eleanor-Elizabeth, wife of James Walter, esq. late of Liverpool.

Lately. At the Cape of Good Hope, the Hon. William Menzies, first puisne

justice of the colony. Mr. Menzies was an early, attached, and esteemed friend of Professor Wilson, and Mr. John Gibson Lockhart.

Feb. 3. At Brussels, Caroline-Emma, wife of James Hutton, esq. second dau. of G. H. Marsack, esq. of Barnstaple.

At Toronto, Canada West, Tannatt Houstoun Thompson, esq. Deputy Commissary Gen.

Feb. 4. At Boulogne, aged 77, George Robert Eyres, esq. many years an active Magistrate for the county of Norfolk.

Feb. 7. At Fano, Italy, in the house of her daughter the Countess Gabrielli, Xaveria Wiseman, mother of Cardinal Wiseman.

At Pau, Catherine, wife of Francis John Lambert, esq. and dau. of the late Major-Gen. Wheatley, of Lesurley House, Kent.

Feb. 10. At Kingston, Canada West, Rebecca-Harriot, wife of the Rev. John Gray, and dau. of the late John Fraser, esq. of Farraline, advocate.

Feb. 12. At Rome, Minto, youngest son of Martin T. Smith, esq. M.P.

Feb. 13. At Paris, aged 33, William Carter, esq. of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, second son of Mr. Carter, solicitor, Spalding.

Feb. 14. At Brussels, Louisa-Mary, wife of the Rev. A. R. Kenney, Rector of Bourton, Warw.

Feb. 16. At Paris, the Hon. Mary-Grey, wife of W. R. Wills Sandford, esq. of Castlereas, Ireland, and of Suffolk Lawn House, Cheltenham. She was the elder dau. of the Rev. William Sandford by Jane, 2d dau. of the Right Hon. Silver Oliver, of Castle Oliver. Her only brother Henry second Lord Mount Sandford was accidentally killed at Windsor in 1828; and she was raised to the rank of a Baron's daughter in 1841. Her only sister is the wife of the Hon. and Very Rev. H. Pakenham, Dean of St. Patrick's.

Feb. 17. At Frankfort-on-the-Maine, aged 35, Caroline, wife of the Rev. Owen Glenie, Colonial Chaplain, Ceylon.

Feb. 18. At Boulogne, aged 69, the Hon. Harriett Maynard, eldest dau. of the Rev. H. Maynard, formerly Vicar of Thaxted, and sister to the Viscount Maynard.

Feb. 22. At Rotterdam, aged 27, Robert third son of James Laming, esq. of Maida-hill West.

Feb. 28. At Dinan, Charlotte-Elizabeth, wife of Henry Woolley, esq. and dau. of the late Jos. Seymour Biscoe, esq.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered							Births Registered.
	Under 15.	15 to 60.	60 and upwards.	Age not specified.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
Feb. 22 .	501	413	299	—	1213	607	606	1567
Mar. 1 .	503	383	258	4	1148	580	568	1591
" 8 .	570	374	302	1	1247	582	665	1580
" 15 .	593	442	365	1	1401	684	717	1533
" 22 .	566	456	390	—	1412	669	743	1580

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, MAR. 15.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
37 3	22 10	16 3	23 11	25 6	26 4

PRICE OF HOPS, MAR. 24.

Sussex Pockets, 3*l.* 4*s.* to 3*l.* 14*s.*—Kent Pockets, 3*l.* 10*s.* to 6*l.* 0*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, MAR. 24.

Hay, 2*l.* 15*s.* to 4*l.* 0*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 0*s.* to 1*l.* 6*s.*—Clover, 3*l.* 5*s.* to 4*l.* 0*s.*

SMITHFIELD, MAR. 24. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	2 <i>s.</i>	4 <i>d.</i> to 3 <i>s.</i>	6 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, MAR. 24.	
Mutton	3 <i>s.</i>	4 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i>	8 <i>d.</i>	Beasts	3750 Calves 270
Veal	3 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>	Sheep and Lambs	19,820 Pigs 300
Pork	3 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i> to 3 <i>s.</i>	10 <i>d.</i>		

COAL MARKET, MAR. 24.

Walls Ends, &c. 12*s.* 6*d.* to 15*s.* 6*d.* per ton. Other sorts, 11*s.* 6*d.* to 14*s.* 6*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 40*s.* 0*d.* Yellow Russia, 39*s.* 0*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From February 26, to March 25, 1851, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.	Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.		Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	
Feb.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Mar.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	40	43	34	30, 24	fair, cloudy	12	40	43	41	29, 61	constant rain
27	36	44	37	, 32	snow, rain	13	41	47	41	, 76	cdy. fr. slht. rn.
28	37	44	35	, 22	fr. cdy. snow	14	43	51	44	, 78	fr. cdy. do. do.
M. 1	37	41	35	, 18	do. rain, fair	15	37	40	42	, 69	rn. sleet, fair
2	35	41	35	, 36	snow, fair	16	37	40	40	, 86	fair
3	36	44	40	, 15	cloudy, fair	17	40	44	40	, 56	cldy. hvy. rn.
4	40	50	41	, 03	do. do. snow	18	40	52	42	, 77	do. do. do. fr.
5	44	47	39	29, 76	hvy. rn. cldy.	19	47	50	50	, 62	fr. cdy. hy. rn.
6	38	44	39	, 88	fair, cloudy	20	52	56	45	, 36	do. do. do. do.
7	38	42	41	, 95	do. do.	21	50	54	45	, 36	do. do. rain
8	39	44	40	, 83	do. do.	22	46	50	45	28, 92	constant rain
9	41	46	41	, 75	do. do. sleet	23	46	50	46	29, 14	do. do.
10	39	44	37	, 76	cloudy, rain	24	48	51	44	, 57	cloudy, rain
11	40	47	38	, 93	fair, cloudy	25	49	54	49	, 71	do. do.

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Feb. & March	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent. Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
26	215½	97	96½	98½	7½	—	262	50 54 pm.	46 50 pm.
27	215	97	96½	98½	7½	—	264	51 55 pm.	46 50 pm.
28	—	97	96½	98½	7½	—	262	50 55 pm.	49 47 pm.
1	—	97½	96½	99	—	—	265	54 51 pm.	50 pm.
3	—	97½	96½	99	7½	—	264	54 50 pm.	47 pm.
4	215½	97½	96½	99	7½	—	264½	56 51 pm.	51 pm.
5	215½	97½	96½	99½	7½	—	—	57 52 pm.	51 pm.
6	214½	97½	96½	98½	7½	96½	—	57 52 pm.	49 52 pm.
7	—	97½	96½	99½	7½	—	—	53 pm.	52 49 pm.
8	—	97½	96½	99½	7½	—	264	52 57 pm.	49 52 pm.
10	215½	97½	96½	99½	7½	—	—	56 57 pm.	50 53 pm.
11	215	97½	96½	99½	7½	—	—	58 54 pm.	51 54 pm.
12	215½	97½	96½	99½	—	—	—	55 59 pm.	52 55 pm.
13	—	—	96½	—	—	—	—	60 pm.	55 56 pm.
14	—	—	96½	—	—	107½	—	58 61 pm.	53 56 pm.
15	—	—	96½	—	—	—	—	62 pm.	56 pm.
17	—	—	96½	—	—	—	—	64 pm.	53 56 pm.
18	—	—	96½	—	—	—	—	59 62 pm.	53 56 pm.
19	—	—	96½	—	—	—	—	57 pm.	53 56 pm.
20	—	—	96½	—	—	—	—	61 57 pm.	56 52 pm.
21	—	—	96½	—	—	—	—	58 62 pm.	52 55 pm.
22	—	—	96½	—	—	—	—	58 62 pm.	52 55 pm.
24	—	—	96½	—	—	—	—	60 57 pm.	52 55 pm.
25	—	—	96½	—	—	—	—	58 57 pm.	51 54 pm.
26	—	—	96½	—	—	—	—	61 pm.	51 54 pm.
27	—	—	96½	—	—	—	—	61 57 pm.	53 50 pm.

ARNULL and ALLENDER, Stock and Share Brokers,
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THE
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AND
HISTORICAL REVIEW.
MAY, 1851.

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Embellished with Engravings of a SEPULCHRAL BRASS IN HORBLING CHURCH,
Lincolnshire; and of several ANTIQUITIES FOUND IN SCOTLAND.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

S. G. would feel much obliged to any of our readers who would inform him of the true armorial bearings of PHILIP DE PAU, whose sister and heir married John de Coggeshall, of Codham Hall, Essex, which John died in 1319 :

WILLIAM DE WELLES, whose daughter and heir Joan married Sir Henry de Coggeshall, who died in 1375, and was buried at Coggeshall in Essex :

EDMUND DE KEMSEK, who held the manor of Sandford in Essex in 1299 :

AYMO DE TURENBED, knight, who, in the 37th of Henry III. held Upton in Notta, and whose arms in Thoroton's Nottinghamshire are drawn with a chief charged with three roundels :

BASILIA DE SOHAM, lady of Mephram, in the Isle of Ely, and wife of the last. She is called "one of the heirs of Tilly."

The Rev. T. B. Murray corrects a misprint in our last number as follows : "In your paper in the April number (p. 365), on the late Bishop Stanley, it is said 'In the village church of Higham, in an obscure and rarely-visited tomb, lie the mortal remains of another East Anglian Bishop, JOHN HALL—Servus Dei et Ecclesie—as his humble epitaph records.'" This is of course a misprint for the pious and learned JOSEPH HALL, Bishop of Norwich, who died in 1656, during the sad abeyance of the church and monarchy. The obscurity and lowliness of this good man's tomb may be partly accounted for by directions given in his will ; "I leave my body to be buried without any funeral pomp, at the discretion of my executors, with this only monition, that I do not hold God's house a meet repository for the dead bodies even of the greatest saints."

D. A. Y. having expressed some doubt as to the accuracy of the statement in our Obituary of the late EDWARD JOHN CARLOS, ESQ. that he was a descendant of Colonel Carlis or Careless, who assisted King Charles the Second in the Royal Oak at Boscobel ; referring to the notice of the late Rev. James Carlos, Rector of Blofield in Norfolk, who died in 1844, and was supposed to be the last descendant of the Colonel, (see our vol. 1844, pp. 548, 562) we have made further inquiry, and have been informed that the pedigree in possession of the late Mr. E. J. Carlos is of a family of Smiths, into which an Edward Carlos, of Bromhall in Staffordshire, married. From him Mr. Carlos descended *directly* ; and in examining other papers in the handwriting of the deceased, there is evidence of the

connexion of that Edward Carlos with Colonel William Careless, the preserver of King Charles. An original grant of arms to Colonel Careless was in possession of an uncle of our late friend, as well as the sword and other relics of the Colonel.

P. C. writes to us as follows : "In the notice of LAING'S SCOTTISH SEALS in *Gent. Mag.* for April it is suggested that Mr. Laing has perhaps mistaken the subject represented on Bishop Schoriswod's seal, and that it is in fact not the Trinity but the Mater Dolorosa. Mr. Laing is, however, right ; the cathedral church of Brechin was dedicated to the Holy Trinity ; the Trinity is always represented on the seals of the bishops, deans, and common seal of the chapter of Brechin in ante-reformation times. At a meeting of the Archaeological Institute last year, when the late General Hutton's collection of seals was exhibited, a gentleman present showed a representation of the Trinity (I think on a small brass) precisely like that on Bishop Schoriswod's seal, and he considered it to be unique, until I pointed out the seal, of which there was either a cast or a drawing in the room. The reviewer is probably right in supposing this Bishop to have been Chaplain to Mary of Gueldres ; I am almost certain that I have met with him so described in a charter of the time."

A new edition of the late Robert STUART'S "CALEDONIA ROMANA" is in the press, and will be published, without delay, for the benefit of the author's family. Considerable additional information will be given, compiled from notes left by the author, and from the resources of the editor and his friends.

ERRATA.—P. 431, col. 2, *for* Earl of Clarendon *read* Caledon.

P. 433, col. 1, *for* Sir Richard Lawley *read* Sir Robert.—The present Lord Wenlock some time ago resigned the Lieutenancy of the East Riding of Yorkshire, to which the Earl of Carlisle succeeded.

P. 445, col. 1, l. 29. We were in error in stating the late Rev. John Travers Robinson to have been one of the sons of W. Robinson, esq. LL.D., of Tottenham. He was son of Mrs. Robinson, of Walthamstow. The Rev. J. T. Robinson married, June 11, 1831, Marian, eldest dau. of Captain Lugard, of the Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea ; and not Miss McCarthy.

P. 446, in the account of the Rev. W. L. Weidhall, *for* Toxford *read* Yoxford *for* 42 *read* 43 ; and *for* Sinea *read* Smear.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE
AND
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

FOURIER AND FOURIERISM.*

OF those who have diverged the most from the beaten path in matters of speculation two of the chief classes are mystics and visionaries. They are often confounded together; but they are essentially distinct. The mystic is a man who sees no visions and who dreams no dreams, but who has a profound impression of the mysterious in all things. He is intensely religious; and he spreads the religious atmosphere round subjects which offer nothing but a commonplace aspect to the ordinary eye. The world has been greatly indebted to mysticism. In every period of history when religion seemed degenerating into a cold, supercilious, and shallow rationalism, mysticism has invariably proved the potent pioneer of a necessary and wholesome reaction. Religious systems also will be found to be deep and divine in proportion to the prevalence of a mystical element therein. And we are not acquainted with any religious writer who has acquired a wide and lasting influence that had not in himself and that did not put into his books a strong leaven of the mystical. Jeremy Taylor, whose works are more extensively read in this country than those of any other author who has treated of devotional topics, had, along with his grand imagination and his beautiful tenderness, an ardent mystical yearning. The visionary has no

sympathy with the mystic; he feels for him even a kind of contempt. To the mystic every phenomenon in creation or in Providence is an opening into the abyss of the infinite; but the visionary comes and pours into every corner of that holy of holies in which the mystic delights to dwell the lurid glare of his own audacious fancies. To the mystic even the seen has a kind of veiled and twilight vagueness which converts it into the unseen. But to the visionary the unseen grows so completely into the seen that they merge in his mind into one. The mystic speaks from the fullness of his emotions, the visionary from the fervour of his conceptions. The mystic cannot discern between what he perceives and what he feels; the visionary between what he sees and what he imagines. For the mystic there is no past, no present, no future, but one perennial and ecstatic now of adoring contemplation; for the visionary the past is forgotten, and the future is more vivid than the present; while therefore the mystic prays the visionary prophesies. Though the visionary has no religious vocation, no plentitude of religious life, yet he is prone to enter on the religious field, which from its vastness affords unlimited scope to the daring of his eccentric thought. The world owes little to the visionaries. They are generally men

* *The Passions of the Human Soul.* By Charles Fourier. Translated from the French by the Rev. John Reynell Morell: with Critical Annotations, a Biography of Fourier, and a General Introduction. By Hugh Doherty. 2 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1851.

without either genius or lofty purpose, system-mongers, vain, ambitious, hunters after notoriety. The very best of them, by presenting a sort of ready-reckoner view of the universe, hinder sustained research and a penetrating, comprehensive, philosophy, and breed a race of sciolists, who think that they have solved problems when they have leaped over difficulties, and who sneer at the wisdom that is not satisfied with crudities, crotchets, and novelties. It may perhaps occasionally happen that a bold conjecture seizes the truth more rapidly than a patient investigation. But bold conjectures can legitimately be permitted only to those who are capable of and who habitually practise laborious inquiries. And it is a deplorable delusion, though a delusion extensively prevalent in these days, that any one however gifted can by some short-hand process catalogue for us the miracles of immensity.

At the head of all the visionaries who have appeared since the death of Swedenborg we place Charles Fourier, known perhaps to some of our readers as the founder of a sect of Communists, but who is more remarkable for the extravagant ideas which he propounded regarding the constitution of the universe and the destinies of mankind. As respects social revolution Fourier was far from being so radical and sweeping in his plans as many other apostles of communism; but he is clearly unsurpassed in the madness of his cosmological and psychological theories. Of course what seems madness to us passes with his admirers and disciples for sublimity, who, proceeding apparently on the same principle which makes the Turks revere idiots as inspired and as saints, bow the lowlier, the more wildly the delirium of their master rages. Of this we have an amusing specimen in Mr. Doherty's introduction to the work which Mr. Morell, for want, we suppose, of something better to do, has taken the trouble to translate. Mr. Doherty gravely informs us that Fourier's books are second only to the Bible for deep and luminous treatment of everything relating to the fortunes of humanity, an assertion as bad in taste as it is monstrously ridiculous. Even Fourier's most zealous followers confess that, as far as style goes, he was

one of the worst writers that ever lived; and if any one who runs no risk of being fascinated by the mania for chimeras glances at these volumes or at any of Fourier's other productions, he will honestly avow that he was not much better as a thinker than as a writer. But, before extending our remarks on the author, we had better tell our readers something about the man.

François-Charles-Marie Fourier was born at Besançon on the 7th April, 1772; the same year in which Swedenborg died. He was the son of a linen-draper, was educated at the college of his native city, and was an industrious and successful student. It was his wish to devote himself entirely to scientific pursuits, but his family had determined that he should follow some mercantile occupation. This disappointment embittered his naturally irritable temper, and laid the foundation of that detestation for commerce and its customs which he ever afterwards entertained. Indeed his hatred of social evils and his fierce denunciations thereof had their origin, no doubt, in the disgust which he felt at being compelled to devote himself to an uncongenial profession. When Fourier was in his ninth year his father died, leaving him about four thousand pounds. At the age of eighteen he went to Rouen, where he remained two years in the shop of a linen-draper. From Rouen he removed to Lyons to occupy a situation in a merchant's office. He set up in 1793 as a merchant in Lyons on his own account with the money which his father had left him. In 1796 the political events in which Lyons was involved ruined him. The same year he was obliged by the mandate of the government to join a cavalry regiment. His health failing, he obtained permission in 1798 to leave the army, when he entered as clerk into a large commercial house at Marseilles. In 1800 he spent some months at Paris, through which on his way to Rouen he had formerly passed. From 1800 to 1814 he seems chiefly to have resided at Lyons, though as a commercial traveller he visited during that time Germany and other countries. In the discharge of his professional duties, rebel as his heart might be against

them, he acquired by his diligence and integrity the esteem of his employers. Born with an insatiable appetite for knowledge, and with that restless and fertile ingenuity which among the French is so often mistaken for genius, the labours to which he was condemned, depressing and repulsive as they were in themselves, and ignoble as he might regard them, did not hinder him from acquiring a large amount of information, or from building up a theoretic universe in his brain to displace the handiwork of God and the devices of man—all that real and living universe which is around us. When Fourier began to commit his thoughts to paper we have no means of learning; but about the year 1800 he commenced publishing articles in the newspapers. Mr. Doherty in his notice of Fourier in the Supplement to the Penny Cyclopædia would have us believe that those articles attracted the attention of government by the talent which they displayed. But there is no evidence to show that more than one of Fourier's articles was in any way known to or noticed by the government. In 1803 a journal, of which Ballanche, who afterwards attained much literary eminence, was the printer, contained an essay, by Fourier, on the political state of Europe, which was remarkable for tracing the plan that Napoleon in his subsequent career as a conqueror strove to realise. As soon as the journal reached Paris, an order was sent to Dubois, who was at the head of the police at Lyons, to discover if he could who the author was. Ballanche informed him, at the same time praising the honourable character and the abilities and acquirements of Fourier. When the latter heard of the attention that the government had bestowed on his article he either felt or affected a total indifference on the subject, though the author of the very meagre life of Fourier in the "*Biographie Universelle*" thinks that if his ambition had lain in a political direction he might now have made his fortune. In 1808 appeared Fourier's "*Théorie des Quatre Mouvements*," intended as a confession of faith and also as an introduction to the series of works which he proposed afterwards to publish. Even his disciples admit that it

is the most extravagant of all his productions. It was a singularly unsuccessful piece of lunacy, not more than a dozen copies being sold. It is a strange statement for Mr. Doherty to make, that almost immediately after its appearance Fourier withdrew it from circulation, seeing that it never fairly got into circulation or had any chance of doing so. In 1812 Fourier's mother died, and from her he inherited an income of about 900 francs a-year. During the hundred days he was appointed to a situation in the prefecture of Lyons, but that he lost on the restoration of the Bourbons. In the autumn of 1814 he went to reside with a married sister who lived at Belley, not far from Lyons. There he devoted himself chiefly to scientific inquiries, to the elaboration of his system, and to writing books. About this time he was fortunate enough to make one convert, M. Just Muiron, a gentleman of literary tastes and the proprietor of a newspaper at Besançon. He had accidentally seen the "*Theory of the Four Movements*," and being much impressed by it he immediately entered into communication with Fourier, and became his fervent disciple and intimate friend. He encouraged him to proceed with the development of his system and offered to defray a part of the publishing expenses as soon as his teacher's manuscripts were ready for the press. To defray the remainder Fourier sold a portion of his property. He had accumulated the materials for many volumes when he went to Besançon to superintend the printing, assisted by his follower Muiron. His "*Traité de l'Association Domestique-Agricole*," in two volumes, was ready by the autumn of 1822, whereupon he repaired to Paris to get it published. It contains the fullest exposition of his views on association. As being less abstruse than the "*Theory of the Four Movements*," and treating more directly of popular topics, it might have been expected to be more generally attractive. But this did not prove to be the case. The reviewers did not deign to touch it, or tossed it aside with a shrug and a sneer. After waiting some time in vain for a favourable criticism, or at least a thorough appreciation of his book, he thought he should secure a larger

circle of readers and possibly of believers by drawing up a summary of his doctrines. This he accordingly did in a small volume. He sent copies of it to the principal periodicals, to leading statesmen, to distinguished literary men. But he was once more disappointed. After struggling on in Paris for more than two years in the endeavour to interest the world in himself, his books, and his teachings, he returned to Lyons early in 1825, and was driven by necessity to accept a situation in a merchant's office. He was thus once more connected with that commerce against which he boasted that he had sworn a Hannibal's oath. In the summer of the same year, however, he was invited by one of his wealthy converts, M. Grea, to reside with him in the country. At his chateau Fourier remained for some months, and then, after a short stay at Lyons, he went to Paris, where he remained for two years. In July 1828 we find him once more in Besançon. Whilst there he was the guest of Madame Clarisse Vigoureux, who had lately become what the Swedenborgians call a "receiver" of the new faith, and who is the author of a Fourierist book called "*Parole de Providence*." This lady has proved the sincerity of her enthusiasm by devoting her fortune to the spread of Fourierism. In March 1829 Fourier returned to Paris, where he continued to abide till his death. During the course of the same year was published his "*Nouveau Monde Industriel et Sociétaire*." In this work he tried to show among other things the harmony between the Gospel and the associative principles which he propounded. It does not appear that this production would have excited much more notice than its predecessors, but for the outburst of social and political theories consequent on the French Revolution of 1830. Indeed the attraction which Fourierism possessed as a communistic doctrine consisted mainly in its being more conservative in its nature and tendencies than other schemes of communism which then were ripe, more especially than that of Saint Simon. It appealed to no higher motive than an enlightened egoism, and was confessedly a compromise with the present forms and organisation of social ex-

istence. It has therefore never obtained disciples among the people, in spite of all the improvements and modifications which Victor Considerant and its other chief exponents have given it since Fourier's death. It has acquired followers mainly among the bourgeoisie, whom, besides stimulating by a novelty that shrank from all contact with revolutionary danger, it charmed by a plan that seemed to combine augmented social enjoyments and a profitable investment of capital. How much Fourier himself was opposed to the Saint Simonians and the Owenites is shown by a bitter pamphlet which he published against them in 1831. In 1832 Fourier had acquired so much influence, and had gathered around him so many believers, that he was emboldened to start a weekly journal, called the "*Phalanstère*," to which he furnished numerous articles, and which continued till 1834. Fourier gave to the world in 1835 the first volume of "*La Fausse Industrie*," a work which was more of a polemical than of a positive character. It is said that Fourier had such perfect faith in the realisation of his ideas that he never went home without expecting to find a communication from some millionaire announcing his willingness to consecrate his whole wealth to the advancement of the Phalansterian philosophy. Fourier died on the 10th of October, 1837. He is described by his disciple and admirer Mr. Doherty, who knew him personally, as having been a man of the middle size, of a nervous, irritable temperament, of a simple and dignified character, of a kindness of manner which misanthropy arising from disappointment slightly tinged towards the close of his career. His favourite amusements were music and the cultivation of flowers; his favourite studies geography and history, though it cannot be gathered from his writings that he had more than a very ordinary acquaintance with either of them. His scholarship does not seem to have been either accurate or extensive. Nor do we see how, occupied as he was during so large a portion of his life with commercial pursuits, and employing so much of the remainder in the composition of voluminous works, and in attempts to make Phalansterian converts and to establish Phalansterian institu-

tions, he could have had time for making those vast literary and scientific acquisitions which his followers claim for him. But of course the devotee can never admit that his idolised master was a common man in anything.

The Phalansterian experiments before and since Fourier's death have, we believe, all failed. But it is not needful that we should give their history.

Fourier left an immense mass of manuscripts behind him. Many of these were published in "*La Phalange*," a Paris monthly review which appeared for several years, but at the end of 1849 was discontinued, from the effect principally of political circumstances. But the larger half of the manuscripts still remains unpublished, and we are devoutly of belief that the world would lose nothing if they were never published at all.

It is difficult to characterise Fourier's writings in such a way as to give an exact notion of them to those who do not wish to take the trouble of reading them, a trouble which we cannot advise any one to take who has a wholesome dread of Bedlam. They are often perfectly unintelligible. When a meaning can be discerned, it is through a chaos of haziness and craziness, or it is such mere commonplace that we wonder how any man could think it worth while to repeat what has been said a thousand times better already. The only thing for which his books are occasionally valuable is for the startling distinctness which they give to certain great social evils. But what is the gain of toiling laboriously and painfully through ten thousand lunatic asylums to arrive at last at the sight of ten thousand wretches rotting with the leprosy? We all know those evils better than we have either the means or the disposition to remove them. If Fourier by his madness now and then unveils the madness of the community better than a saner mind would have been able to do, perhaps the only result on the reader is to make him approach the social problem less hopefully and courageously than he would otherwise have done, unless he accept the fantastical agencies which Fourier offers him; in which case he will be as mad as Fourier himself. Fourier's

works should be considered as belonging to the department of fiction. They are the worst and dreariest romances that ever were written. They are infinitely more extravagant than *Galiver's Travels*, or *Peter Wilkins*, or the *Adventures of Baron Munchausen*, but they have not the art of interesting our imagination. When we read *Rabelais* we are introduced to a region where everything dances before us in the very intoxication of absurdity, but where the wealth of phantasy, the flashes of humour, the grandeur of conception enchant, in spite of our bewilderment. But here is a man without one spark of poetry in his nature, who piles the nonsensical on the nonsensical with a prosaic literalness that wearies and disgusts. It may be fairly admitted that Fourier had, in an uncommon degree, the three things for which, intellectually considered, the French are most remarkable, rapidity and dexterity of methodical arrangement, keen analysis, and exhaustless ingenuity. But these all joined together form but a very sorry substitute for thought. The more, therefore, Fourier parades his method, the sharper and deeper his analysis cuts; the more prodigally he lavishes the bubbles of his ingenuity, the more do we find just, profound, and comprehensive thought to be wanting. Creative power, invention, which is so often confounded with ingenuity, but which is so much higher, so essentially different, Fourier most certainly had not. To crowd every page with Greek compounds of his own coinage, as barbarous in aspect as in sound; to riot in a luxury of classification; to divide and subdivide and redivide, and further divide; to call the most ordinary things by the most extraordinary names; to cluster a thousand dogmatic and capricious assertions around one solitary fact or semblance of a fact; to sneer at all spiritual aspirings and self-denying virtues; to represent the whole of society as one hideous mass of selfishness, hypocrisy, and baseness; to predict millenniums in which there is to be nothing but an augmentation of material enjoyment, no moral beauty, no religious elevation; such are the achievements which Fourier would have us adore as discoveries. There

are authors who charm us by their moral purity where we miss religious aspiration; by this, in the absence of intellectual brilliancy; by eloquence or energy of style when that brilliancy is deficient; by philosophical sagacity and grasp when destitute of the other four qualities. But any one of all these it will be vain to seek for in Fourier, who, if he is to keep the eminence to which credulous disciples like Mr. Doherty and Mr. Morell would exalt him, it must solely be as one of the primordial architects of confusion, a confusion heaving with a giddier gloom and a more stupifying glare from the very laboriousness of Fourier's attempts to mark, to measure, and to map it with methodical exactness.

The leading idea which pervades Fourier's writings is that of universal analogy, a sublime idea, but which has occupied an imperial place in all philosophy and in all poetry from remotest ages. As set forth by Fourier it loses alike its beauty and its truth by the labyrinthine excesses into which it plunges. The hint of many of its applications also Fourier seems to have borrowed from Swedenborg's Doctrine of Correspondences, Swedenborg himself having been indebted for a similar hint to Origen, and possibly to others. In his passion for universal analogy Fourier discovered that the ellipsis resembled or typified love, the circle friendship, the parabola consanguinity, the hyperbola ambition. Now we might as well say that the claw of a rat resembles or typifies wit, his whiskers sensibility, his tail time, and his teeth death. It requires so little inventive power, so little real ability of any kind, to discover analogies of this sort by the thousand, that it looks like a trick of the charlatan in Fourier to pretend that he had introduced a new element into the matter by the prodigal and capricious employment of musical notations, mathematical formulas, and scientific terms. The most poetic as well as the most profound expression which the idea of universal analogy ever received was in the symbolism of the Egyptians and the Greeks. And how much has that symbolism enriched and educated the imagination of man-

kind! But to produce the symbolical requires in combination the subtlest metaphysical conception, the most fertile fancy, the most fervent religious feeling; none of which Fourier possessed. All the analogies that he offers us are whims, and the language in which they are given is the most pitiful jargon. Indeed, gross and intense materialist as Fourier was, how could he pierce beneath the shows and surface of things into that region where analogies spontaneously and abundantly arise? Analogies invariably proceed from the palpable to the impalpable, from the sensuous to the supersensuous, though, having gone to their utmost length in this direction, they may frequently return to the point from which they started. Symbolism is nothing more than the compound form of that process. But as no impalpable, no supersensuous, existed for Fourier, he was obviously excluded alike from analogical conception and analogical delineation. Each of his analogies is an arbitrary link forged by his vain and wayward mind between one material point, or between one abstract term and another, not a transition naturally suggested from the concrete to the abstract, or from the abstract to the concrete, as in every case of true analogy. For instance in the affinities which he discerns between certain moral qualities and certain mathematical figures there can be no analogy, since the one class of things belongs as much to the abstract as the other. If, after tasting something sweet I speak of the sweet smile playing on a child's countenance, and then of its sweet character, and then of the sweet hours which, from its infancy, its mother has taught it to pass in commune with God, I am unconsciously following step by step a beautiful law of analogy. Notwithstanding, therefore, his wearisome prate and silly parade about universal analogy, we question whether there ever was a man who knew less or felt less than Charles Fourier what analogy is.

Hanging loosely or not on the trunk of universal analogy, just as the Besançon visionary placed them, are the following sublime Fourierist notions:—The stars are living and intelligent beings. They are born, they live, they

die, just like men. They are the respectable fathers and mothers of families, like the Thomsons, the Smiths, and the Browns, our next-door neighbours. They are divided into groups and organised into societies on the most approved communistic principles. When they perish from old age they are swept into the dust-hole of creation, and when carried away in the dust-cart go probably to fatten the soil of fresh worlds. You would suppose that they had no other occupation than wheeling on their own axes, or whirling idly through space, or leaving a long trail of glory behind them; but that is a mistake: they are very busy. Their employment is to make new substances, mineral, vegetable, and animal, which they exchange with each other. Thus our earth has produced from her bosom, and has supplied the other members of the planetary system to which she belongs, with the dog, the violet, and the opal—and probably also, though Fourier does not mention it, she furnishes them with crazy concoctors of preposterous theories and their credulous disciples. We may suppose, therefore, that when our stock of those two commodities is excessive, as at present, the other planets are defrauded of their fair share. The sun's contributions to the common store are the elephant, the oak, and the diamond; Jupiter's, the cow, the jonquil, and the topaz; Saturn's, the horse, the lily, and the ruby. There are twelve cardinal passions in human nature, but those twelve motive forces are not peculiar to human nature, but belong to all intelligent beings, including the planets, and not even excluding the Creator. The planet Mercury has more genius than the others. The moon is dead, and doubtless she died about the period that Fourier was born, her spirit passing into him; for he is a devout believer in the transmigration of souls. The earth is destined to live eighty thousand years, during the first forty thousand of which it and its inhabitants march on to the summit of perfection; during the last forty thousand it will gradually decline, and, finally, falling into utter decrepitude, give up the ghost. We are yet at a comparatively early point of the ascending scale, and have at least thirty thousand good years of

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improvement before us. The stages through which humanity has passed, or is to pass, are these: Edenism, Savageism, Patriarchalism, Barbarism, Civilization, Guaranteeism, Socialism, and Harmonism. Fourier delights in expatiating on the blessings that are to prevail all over the world under the reign of Harmony. He seems to hint that physical pain will altogether cease; it will be no uncommon thing for people to live to a hundred and forty-four years; a climate soft and beautiful as men's dreams of heaven will clothe with its sunniest azure all lands; the polar ice will melt—though we think it would have been better if Fourier had made arrangements for the ice to come floating of its own accord to give due refrigeration to the sea, which is to be changed into lemonade. New animals will be created of immense speed, and with other extraordinary properties. On mounting one of these animals you will be able to fly in the air more swiftly than a bird, swim in the sea with equal rapidity, and travel on land with the velocity of a railway train. By the aid of new optical instruments and marvellous telegraphs the inhabitants of the earth will be able to see what is taking place in the most distant planets and to hold communication with them. It will then be an easy matter to perceive distinctly what is going on in one of the towns situated in Jupiter, two planets being always, no doubt, courteous enough to stand still on such occasions to allow of proper observations being made. Mankind are the descendants of sixteen originally distinct races, nine of which were established in the old world, and seven in the new. In his processes of creation the Deity has two favourite numbers, seven and twelve. There are eight hundred and ten different sorts or classes of temperament or character among human beings; every man, at whatever time he is born, falls naturally into one of these classes. Fourier's ideas on metempsychosis do not differ greatly from those of other real or pretended philosophers, except in their higher absurdity. Many of the remaining points of his doctrine are equally puerile with those we have given. Their enumeration would merely fatigue our readers.

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Fourier, however, said that, whatever might be thought of his cosmology, his psychology, his system of universal analogy, he wished his theory of association to be judged on its own merits; and it is to that theory alone that his disciples have tried to give prominence and gain publicity. It must be confessed, in justice to Fourier, that of all the schemes of socialism that have been propounded in France since the principle of equality was proclaimed in the first revolution from the ruins of a shattered throne, his is the most conservative. He raises no war-cry against existing religious or political institutions. He was neither a sceptic nor a revolutionist; for, though he was continually prophesying the most enormous changes, yet he always gave an homage which seemed more than lip-service to the worth of the Bible and the truth of Christianity; and he kept himself so completely aloof from political intriguers and innovators that the government of Louis Philippe looked with no unfriendly eye on the school of communists which he founded. Indeed Fourierism, considered as a plan of association, is, when divested of its oddities of nomenclature, mere voluntary co-operation—a simple increase of the number of joint stock companies. It is not properly communism at all, for it recommends that each member of a social body, small or great, should receive an income proportioned to his talent, to his labour, and to the capital that he invests. Cabet, therefore, the head of the communist sect called Icarians, has objected to Fourierism that it would keep up an aristocracy and other similar social distinctions, which to the extreme socialists are so odious; and Proudhon, the ablest, perhaps, of all the communist teachers, though unquestionably the most sweeping and violent, has maintained, in accordance with his famous saying "Property is theft," that, without the discontinuance of property, Fourierism is a signal deception, and a perpetuation of all the evils against which socialism contends. A minute statement of Fourier's scheme of association would serve no useful purpose, unless we proposed to examine it in detail, which, in anything so equally made up of the chimerical and the commonplace, would be labour lost. We refer our readers,

however, to "*Études sur les Réformateurs et les Socialistes Modernes*," by Louis Reybaud, the clever author of "*Jerome Paturot*."

The work on the Passions of the Human Soul contains Fourier's leading ideas of psychology. If Fourier had as much trouble in writing it as we have had in reading it, pity it is that we cannot feel towards him more gratitude than we do. It is a coarse, dull book, sickening from its slang, teasing from its tricks of terminology, altogether contemptible for its affected profundity and real shallowness. There is a prodigious show of analysis which leads to nothing. Fourier divides the twelve cardinal passions, which he speaks of as constituting the whole of human nature, into three classes; first, the five sensitive passions, that is, the five senses; secondly, the four animic or affective passions, love, friendship, family attachment, and ambition; lastly, the three distributive passions,—babalism, the feeling of rivalry leading to intrigue, dissension, struggle, sectarian animosity; papillonism, from papillon, a butterfly, the passion for variety, for change of scene, pleasure, and occupation; composition, the passion for combination and harmony. The first class conducts to luxury, the second to groups, the third to groups of groups or series. This division of the human faculties is as preposterous as it is capricious, and probably its chief recommendation to Fourier was found the mystic number twelve. Many of man's most important faculties it does not include, and some of those which it includes, instead of being considered as three or four, ought only to form one. The great moral principles, the deep religious sentiments, the divine ideal, which inspires while it gives lustre to the resignation and the conflicts of the forlorn and the desolate, who have lost all but their faith in God, vanish under the merciless stabs of Fourier's analysis. And also, if ambition and babalism were independent faculties of the mind, how but by the crotchet of a system-monger could they be distinguished from each other? Viewed as psychology, the book teaches us nothing except the art of mystifying and obscuring a plain subject by crabbed and cumbrous words; but viewed as the production of a man

who set up as a prophet and a teacher of mankind it is thoroughly disgusting. Under the pretence of scientific exposition, it is full of what we cannot characterise by any other name than obscenity, and things are not only hinted at but broadly spoken of which the worst of our race would shrink from making the habitual subjects of their conversation. The veil of shame which poor human nature throws round its sins Fourier tears away with a cynical grin. Proceeding much farther than Rochefoucauld ever dared, Fourier never speaks of any action apparently good without attributing the very worst motives to it. According to him, society is one grand swindle and deception, and the semblance of virtue which every one assumes is simply for the purpose of compassing selfish ends. If he is reluctantly compelled to admit that here and there, in the midst of much hypocrisy, there heroically lives the reality of virtue, he has no name harsh or foul enough for those who are such fools as to submit to any other law than that of their imperious senses and passions. The future paradise, which he occupies so large a part of his book in depicting, is to be one in which men are to have a perennial alternation of sensual delights. Such Christian graces as patience, purity, self-denial, resignation, are to be banished for ever from the world. Men are to have five meals a-day, and as large an allowance of every pleasure as suits them. We could have been content to toil through the book without adding anything to the stock of our ideas; but as a libel on all that is noble in our nature, and as a scandal and an offence to every tender and holy emotion, we are driven by a strong sense of duty to signalise and denounce it.

The work is translated by Mr. Morell into English as elegant as Fourier's French, which is about the worst compliment we can pay it. Mr. Doherty's introduction, though written with a sort of Fourierist clumsiness, will be useful to those who wish to form an acquaintance with Fourier without reading his gross and dreary books. Mr. Doherty is the author of various Fourierist pamphlets, has been the editor of Fourierist periodicals, and has taken more trouble than any other man to make Fourier known in Eng-

land. In one of his accounts of Fourier he states that he was a soldier from 1793 to 1795, in the other from 1796 to 1798. We have assumed the latter to be the more correct of the two.

Intense as our dislike is to Fourier's nostrums, his jargon, and his filth, we hold it unwise to pass over socialism in silence, or to treat it with contempt. Though we think socialist dreams as unrealisable as all other dreams, since man must ever gain his daily bread by the sweat of his brow, yet we believe that voluntary co-operation may be safely promoted by all who have a wish to maintain the primordial relations of society as they at present exist; and useful hints for this purpose may be obtained from socialist books. In the organisation of labour among criminals for the reclamation of waste lands or in the construction of public works a socialist element might also be advantageously introduced. Socialism has likewise shewn that the value of labour to the individual himself and to the community, so far from being lessened, would be increased by abridging and varying it, and by intermingling it with rational amusements. It must be confessed, moreover, that the higher ideal of social effort and duty, and the deeper sympathy with the proletarian classes, that prevail, have in some measure been created and stimulated by socialist propagandism. But there are two grand arguments which will for ever be fatal to any communistic or socialist scheme; first, every such scheme, under the pretence of delivering men from the thralldom of the conventional, demands far more elaborately artificial arrangements than society as now constituted. If men submit impatiently to actual social constraints, how would they be likely to submit if they were to be increased, as socialism proposes, a thousandfold in number and in degree? Secondly, terrible as social evils may be, and yearn as every loving heart may to remove them, yet three-fourths of all the social wrong and pain which the individual suffers are the penalties which he pays for the privilege of being able to employ his individuality as he chooses. Give him the choice between those penalties and the loss of his moral freedom, and he will without hesitation choose the former.

Communism can only succeed in the future as it has succeeded in the past, when leavened by religious impulses and motives; but you cannot turn the

whole globe by some subtle magic into a huge monastic institution.

FRANCIS HARWELL.

A FEW FACTS ABOUT RADULPH AGAS, THE LAND SURVEYOR AND ENGRAVER.

ALL that Vertue, Ames, and Walpole could collect concerning Agas, and all that Mr. Bolton Corney's well-directed industry could add to their brief memorials, in short, all that is known about our famous surveyor will be found embodied in the article "Agas," in the first volume of the Biographical Dictionary of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. Mr. Bolton Corney's facts were first printed in the Gentleman's Magazine for October, 1839, and afterwards reprinted by Mr. Corney himself.

Mr. Corney's principal discovery, as far as my communication is concerned, is that Agas "chiefly resided at Stoke by Nayland, in Suffolk." This one fact has led to a further discovery.

In examining the MS. Index of Star Chamber Papers of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, I was struck by seeing as defendants in a suit in the Star Chamber the names of Ralph Agas, Robert Agas, and Thomas Agas. Finding my curiosity on the increase, I asked to see the bill of the complainant, and the answer of the defendants. They were soon laid before me (for the Chapter House is quite a model record office in the matter of finding, and, I may add, for willingness), when guess my joy in discovering that the complainant was one William Ive, of Stoke near Nayland, in the county of Suffolk, and the three Agases, the defendants, were also of the same place. Here, then, was our famous surveyor in trouble.

The bill and answer in *Ive versus Agas* led me to the records of the Court of Wards and Liveries, which are also preserved in the Chapter House, and out of a legal detail, not by any means distinguished for conciseness, I gathered the following history.

One John Payne lived and died at

Stoke by Nayland, in the county of Suffolk, a good man and true, and blessed with the possession of various manors, lands, and tenements. At his death, as I gather from the documents, although to my unlegal apprehension it is not stated over clearly, he left a widow, who subsequently married Robert Agas (a son of old Radulph); a daughter Agnes, who married William Ive the plaintiff; and a son John Payne, who at the time of these proceedings remained a minor, and was living, not with his mother and her new husband Agas, but with his sister and her husband Ive.

Such a state of things led very naturally to disputes, which were not likely to be appeased by an endeavour, apparently made on the part of the Agases, to make John Payne the minor a ward of the Crown, upon the ground that the manor of Stoke by Nayland, of which his father died possessed, was held by the tenure of knight-service. The escheator of the district, always ready to catch fish for the Court of Wards, impanelled a jury to find the customary verdict upon which he might take possession of the minor's property. But the jury was not easily satisfied. Perplexed by "many doubts" as to whether the property of the elder Payne was really held by the particular tenure which entitled the Crown to claim the heir as a ward, they declined to come to any decision, but "prayed to be directed by her Majesty's Council of the Court of Wards." Such a finding was of course a delight to the lawyers. Four of the jurors were summoned to London, the matter was solemnly debated for two days in open court, and at length, by the agreement of those who prosecuted the matter on behalf of the Crown, as well as of William Ives and Agnes his wife, who consented on their own behalf and on behalf of Agnes's

minor brother, an order was made to the effect that the four jurymen were to return home, and, in conjunction with their stubborn brethren, were to find a verdict for the Crown. This order was made on the 11th May, 1598.

In due time the jurors found as they were directed, the officer of the Crown took possession of the boy's lands, and an order was made by the Court of Wards that one-third part of the issues of a certain plot of land called Saunders should be paid into court. The execution of this order was confided to the Agases, and—*hinc illæ lacrymæ*. None but a legal pen could describe the assaults, stabbings, woundings, batteries, knives, swords, and daggers which ensued. At length, in a family *melée* in the field called Saunders, I've received a pitchfork full two inches into his back, and "was forced a long time after to be at surgery, to his great cost, loss, and daunger." This was rather more than he could take pleasantly. His lawyers put his wrongs and his anger on parchment, and the bill in the Star Chamber against Radulph Agas with his sons Robert and Thomas, and several other persons, was the result. The Agases are described in it as the most pestilential fellows in the neighbourhood. Various rash speeches and foolish violent actions are attributed to them all. Radulph Agas is accused of having slandered the Queen's justices of the peace in that neighbourhood, by affirming of them that they were "such as came out of the oyle kettell and the beare barrell," and is himself put before us as "one Raphe Agas, one that in former tymes hath used the office of a mynister, and was some tymes parson of

* Dereham in the county of Norfolk, being deprived of his benefice for his lewd life and bad conditions; and, being as deformed in shape and body as in conditions, [he] came to resyde and make his abode at Stoke by Nayland aforesaid, together with Robert Agas and Thomas Agas his sons, very lewde, perverse, and quarrelling persons."

The description is at least graphic, but legal picture-drawing is not always to be depended upon, even in a bill in

equity. The answer of the old surveyor and his sons proves that one story is good only until another is told. They set forth that many of the allegations in the bill are absurd, ridiculous, and untrue. It is averred that the whole family of Agas had been subject to many previous provocations and annoyances from the plaintiff, and especially that the younger Agases were served by him with subpoenas "for harmless exercising themselves in shooting in a gunne within five myles of the sea-coast, where these defendants do verily suppose that they may lawfully shoot." They then proceed as follows:—

"And the defendants doeth further saie that the same Radulph Agas was neuer of person of Dereham in Norfolk, neyther had any thinge to doe eyther with the church personage or minister there, neither was ever deprived from any church or benefice whatsoever, as is falesly and maliciously in the said bill suggested and intended. And touchyng the infirmity and bodily weakness of the same Radulph Agas, one of the defendants, he saith, that as he received the same by the providence of God in his mother's wombe, so hath he always with humble thanks to his Creator willingly borne and suffered that his infirmity, and the rather that God hath recompensed the same with many and sundry good gifts, which he hath, by the goodness of the Almighty, hitherto used and hereafter shall use to the benefit of many and harming of none, wherein he referreth himself unto the judges of this honourable court, the lords of her highnes moste honourable counsaile, by whom he hath been sundry times employed in her majesty's causes.

As to the encounter in which the pitchforking occurred, Radulph Agas swears—

"That on the 1st August last (*i. e.* in 1598), between 9 and 10 in the evening, the same Radulph Agas, having supped in his house with the other defendants, and various other persons, willed his son Robert to accompany the other defendants that had wrought with him the said Radulph Agas that day, unto their lodging in the town of Stoke, and to pay for their cheere there, whereupon the said Radulph Agas immediately departed to his chamber, from whence he stirred not until the next morning, without that he espied† the

* Blank in the original.

† *i. e.* without spying.

said plaintiff or his brother-in-law in the close called Saunders, or that he knew that he was near unto that place by ten miles at the least."

Having thus cleared himself, the surveyor leaves his sons to tell their story, which is, in short, that when their father went to his bed, and they sallied forth to conduct the other defendants to their lodging, they found the plaintiff and his friends waiting for

them ready for a scuffle, in which they admit that one of them pitchforked the plaintiff in self-defence.

Upon contrasting the opposing statements, the surveyor and his sons seem to make out a good case. What the court thought of it we cannot tell, for the decrees of the Court of Star Chamber are not known to be in existence.

PETER CUNNINGHAM.

HISTORY OF THE PURITANS.*

THE writer of the work mentioned at the foot of the page tells us in the preface that he contributes it "to the cause of Christian charity, of moderation, and of peace." We wish that in this sentence "truth" had found a place as well as "charity," and that in the whole work truth had appeared as a more prominent object. Not that we mean for a moment to impugn the veracity of the author's intentions, or, in the main, of his statements, but we think that he has invited his readers to seek their ease in the flowery meads of moderation and general good will, instead of urging them along those thorny ways where they might at least have followed in the footsteps of Truth, even if they had not always succeeded in overtaking her. The volume will, on this account, afford little assistance towards the solution of the great questions of the period which it embraces, and of our own period; for the very questions which disturbed the men of that century, and which those of the succeeding century hoped they had buried, have risen with new life to trouble us, and, unless we can dispose of them more satisfactorily, will not only continue to haunt, but may even prove the destruction of generations that succeed. We say that with regard to these questions, the volume before us renders but little assistance. It fails to grapple with the difficulties which divide earnest thinkers, and therefore will not help to bring them to one mind, or promote any true or lasting peace. We are well aware

that theological discussions do not fall within the province of history; and that, had the narrative been encumbered with critical disquisitions on the efficacy of the sacraments, and the distinguishing tenets of Calvinism and Arminianism, it would have been unreadable; but there are questions of another sort, which, with all his care, the historian can scarcely avoid, and which Mr. Marsden does not avoid, but regarding which his deliverances (as they say in Scotland) are singularly unsatisfactory. We take a specimen from the opening of the work. His first few sentences run thus:

"The Reformation was scarcely accomplished in England when a large party began loudly to express its discontent. Great as the change was, it seemed to many of the reformers still imperfect, and they were anxious to give it a new impulse, and to extend it further. The chains in which the English church had been fettered for a thousand years were broken; and now the task remained to model it anew, yet so as to retain the visible unity which it had worn beneath the papacy. But here the difficulties were great. For the same resolute and dauntless spirit which had carried the nation through its conflict with Rome reappeared under another form. It distrusted all interference in spiritual affairs, and seemed ready to abjure all authority, as though to acknowledge a superior had only been to submit to another and a meaner usurpation. More intent upon the end to be attained, than cautious in the means employed, it would have hazarded one reformation in order to have brought about another, and risked the vast advantages

* The History of the Early Puritans from the Reformation to the opening of the Civil War in 1642. By J. B. Marsden, M.A. 8vo. Lond. 1851.

already secured for the sake of further changes of inferior moment, if not questionable utility. * * * * And yet, upon the other hand, it seems unreasonable that the ardent love of truth and the spirit of inquiry, once quickened into life, should consent to stay its progress whenever the first leaders of the movement announce a difficulty or decline a fresh encounter. The leader who blames his followers for rashness may himself have been overtaken with incapacity. In such circumstances wisdom lies, no doubt, between a servile acquiescence and a hot and precipitate daring. These opposite vices are, in their consequences, alike unfavourable to the best interests of man." &c.

Then follows an account of the first manifestations of Puritan dissent in the vestiarian controversy. It is impossible to read this narrative, with its prefatory remarks, without the continual recurrence of the question, Would the safety of the Church of England really have been endangered or secured by further reforms in the early part of the reign of Queen Elizabeth? And it is surely not unreasonable to expect from the historian some guidance in finding an answer to a question in itself so reasonable and so naturally prompted by his subject. What guidance he does afford, our readers may judge from the sentences with which he winds up the subject at the close of his first chapter:

"Was the danger real, or were the fears of the prelates groundless? We have, perhaps, at this distance of time, no answer more reasonable than an appeal to their private characters. They were not crafty politicians, but a body of christian ministers, of calm wisdom, of tried courage, of dauntless resolution. The fears and apprehensions of such men are never to be treated with disdain; there must have been some grounds for alarm. They submitted from necessity, not from choice. * * * * Calmly viewed, the whole question hinges upon this; when men cannot do what they would, shall they do what they can; or, rigidly adhering to an abstract notion of that which in itself is best, shall they abandon their posts, and risk the consequences? The fathers of the Church of England were at length unanimous 'to do what they could;' they received the vestments themselves, and, though with very different degrees of rigour, enforced them on their clergy. They hoped the ferment would soon subside; but ages have passed, and the controversy is not yet decided. So little do the wisest men

foresee the consequences of all their actions; and so difficult is it to appease the quarrels on which all parties at first enter with too much alacrity!"

We are struck with the very brief and slight way in which Mr. Marsden has touched upon the Acts of Uniformity—acts, which a distinguished ecclesiastic of the Church of England has not scrupled to call strange and anomalous, and, in their imperious character, almost peculiar to that church. However, even in Mr. Marsden's notice of them, cursory as it is, the following passage occurs:

"It not only enacted a rigorous conformity in the conduct of divine worship, and in the habits worn by the minister, but further empowered the Queen, by the advice of the commissioners or metropolitans, to ordain and publish at their pleasure further rites or ceremonies, with no other limitation than these words convey:—'as may be most for God's glory, the edifying of His church, and the due reverence of Christ's holy mysteries and sacraments.' The rigorous pressing of this act, says the great chronicler of Puritanism, was the occasion of all the mischiefs that befel the church for above eighty years."

Now surely facts such as these ought to elicit, if remark be made at all, some clear opinion on more important points than one. Yet the whole extent of Mr. Marsden's observations is as follows:

"The evils which it was meant to remedy were no doubt both real and extensive; but the measure was violent. And it fared with it according to the disastrous law which ever governs such proceedings; what was conceived with rashness was carried into effect with obstinate severity."

As the narrative proceeds, one is continually led to ask, what necessity really existed in the nature of things for the rigid enforcement of uniformity? We do not think that the well-balanced phrases which compose the paragraph in which this subject is handled throw much light upon it:

"How far the clergy might be indulged in a partial conformity, even supposing them sincerely attached, upon the whole, to the communion of the English church, was then, as it still continues to be, an anxious question. The rude hand of arbitrary power, and the contemptuous spirit of insubordination feel no difficulty. Gentler spirits, imbued with a deeper love of justice, hesitate and pause. If the enactment must be rigidly obeyed, it should be

framed so as to sit easily upon a scrupulous conscience—nay upon an independent spirit. Otherwise the energy of the Christian minister is lost, to say nothing of his integrity. Again, since every society, whether secular or ecclesiastical, forced or voluntary, must be governed by its peculiar laws, which, from the variety of men's minds, will necessarily press with unequal weight upon its various members, and which therefore cannot be alike acceptable to all, it follows that each member must be content to sacrifice much of his inclination—nay, it may be, something of his conscientious principles, of his abstract ideas of what, in particular instances, would be the most fitting and the best—for the sake of mutual co-operation, and all those other advantages which result from united as opposed to solitary action. Each of the contending parties, the prelates on the one hand and the Puritans on the other, admitted the force, not of these joint considerations, but merely of one or other of them singly. Neither would admit the truth contained in what the other party advanced; and of course, while the prelates insisted only on the duty of submission, and the Puritans only on the hardships of canonical obedience, discussion served but to increase the distance, and aggravate the quarrel."

In short, on the whole matter of which the book treats, the most satisfactory opinion which we get from Mr. Marsden is in sense and substance what he expresses in the two closing sentences of his index to chapter iii. "Neither party was perfectly consistent; and each party should have yielded something." The truth is, we much doubt whether Mr. Marsden has got the clue to the whole controversy. Many people do not trace its progress as he does, or think the fact was, as he expresses it in his index to chapter ii., that "out of the vestigarian controversy other questions arose" regarding other ceremonies, &c. and that until the very end of the century no differences in doctrine had yet existed. From the very first, it is believed, there existed a party who suspected that something not of the form merely, but of the substance, of Romanism still lurked in the English Church, and, bent on expurgating it, attached importance to and scrupled not to wage war against every ceremonial, every institution, and every doctrinal statement in which they conceived that they detected this subtle spirit of

Roman evil embodying itself. If this be the fact, then all the other facts of the history group themselves most harmoniously around it. We can then account for the vehemence with which things apparently trivial were contested. We can account for the fierceness of the Puritans in their opposition, and for the sensitiveness of the Church party, and their reluctance to make the smallest concessions which might seem like an admission that they were in any measure contaminated by the spirit of papal corruption. And further, if this be the fact, we venture, departing from the example of caution set us by Mr. Marsden, to express our unhesitating opinion, that, notwithstanding many errors of judgment, notwithstanding the passion and exaggeration which the heat of controversy engendered, the Puritans were justified in the stand they made. It will be well for those who deem their suspicions groundless and their efforts needless, to consider how it came to pass that Laudism so rapidly sprung up in that day (a fact, by the way, for which Mr. Marsden wholly fails to account), and has revived so vigorously in our own. Would the plant flourish, and, when cut down, sprout again, in a soil which afforded it no nutriment? Those who at the present moment are watching its growth with so much alarm, should trace carefully whence its vital sap is supplied.

But to return to the work before us:—We think that Mr. Marsden would have been more successful had he more clearly defined to himself the work which he proposed to undertake. If it was his object to form a record so impartial that it might serve as a standard of reference among contending parties, he should carefully have avoided all reflections and theories of his own, and by the minuteness, accuracy, and careful adjustment of his narrative, and by the copious use of contemporary documents, he should have made the characters and events speak as clearly as possible for themselves. If, on the other hand, his object was to teach to the generation of this day the lessons to be learned from the generation of that day, to aid in unravelling the perplexities of the present, by tracing those perplexities towards their origin in the past, then

he should not have shrunk from a thorough inquiry into the nature of those perplexities themselves, and he should have borne in mind that only those maxims of practical duty and political sagacity have any value or any permanence which are based on a broad and deep substructure of philosophic truth. As it is, the book is full to overflowing of moral teaching and theory of a certain kind, such a kind as that of which we have given specimens above, but in the midst of it all there is no vigorous attempt to encounter the difficulties which perplexed men then and which perplex them now, nor even is very much done towards placing the questions at issue in a favourable position for discussion by indicating what are the leading principles on which they are based, and which must be brought to bear upon their solution.

We are sorry to speak thus in disparagement of a work contributed "to the cause of Christian charity, moderation and peace," by a man of piety evidently sincere, and of intentions evidently so honest. Yet we are urged to do so by the strong conviction that in the present day something more is needed than moderation, good intentions, and even than earnest piety. Beneath the popular controversies regarding papal aggression, tractarianism, dissent, national education, &c. lie questions in philosophy and politics of great magnitude, and of still greater difficulty; questions which, until they have been fairly met, and as fairly disposed of, will be the occasion of ever fresh disturbance and confusion. It were as vain to expect to still the waters of an ocean raging and boiling from the agency of a submarine volcano, by ignoring the existence of the fire beneath, and pouring oil on the tossing waves at the surface, as it is to expect by maxims of expediency, by appeals to moderation, by exhortations to compromise, to silence those controversies which arise from the struggles of some of the deepest principles of our nature. We cannot attempt within the limits of an article like the present to supply that which we have indicated as lacking in Mr. Marsden's work, nor in our province of critics are we called upon to do so; but we may do some service to those

who shall read the book, (and we hope they will be many, for its subject is most interesting, and its style very easy and popular,) and some service too to thinkers at large, if we state more plainly than Mr. Marsden has done a few of the topics which the narrative suggests, we should rather say forces upon our notice, and point out, here and there, where we can do so with sufficient brevity, the leading ideas which should guide us in their consideration.

And first:—As the prominent subjects of dispute during the earlier part of the history are religious garments and postures, the first question that meets us is one regarding the lawfulness of controversy and recusancy concerning things in themselves indifferent. Were the Puritans justified in their opposition to the surplice, the sign of the cross, and other such matters? Were these or any other matters of ceremonial worthy of controversy then, and are they worthy of controversy now? It is always the practice of any party enforcing indifferent observances to cast the odium of triviality and punctiliousness on their opponents. "If," say they, "these are matters of such indifference as you yourselves admit them to be, why not, for the sake of harmony, conform?" There is here an obvious fallacy. Those who enforce on the reluctant things indifferent do, by that very act, confer on them an importance not intrinsically their own, and render them worthy of controversy. If these things are worth enforcing, it is natural to conclude that they are so, as being the exponents of some principle, for the present not very evident, but likely to become manifest as soon as they shall have opened the way for its admission. They are most probably the point of a wedge against which access must be closed at once or never. Besides, whether this supposition be true or not, one very important question at all events comes to be involved—the right of authority in the one party, the duty of submission in the other. Even granting that the suspicions aroused regarding the things themselves may be unfounded, yet compliance may prove a dangerous precedent for the assumptions of spiritual despotism. Thus it is, that, as once

the preservation of Grecian liberty depended on the defence of a narrow pass and the valour of a few men, so repeatedly, in subsequent ages, has the cause of religious truth, and the cause of political freedom too, had its Thermopylæ. It was on this account that the Swiss in the fourteenth century thought it worth while to brave the vengeance of so formidable a power as Austria, rather than bow before the hat which Austria's Archduke set up. And it is on this account that the Puritans of the sixteenth century may be defended against any imputation of narrow-mindedness or puerility on account of the contest which they deemed it right to maintain against matters apparently so trivial as the surplice, the sign of the cross, or the bodily posture in an act of religious worship. Certainly, if anything could justify their scruples, it would be the course pursued by the Tractarian party of the present day. Those indifferent obloquy has attached to the Puritans, are the very hooks by which that party now fasten their whole system to the Church, and by which they would effect the ruin of that Church, if not in its outward establishment, yet in its spiritual efficiency; and we therefore venture to counsel all who are its true friends, or rather the friends of that religion of which it is the organ, not to shrink from the consideration of those important questions of principle which so frequently lie concealed behind the mask of things indifferent. Let them learn from the events that are passing around them to revere the wisdom of those noble and simple-minded men, whose intimate converse with lofty truths endued them with something like prophetic foresight, who, dwelling as it were on the rugged summits of a rude yet vigorous age, could discern how the waters gathering on the mountain-sides were even then taking their course towards stagnant pools and pestilential swamps, and would fain, if they could, have diverted them into more healthful channels.

We pass on to another topic of inquiry, which has already been indicated in some of the remarks which we have quoted from Mr. Marsden, and which his account of the party, whom he denominates Church Puritans, inevitably

suggests: How far is it the duty of individuals to adhere to the body religious or political to which they are attached, notwithstanding a conscientious dissent from some of its tenets; and what degree of dissent renders separation incumbent? Does a man best serve the cause of truth by adhering to a party which he believes on the whole to maintain it, though with many imperfections, or by endeavouring to form for himself a new party on a more perfect model? Or, supposing that he fail to gain sufficient adherents to form a new party, will he most successfully oppose the errors of that which already exists by witnessing against them from within or by attacking them from without? Were Hooper, Jewel, and Grindal right in adhering to the Church, or Travers, Wilcox, and Robinson in separating from it? Were Lord Falkland and Sir Edmund Verney right in adhering to Charles, or Hampden and Fairfax in opposing him? Are we to rejoice in the freedom of action according to the dictates of individual conscience, which is breaking up our political parties at the present day, sweeping their very names from the arena of public contest, and threatening obstacles to the existence of any one party powerful enough to hold the reins of government; or are we to desire a return to the partizanship of the last century, when the leader was the conscience-keeper of his adherents, and could carry out his measures for good or for ill with all the vigour arising from confidence in their support? Is the example of Chalmers and the disruption in Scotland—of Vinet and the Free Church in Switzerland—of Monod and the secession in France, to afford a warning or a model? Questions these all based on the same principle, and of no light moment, regarding which it were well if men could come to some deliberate and well-founded conclusion, rather than leave them to the hap-hazard decision of passion and of circumstance. Our space forbids us to attempt their discussion; yet, ere we proceed, we may venture on a remark borne out by the history before us—how little service men of compromise, men of moderation, as they are often called, have rendered to the progress of human society! We honour

the virtues of Falkland and Verney; but what trace have they left behind them? What do we of the present day owe to them? There may be much to win our admiration in the wisdom, patience, and firmness of the man who maintains his own purity in the midst of error and corruption, and who has energy to stand erect and keep his ground in a position where others yield and fall. But from the very fact that his energy is thus expended in defence, its results are after all but negative. When he has done his utmost, he is but where he was; and probably he finds himself there alone. He is not the man who can break his way to a new 'vantage-ground,' and carry others there along with him. An upright man struggling in a false position is perhaps one of the finest, but it is also one of the saddest, spectacles in history. The free, onward course of the man who follows out his convictions, though sometimes reckless, and often erratic, has yet in it something heart-cheering and heart-ennobling; and the lustre which he leaves on the track behind him lights up the way for those that come after him, though they follow not in his very steps. We know the dismay with which many persons listen to sentiments like these. They tremble for the peace of society, and for the existence of its old and valued institutions. But the efficiency of these very institutions, which we prize as highly as they do, do we owe it to the apathetic tranquillity of the eighteenth century, or to the turmoil of the seventeenth? There was a certain pool of old which received its healing virtue from the troubling of its waters; and, though we cannot pretend that always, as in that case, an angelic influence has troubled the waters of our social life, yet, even after their depths have been stirred by human selfishness or satanic rage, we think they have manifested a wonderful power of casting their sediment and returning to their pristine healthfulness; and we are very sure that the breeze of free opinion, full and even stormy, never flits across their surface without brightening and freshening them.

But our rapidly-decreasing space reminds us that we have proposed to indicate inquiry, not to pursue it; and

we therefore hasten on to the next topic which Mr. Marsden's work suggests to us,—Is the safety of an institution best consulted by concealing or by assailing its imperfections? When reform has been undertaken, should it be arrested at a given point, and if so at what point? Or should it be pursued to its utmost limits? Was the safety of the Church of England, feeble as she was in herself and surrounded as she was by enemies at the accession of Queen Elizabeth, better consulted by the conservative policy of the Episcopal party than it would have been by the reforming policy of the Puritans? Would the hearty adherence of the conscientious Puritans and the removal of pretexts for the formation of dissenting churches have compensated for the loss of those whom any changes might have scared back into Romanism, and for any triumph which the papacy might have reaped from the exposures which the discussion of such changes might have occasioned? Have subsequent events justified the scruples which withheld the more powerful party in the Church from further interference with its then existing condition? And ought the same scruples to guide us in dealing with it at present? Could the best men of that party have caught a glimpse of the future, could they but have seen in passing vision the Laudism that appeared in the next century, and the Tractarianism that stalks across our own, would not their scruples have been scattered to the winds? And, could they rise from their graves and mingle with us now, would not the same love for their Church which once made them timid now make them bold?

The next question that we shall mention is one that meets us at every turn of the history, from the day when Edward VI. first published the Book of Common Prayer and its rubrics to the day the Service-book was introduced into Scotland, and Jenny Geddes cast her three-legged stool at the officiating priest. The question is simply this: Has any Christian Church, not claiming infallibility, a right to enforce ceremonials and modes of government not specified in its avowed standard, viz. the Holy Scriptures? And, if it have such right, how far is it expedient to exercise it? It would

seem competent for any corporation to decide for itself on its mode of government and on the regulations for its members; nor does it seem guilty of tyranny in enforcing them, provided it give free option to objectors to withdraw themselves from its community. The grievance of the Puritans was, that, objecting as they did to the institutions of the Church, they were still forced to adhere to her communion. But, as long as any ecclesiastical body vindicates its institutions on the grounds which we have just mentioned, claiming Divine sanction for nothing which is not revealed in a Divine standard, and coercing no one to be its reluctant member, we do not see how its authority can be impugned. At the same time it may be a very probable supposition that all which is really essential to the welfare and efficiency of the Christian Church is included in the revelation of its divine Founder, and therefore it may be doubted whether that welfare and efficiency will be greatly promoted by the addition of much human ceremonial and contrivance. "Heaven's simple, artless, unencumbered plan" has generally succeeded best when most left to its own simplicity.

Another question arises, almost spontaneously, out of this last,—Is any particular system of ecclesiastical government revealed by Divine authority? and, if so, what is it? Is there a Divine right of presbytery or a divinely-appointed apostolical succession? It is curious that the *presbuteros* and *episcopos*, which in modern history appear as deadly antagonists, should in the apostolic writings, as Neander has proved, be positively identical. But the pursuit of this topic, and of several others which Mr. Marsden's history suggests, would lead us too immediately into the field of theological controversy. We pass them all by, and close what we have to say by putting one last question, perhaps the most practically important one of all—that commonly known as the question of Church and State. Notwithstanding all that has been written and said about it during the last many years, notwithstanding all the philosophy which men like Gladstone and Chalmers and Bunsen have brought to bear upon it, a question it remains

still; and, weary as we may be of it, much as we may wish to elude it, there is no escape for us from it; wherever we turn it haunts us still. Papal aggression, the state of Ireland, the disruption in Scotland, dissent in England, the variety of religious denominations in our colonies, the religious condition of India, the claims of the Tractarian party at home, all force it upon us; and till we come to some clear understanding upon it we shall never be able to deal with any of these facts conclusively or consistently. However, these very facts are they which will, we think, if duly studied, bring us to the right landing-place in regard to the whole matter. Before the Reformation, when the King of England governed one country over which one religious denomination exclusively prevailed, the relations of Church and State were comparatively simple; though even then the assumptions of the papacy were continually clashing with those of the monarchy. How are we to square the facts of our complicated modern society to the theory of those days? Glad indeed shall we be when we see our statesmen and our churchmen willing to face and to recognise these facts, and, availing themselves of the principles elaborated by great thinkers, such as those to whom we alluded just now, to apply to them that inductive method which has so successfully eliminated truth in other matters. We shall then hope they may enounce some theory that shall truly represent our present relations, ecclesiastical and political.

We cannot bring our remarks to a close without a friendly farewell to the author whose work has suggested them. He belongs to that section of the Church of England usually called Evangelical; and it is because the defects in his book appear to us characteristic of the defects of his party that we have deemed it incumbent on us to say so much about them. The Evangelical section of the church will never have the influence which it seeks, and on many accounts deserves, to possess, until it shall have the courage and the industry to search into and come to some express conclusion upon the subjects of which we have been treating, and others of the same kind; until it has attained some well-defined principles

in regard to those subjects, and is prepared to act out its principles with consistency and firmness. The Tractarian party have their principles, and admirably compacted they are. The leading Dissenters have their principles, and are prepared to carry them out to the full. We need not say that the Church of Rome has its principles; and that both the Established Church and the Free Church of Scotland have their

theories logically worked out. The Evangelical portion of the Church of England, if they are thoroughly in earnest, should test the ground they stand upon; and inform themselves regarding the territory they desire to occupy, and the position they mean to assume; they should prove now, in the face of the world, that they are not afraid either to avow their opinions or to abide by the result.

HISTORICAL ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE REIGN OF HENRY VII.

DERIVED FROM THE MUNICIPAL ARCHIVES OF YORK.

THE year 1486 was ushered in by the auspicious event of the King's nuptials with the Princess Elizabeth

of York—the union of the Roses, “so long expected and so much desired,”—which was to—

Enrich the time to come with smooth-fac'd peace,
With smiling plenty, and fair prosperous days.

A dispensation from the Holy See, deemed requisite in consequence of the King and his consort being related within the prohibited degrees, was obtained from the Bishop of Imola, the papal legate, to whom (says Sir Harris Nicolas) “power had been delegated to grant dispensations to any twelve persons to marry notwithstanding the impediment of consanguinity, and Henry availed himself of the circumstance to avoid waiting the arrival of the permission for which he applied to the pontiff.”*

A visit of this dignified ecclesiastic to the city of York is the first occurrence of importance recorded in the archives of the corporation. The legate's arrival was preceded by the following announcement from the King:—

“By the King.

“Trusty and welbelovyd we grete you wele, acertaingneing you that the right reverend Fader in God, the Busshop of Imola, Legat from the holy see of Rome,† hath been here within this our realme a certayne season, and ministred unto us many singuler and acceptable pleasures, which, of all reason, constraineth and bindeth us to owe him the more specially

our love and tendre favour. And wher as the same Bisshop entendeth by our licence and sufferance to passe thorough our said realme into Scotland for certayne his besinesse there, we, desiring hym to bee soo curtasly entretid during his abode in our obeysaunce as he may afterward reapport and ascribe therby honour and nobley to our nacion, pray you hertily that unto the same entent ye woll at his entree in too our cite of York honourable receve hyme, and make hyme suche chere as it apperteyneth, whereby ye shall singularly please us and deserve our especiall thanks. Yeven undre our signet at our paloys of Westminster, the xxij. day of Fevrier.”

“On Wednesday, the 8th of March, the city council assembled to hear the King's letter read. The arrival of the expected visitor was to take place on that same evening, and they at once determined that the mayor, aldermen, and others of the council, in clothing of violet, or other sad colour, should receive the papal legate at the bar of Mikellyth, using unto him convenient words, to be uttered in Latin, and causing the provisions following to be presented to him immediately after his arrival,‡ viz.:—

* Memoir of Elizabeth of York, p. lxvi. The marriage was solemnized at Westminster with great splendour and magnificence on the 18th of January, 1486.

† In the Pope's third bull, dated August, 1486, he is styled “Venerabilis frater noster Jacobus Episcopus Imolensis.” *Fœdera*, xii.

‡ This present was not very costly. “In denariis solutis pro exennio dato et presentato Episcopo de Imola Legato domini nostri Papæ venienti ad civitatem viij^o die Marcii, xxvijs. xd.” York Compotus, 1st Hen. VII.

" In mayne brede . . .	xijd.
In rede wyne . . .	four galons.
In Tyer (?) . . .	oon galon.
In Mawmosye . . .	oon galon.
In pikes . . .	iiij.
In fresshe salmon . . .	oon.
In gret ele; . . .	twoo."

"Wherupon the said Legat, comyng into the said citie about x. of the klok after noone, was receyved at the barr forsaid in fourme preceding with good wordes uttered in Latyn by Maister Nicholas Lonscastrre, doctour of civyl law, oon of the Aldermen forsaid. And then, after the present above writyn, was honourably conveyed by the Common Clerc of the said citie, Maseberer, and Chambreleyns of the same unto the logeying of the forsaid Legat, then being within the Dean's place of the cathedral church of York forsaid, unto the which Legat the said Commune Clerc in name of the Maire, Aldremen, and Counsaill forsaid usid thies wordes in Latyn: 'Salutant te; pater clarissime, sanctissime apostolice sedis legate, hujusce civitatis Maioritaque Seniores omnes, hec que ferunt isti munuscula tue colendissime . . . destinantes, et quamquam minime digna atque tibi grata recipere cures instantissime orant.' Thies wordes expressed by the said Commune Clerc unto the said Legate, in presence of the said Deane and many othere men of auctoritee, the forsaid Legate, usyng wordes in Latyn, yave hertly thanks unto the said Maier, Aldremen, and Counsaill, saying he shuld soo report there demeanaunce and huminitee in this partie unto the Kinges Highnesse, that his Grace shuld be rather inclined graciously to here there peticions to be ministred unto hym hereafter."

At the time of the Bishop of Imola's visit it happened that the city was without a recorder, and the corporation doubtless regarded it as a fortunate circumstance that they had among their aldermen a learned civilian ready to undertake the recorder's duty, and able to address the distinguished foreigner in a language with which he was familiar.

It is entered upon the minutes of the council of the 29th of February,

that "the room of recorder was then void by the death of Miles Metcalfe." Richard Greene, the former candidate (See *Gent. Mag.* for February, 1851, p. 166), again solicited the corporation for the appointment, desiring them to have in remembrance the King's letters and those of the Earl of Northumberland, formerly written on his behalf, and assuring them that he intended to do good service to the city, by due attendance and personal abode. The corporation declined coming to an immediate decision, on account of the absence of Richard York and Robert Hancock, two of their aldermen, who were the representatives of the city in the Parliament then sitting.

By a letter, dated at Alnwick Castle, on the 26th of February, the Earl of Northumberland requested them to grant him the nomination of a new recorder; but the corporation returned an answer alleging the absence of their brethren as a cause of delay. Again the Earl wrote from Alnwick, on the 3rd of March, reminding them that upon his former application they had assured him that the next appointment should be at his pleasure, and calling upon them to perform their promise, by showing to his right trusty and well-beloved servant and counsellor Richard Grene their tender wills and favour, "so that he to the said office might be lovingly accepted." The inexorable council returned a respectful answer, but reiterated their excuse. On the 11th of March the aldermen York and Hancock were present at a special meeting of the corporation, when a long deliberation was concluded by a postponement of the election until "the next assize or other time of common resort of their learned counsel unto the city."

Even female influence was exerted on behalf of Greene, but in vain. On the Sunday following the Countess of Northumberland,* being in York,

* Maud Countess of Northumberland was the daughter of William Herbert, the first Earl of Pembroke of that surname. The priory of the Augustine Friars, where the Lord Mayor and Aldermen were summoned to attend upon her, was at this period the favourite resort of persons of rank and importance when they visited York. Richard III. when Duke of Gloucester, and after he became King, frequently took up his abode at the 'Freres Austins.' This religious house stood in the street formerly called Old Conyng-street, now Lendal, and occupied a spacious site upon the banks of the river Ouse extending from the Guildhall to the Water Tower. In Drake's History of York the site of the Friars Minors, near the Castle, is erroneously stated to be that of the Augustine Friars.

called into her presence the Lord Mayor and several of the aldermen, at the Frere Austins. "She willed them that nothing further should be attempted in the matter of the election of a new recorder until she should next visit the city, notwithstanding any writing to be made unto them in the mean time, assuring them that she would be their warrant and defence in that partie." But Greene had not upon this occasion the advantage of being supported by a recommendation from the highest quarter, the King having written to the corporation from Lincoln, on the 24th of March, in favour of another candidate.

"By the King.

"Trusty and welbeloved we grete you wele. And for asmoche as we be enfourmed that it hath pleased God to calle late from this uncertaine and transitorie life unto his grate mercie Mile; Metcalf, by his life your Recordour, wherby ye stande now destitute of such an officer, we, tending the welle and honour of our cite there, and having respect unto th' abilities, sadnesse, and discretion of oure trusty and welbeloved Thomas Middelton, with the profounde experience and exercise that he hath in our lawes, for the which we think hyme right convenient and mete for the said occupacion, desire and hertly [pray] you that at the contemplacion of us and thies our lettres, ye woll have hyme to the same before all other especially recommended and preferred, and therupon to make unto hyme your lettres patentes undre your comone seal in due forme. And in soo doing ye shalnot oonely provide you of a sad persone to doo unto you good and worshipfull service in the said office, but cause us therfore to have you in the more tendre remembrance of our good grace in tyme to come. Yeven undre our signet, at our cite of Lincoln, the xxiiij. day of Marche."

But neither the urgency of their noble patron the Earl of Northumberland, nor the solicitations of his countess, nor the assurance of their sovereign's favour, could turn the sturdy citizens from their course. The corporation were of opinion that John Vavasour, serjeant-at-law, was "the most able and convenient person, above all others in these parts, to be Recorder of the city in the place of Miles Metcalf;" and in due time they unanimously elected him to the vacant office.

The disregard of the royal recommendation in the election of their recorder is the more observable inasmuch as the citizens of York were at that very time looking forward to the honour of a visit from the King himself. "After his marriage and the dissolution of the parliament the new monarch, in imitation of his predecessors, resolved to signalise the commencement of his reign by a progress through his kingdom."* The King's intention was communicated to the corporation by the two aldermen who represented the city in parliament, and on the 16th of March the council assembled "to hold communication concerning proviaunce to be made within the city for the honourable receiving of the King, if it should fortune his grace after the feast of Easter to resort unto the same." They resolved that the following "wise and thankful" letter should be conveyed in all haste to the Lord Archbishop of York:—

"To the moste reverende Fader in God and our moost especiall and singuler good lord Tharchebishop of York.

"Moost reverend Fader in God and our moost especiall and singuler good lord, We in our moost humble wise recommend us unto your good lordship, thanking the same in as hertly wise as to us is or may be possible for your manyfold benefices and mercies which ye have shewed at large unto us and this your poor cite at all tymes herebefore and now of late tyme unto our brether Richard York and Robert Hancock, for the whiche we with our bodies and goodes shalbe redie at all tymes to doo you pleaser and service to the uttermost of our littill powers, with our daily prayer to God for the continuance of your moost reverend prosperitie. Where amonges other thinges of the bounteousnesse of your good grace shewed unto us and the same your cite we be enfourmed that it pleased your said lordship to your peyne for our comforth, suretie, and quietnesse, to commaunde that we shuld send up unto you at this tyme some discrete persone to undrestande your good adviace and pleaser, howe we should demeane us ayenst this supposid commyng of the King our souverain lord unto this your cite. We not oonely willing according to our dutie to observe your said commaundement, but also for our surtie to be sufficiently instructed how to deal in the premisses, saving the Kinges pleaser

* Lingard.

and our dutie unto his grace, with such thinges as hath be shewed unto his highnesse as well by your said lordship as by bille of humble supplication declaring of truthe the evident povertie of the same cite, have at this time sent unto you your servaunt, Master John Haryngton, our commune clerk, beseching you not oonly to be soo good lord unto us as to geve us your good advertisment in this partie, but as well to geve evedence unto the said Master John in such thinges as he shall declare unto your forsaid lordship on our behalve in the same. Wherby as by other your moost singuler good lordship shewed unto us and this your said poore cite, ye shall bynde us and all other the poore commoners here to be your continuall oratours and servautes. Most reverend Fader in God and our moost especiall and singuler good lord, Almighty God preserve you in felicitie long to endure to his pleasure. Frome York, the xvijth day of Marche."

The King set out on his northern tour in the early part of March. He first visited Cambridge, where he was "honourably received both of the university and the town."* He thence proceeded by way of Huntingdon and Stamford to Lincoln, where "he kept right devoutly the holy feast of Easter."† During the King's stay at Lincoln a doubt appears to have been raised as to the propriety of his visiting York, in consequence of some apprehension that prevailed regarding the sanitary condition of the city. York was one of the places that had suffered most severely from the sweating sickness which had spread its ravages throughout the kingdom during the preceding summer and autumn. A messenger was sent to York to inquire into the facts,‡ and it would seem that the report brought to the King removed his scruples. From Lincoln the King went to Nottingham. He was at that town on Tuesday, the 11th of April,§ but on the Saturday following he had reached Doncaster, where he remained

over Sunday, the 16th of April; and on the following day he removed to Pontefract and rested there a few days. Thursday, the 20th of April, was the day on which he travelled with great pomp from Pontefract to the city of York.

The citizens of York had commenced their preparations for the King's reception as soon as they were assured of his intention to visit them. On former occasions when the city was honoured with a royal visit it had been customary for the citizens to propitiate the sovereign by a present of a considerable sum of money;|| but Henry, observing the conciliatory and indulgent line of policy by which the early part of his reign was distinguished, had, previously to the dissolution of parliament, caused an intimation to be given to the Archbishop of York and the members for the city, Aldermen York and Hancock, that, upon their representation of the "poverty, decay, and ruin of the city, he was content to have no money of the same city as by meyne of reward like as other kings of England had been accustomed to have therebefore, at his first coming to the city." Their sovereign's considerate self-denial stimulated the citizens to use their utmost efforts to exhibit their loyalty. The first act of the corporation was to determine that the King should have on his arrival the following present of provisions:—

" In mayne brede . . .	200 casks.
In wine of rose colour . .	one ton.
In great fat oxen . . .	six.
In great fat weders . . .	fifty."¶

They next considered that "if some convenient show were had against the King's coming, by the counsel of some who could devise the same, his highness might the rather be moved to think that the corporation and other inhabitants were gladdened and joyful of the same his coming, as they had

* Leland's Coll. iv. 185.

† Ibid. Easter day this year was the 26th of March.

‡ "Et in denariis solutis uni nuncio domini Regis venienti ad civitatem ex mandato Regis ad inquirendum pro infirmitate intra civitatem." York Compotus, 1st Hen. VII. § Foedera.

|| When King Richard III. and his Queen visited York in the year 1483, the value of the gifts presented to them was between 400*l.* and 500*l.*

¶ This liberal present cost the city 30*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.* "Et in denariis solutis pro exenatio dato domino nostro Regi in adventu suo ad hanc civitatem, xxxii. iij*s.* viij*d.*" York Compotus, 1 Hen. VII.

been in times past of the coming of other kings their sovereign lords;" and Sir Henrie Hudson, priest, was entrusted with the "conveance" of the making and directing of the desired show, which Sir Henrie undertook to do to the worship of the city; it being agreed that "for the same show he should have in award, above the expenses to be incurred and rewards to be given to other persons to be occupied about the same, five marks in money, with some convenient thing to be given, at the pleasure of the mayor, unto the church of Spofford, where Sir Henrie" was parish priest, having cure of souls there."

Whilst these preparations were in progress the following letter was received by the corporation from the Lord Clifford, who claimed by hereditary right to exercise some office of authority in the city, the nature of which is not clearly defined:—

"To the right worshipfull and my trusty frendes the Maire of York, with his brether, and th'inhabitaunce of the same.

"Your loving frend, H. Lord Clifford and of Westmerland.

"Right worshipfull and my trusty frendes, I commaund me unto you, and it is so that the King's grace haith commaunded me to come to his presence to Notingham, and afor his comyng to York I entende to be with you, and there to mynistr as myn auncestres hath done here to fore in all thinges that accordith to my dewtie; wherfor I hertely pray you, as my trust is in you, that ye wol put you in all deligence that ye can deviece to content the Kinges grace, and the rather at myn instance and desiare to prepare all thinges ther according to your old custome, as may be to the moost worships of the citie, and to you and me bothe, for I entende to be of as goode wille and favour unto the citie and you as any other of myn aunseytres haith bene before, like as my right trusty servaunte this berer shall shew you my ferther mynde in that behalve, to whome it like you to giffe credence;

and Almighty God preserve you to his plesser. Writyn at my castell of Skipton, the third day of April."

The mayor and his brethren felt offended at the patronising and somewhat dictatorial tone assumed by the shepherd lord. They did not condescend to return a written answer, but by the mouth of the recorder they intimated to his lordship's messenger that

"under the King, the mayor of the city, as lieutenant, and having full power and authority under the King and laws to rule and guide the city, and having knowledge by precedents remaining of record in the city register in what manner and form they should receive the King, and how to demean themselves to his highness in every behalve, trusted so to behave themselves in that behalf that his grace should be well content and pleased; and whereas it seemed to be thought by the forsaid lord that his ancestors had had some manner of administration and rule in the said city in the coming of the King unto the same, the messenger was desired to report unto the forsaid lord for his answer in that matter, that if by the said precedents or otherwise it could be known unto them that ever any of the said lord's ancestors had any such administration or rule, if any such have had of right, the mayor and his brethren would have been as glad of him as other their predecessors had been of his ancestors; and thereupon, heartily commending them unto the forsaid lord, they desired him to give his attendance upon the King's grace according to his duty, and be unto them and this city good lord, as other his ancestors had been before."

As the time of the King's arrival drew near, the council made their final arrangements for his reception. It is entered upon their minutes that, "being in good hope to find the King a more gracious sovereign lord unto the city by the mediation of the Archbishop of York and other lords spiritual and temporal of his most noble council, by shewing that they and all the inhabitants were greatly gladdened

* The parish priest of Spofforth was the fashionable playwright of the time. Three years before he had been intrusted by the corporation with the contrivance of the pageants or sights exhibited when King Richard III. and his Queen, with Prince Edward their son, visited the city. At that time he was rector of All Saints, North-street, in York. Spofforth near Wetherby was a rectory in the patronage of the Earl of Northumberland. The Plumpton Correspondence contains a letter from Sir Henry Hudson to Sir Robert Plumpton, written in November, 1486, from the court at Greenwich, where, it is supposed, he was then in attendance upon the Earl.

and joyed of the coming of his most royal person with other his nobles unto the city," they ordained and prepared to receive the King's grace in form following :—

1. Whereas the two sheriffs with twenty horses had been accustomed to give their attendance upon Kings theretofore resorting unto the city, at Tadcaster Bridge, being the extremity of the franchise, it was now determined that not only the two sheriffs, but also two of the aldermen, accompanied with forty horses, should there wait upon his grace.

2. Whereas the mayor and aldermen, clad in long gowns of scarlet, and other of the council, accompanied with the inhabitants of the city, had been accustomed to wait upon Kings, in like wise coming to the city, on horseback about two miles from the city, it was determined that now the mayor and aldermen in like clothing of scarlet, the common council and clerk in violet, the chamberlains in murray, and many of the inhabitants in red on horseback, should wait upon the King at Bilburgh Cross, about five miles from the city; and that other inhabitants who might not ride or be of power to have red gowns, should give there attendance on foot betwixt Dringhouses and the city, besides a certain number of children who should be gathered together about St. James's chapel, calling joyfully 'King Henry!' after the manner of children.

"3. It was determined that the representation of the solemn pageant devised by Sir Henry Hudson should commence upon the King's entering within the walls of the city at Micklegate Bar, and be continued at different points during the progress of the royal cavalcade through the streets.

The programme, or 'bill of the play,' as it was prepared by the ingenious author himself, and submitted by him for the approval of the civic authorities, we shall give as nearly as possible in his own words :*

"1.

"At the entry of the city and first bar

of the same (being Micklegate Bar) shall be craftily conceived a place in manner of a heaven of great joy and angelical harmony. Under the heaven shall be a world desolate, full of trees and flowers, in which shall spring up a royal rich red rose, conveyed by device, unto which rose shall appear another rich white rose, unto whom so being together all other flowers shall 'lowte' and evidently give sovereignty, shewing the rose to be principal of all flowers (as witness Barthilmow); and thereupon shall come from a cloud a crown covering the roses; after which shall appear a city with citizens with the beginner of the same, called Ebrauk, who shall salute the King with words following, in prose, and thereupon present unto the King the keys of the city, being the inheritance of the same Ebrauk, yielding his title and his crown unto the King as most glad of him above all others.†

"II.

"That the King, as he cometh up the streets, shall see the same furnished with cloths of the best which may be gotten within the city, for the ornament of the same, and at his entry upon Ouse Bridge, at the ends of the streets of Sheldergate and Northstreet, that no gaps shall appear, there shall be cloths hung, and a convenient thing devised, whereby, if the weather be fair, upon the lords before and others not before the King shall rain rose-water.

"III.

"There shall be on the height of Ouse Bridge a royal throne, and therein, suddenly appearing seated together in council, six kings crowned, betokening the six Henrys, which, after the sight had of the King with certain convenient leisure, advisedly shall commit a sceptre unto Solomon clad as king, which Solomon shall thereupon, taking that sceptre and saying the words following‡ unto the King in prose, yield unto him the sceptre in token that in him are wisdom and justice.§

"IV.

"There shall appear in the end of the

* The herald's account of Henry's first progress, printed by Hearne with Leland's Collectanea (vol. iv. p. 185) from a MS. in the Cottonian Library, which is a well-known historical document, and is quoted by most of the modern writers of the history of this period, contains a brief description of the pageants represented at York.

† The complimentary stanzas addressed to the King by the principal characters of the pageant are given at length by the herald; and, with all respect for the poetical ability of Sir Henry Hudson, as well as for the patience of the King, if he really listened to the York laureate's lines, we are quite sure that our readers will accept their previous publication as an excuse for our omitting them from the present narrative. The authenticity of the herald's journal is fully established by the almost literal accordance of his lines with the entry upon the corporation records.

‡ King Solomon's address is printed in Hearne's Collectanea iv. 188. ed. 1774.

§ According to the herald, the device upon Ouse Bridge was a pageant garnished with ships and boats on every side, in token of the King's landing at Milford Haven; but the speech of Solomon is obviously adapted to the device as given above.

street adjoining the side of Onsegate, passing into Coney-street, a shew,* and from the same shall come hailstones, to be made by device to fall on the lords and others coming not before the King, such hailstones to be made by crafts of comfits.†

"V.

"There shall be at the common hall a castle, appearing of great force, wherein David, as the most principal, shall appear, and, with the words following,‡ yield unto the King a sword of his victory; and there shall be in the castle citizens, who, after a sight of the King and remembrance of him with good countenance, shall appear in clothing of white and green, shewing their true and hearty affection unto the King.§

"VI.

"There shall be at the end of Swinegate, adjoining to Stonegate, our Lady coming from heaven, and welcoming the King in words following,|| and thereupon ascend again into heaven with angels' song; and then it shall snow, by craft to be made of wafers [waffrons] in manner of snow."

Although the arrangements made by the corporation preparatory to the King's arrival are thus minutely recorded, it unfortunately happens that their minutes give us no information either as to the circumstances which actually attended the King's reception, or the events which occurred in the city during his visit. To complete our narrative we must have recourse to the journal of the Herald.

On Thursday, the 20th of April, when the King took his journey from Pontefract to York, his suite included the Archbishop of York, the Lord

Chancellor, the Chief Justice of the King's Bench, the great officers of state and of the household, and many others of the nobility of the kingdom. On their way from Doncaster to Pontefract they had been joined by the Earl of Northumberland "with a right great and noble company of thirty-three knights of his feedmen;"¶ and with this splendid train, and "a marvellous great number, in so short a warning, of esquires, gentlemen, and yeomen in defensible array," the King approached the city of York.

On his arrival at Tadcaster the King, arrayed in a gown of cloth-of-gold furred with ermine, mounted his courser; his henchmen** and followers being clad in goldsmiths' work "richly beseen." Upon the bridge across the river Wharfe, the boundary of the city jurisdiction, the King was received by the sheriffs, who preceded him, bearing their white rods; and at Bilbrough Cross he was met by the mayor, aldermen, and a great number of citizens on horseback, and the newly-elected recorder, Serjeant Vavasour, made a speech†† bidding the King welcome, and recommending the city and its inhabitants to his good grace. Half a mile from Micklegate Bar the cavalcade was joined by processions of all the orders of friars who had convents in the city, viz. the Franciscans, the Augustines, the Dominicans, and the Carmelites; and after them the Prior of the Holy Trinity with his brethren, the Abbot of St. Mary's with his convent, and the canons of the hospital of St. Leonard,

* The show here represented was the pageant of the Assumption of our Lady.

† "In divers places was hanging out of tapestry and other clothes, and making of galleries from one side of the street overthwart to the other. Some casting out of obles and wafers, and some casting out of comfits in great quantities, as it had been hailstones, for joy and rejoicing of the King's coming."—Herald's Journal.

‡ King David's address is printed in the Collectanea, iv. 190.

§ White and green being then the colours of the royal livery.

|| Our Lady's welcome is printed in the Collectanea, iv. 189.

¶ How familiar to Yorkshire ears at this day are the names of many of the knights who formed part of the royal cavalcade nearly four centuries ago: Sir John Savile, Sheriff of the county, Sir Henry Wentworth, Sir Thomas Tempest, Sir William Fitzwilliam, Sir Robert Constable, Sir Peter Middleton, Sir Thomas Mauleverer, Sir William Ingilby, Sir James Strangways, Sir Robert Hilliard, Sir Ralph Crathorne, Sir Stephen Hamerton, Sir William Stapleton, &c.

** "Et in regardis datis puerulis sequentibus regiam majestatem, vocatis hansmen, xlijs. iiijd." Compotus, 1st Hen. VII.

†† "Et in regardo dato Recordatori ut in pretio iij. virgarum luti empti et sibi dati pro sua loquela exposita domino nostro Regi in primo introitu suo ad libertatem civitatis, xxxs."—Ibid.

and the general procession of the priests of all the parish churches in the city, with an immense concourse of men, women, and children on foot, who, in rejoicing of his majesty's coming, shouted "King Henry! King Henry! our Lord preserve that sweet and well-favoured face."

As the royal *cortège* passed through the city, the various shows and pageants were exhibited, of which a description has already been given.*

At length the procession reached the Minster. Entering at the west door, the King was received by the archbishop, the dean, and the whole quire, and, advancing to the high altar, after orisons read by the archbishop, the King presented his offering. He afterwards made an offering at the shrine of Saint William, and returned into the choir, where he occupied the dean's stall. The service was then commenced by the archbishop, who, standing in his throne, began the *Te Deum*, which was right melodiously sung by the choristers, accompanied by the organ. After the collect the King proceeded to the archbishop's palace, where he lodged as long as he remained in the city. On the second day after his arrival, being Saturday the 22nd of April, the vigil of the festival of Saint George, the King appeared in state at the evening service in the Minster, after having in the morning of that day been entertained at a grand banquet in the great hall of the archiepiscopal palace. This mansion, of which scarcely a vestige now remains, stood near the west end of the cathedral church, and we obtain some notion of its magnitude and splendour when we are told that the

great hall was divided into a centre and two aisles, and that it was capable of receiving six tables, two in the middle, and two in each aisle, at which the guests were distributed in the following manner:—The archbishop was the only person deemed worthy of a seat at the royal table, and he was placed on the right hand of the King, who, on this solemn occasion, sat crowned with the royal diadem, and habited in the gorgeous robes of the Order of the Garter. The Earl of Oxford, wearing also the habit of the Garter, gave attendance upon the King and Sir Anthony Browne served. The Lord Scrope of Bolton, because he was a Knight of the Garter, served the King with water. Sir Charles Somerset was cupbearer, and Sir David Owen carved for the King.

At the first table, in the midst of the hall, sat the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Privy Seal, the abbot of Saint Mary's, the abbot of Fountains, the archbishop's suffragans, with other prelates, and the King's chaplains.

At the second table sat the Earls of Lincoln, Shrewsbury, Ryvers, and Wiltshire, with the barons, knights and esquires of the King's body.

In the right aisle at one table sat the Lord Scrope, Sir Thomas de Burgh and Sir John Cheyne, Knights of the Garter, all sitting on one side, and beneath them a void space, and ther other honest persons filled that table. At the other table of that aisle sat the dean and his brethren and the whole quire of the Minster.

One of the tables in the left aisle was appropriated to the lord mayor and aldermen, and a great number of the citizens; and at the other were

* The Chamberlain's accounts for this year afford most satisfactory proof that Sir Henry Hudson's devices were executed, and that he received the stipulated reward:—

"Expense facte circa visum domini Regis.

"Et in denariis solutis pro mearemiis, lxs. xvd.; carpentaria, lxs. iijd.; saxadone, xjs. ijd.; diversis laboribus pro laboratores, xvs. vd.; tabulis et ferro, xjs.; mutae j. paris organorum cum lusione eorundem, xjd.; factura ij. arbores rosarum paupre argenteo aureo viridis et silibus, xxiijs. vd. ob.; filo crulis frengis et le Brothering vexillorum in grosso, xijjs. xd.; rubio bukram, xxijs. vjd.; xxxij. ulnis pani lini Brabante in grosso, xxvjs. vjd.; lawne, xjs.; factura togarum et capuciorum, vjs. iijd.; factura jakkets, vjs. viijd.; punctura vexillorum, punctura le paveses, ac aliorum pannorum depictorum cum filo pro eisdem, xlijs. ixd.; xxxv. ulnis panni vocati le3 canvesse vl. iijjs. ijd. ob. ac pictura ejusdem, iijli.; scriptura et pictura, iij. rotulorum de visu, xvijjs.; stipendio clericorum cantantes, xs.; vadiis Domini Henrici Hudson, capellani, et aliorum trium clericorum gubernancium ludendi in dicto visu, lxxvjs. viijd."

placed the judges, and beneath them other honest persons.

The King's officers of arms were placed upon a stage at the end of the King's table, and cried his largesse three times in the customary manner. The surname was drawn by Sir John Turberville, the knight-marshal, and after the dinner there was a void, when the King and his nobles put off their robes of state, except such as were Knights of the Garter, who rode to even-song attired in the habit of their order.

On Saint George's Day the King held a chapter of the Order of the Garter in the chapter house of the

Minster, having previously attended the mass of *Requiem*, which was sung by the suffragan bishop, mitred, the abbot of Saint Mary's reading the Gospel, and the abbot of Fountains the Epistle.

How long the court remained at York does not appear. The herald tells us that he had leave to depart after Saint George's Day, and he did not rejoin the royal suite until Whitsuntide, at which time he came to the King's grace at Worcester. Whitsunday was the 14th of May, and hence it seems probable that the King's stay in York did not exceed ten days or a fortnight. Δ.

LETTER OF LADY MARY WORTLEY MONTAGU.

THE following Letter of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu to her husband, (communicated by Robert Cole, esq. F.S.A. from the original in his Collection of Autographs,) has not been printed in the collected editions of her letters; though certainly not less deserving of publication than most that are so. Its date is the 10th Jan. 1745-6, and it was apparently the last she wrote to Mr. Montagu from Avignon, where she resided more than two years. In a published letter, dated Brescia, Aug. 25, N. S. 1746, she says.

"You will be surprised at the date of this letter, but Avignon has been long disagreeable to me on many accounts, and now more than ever, from the increase of Scotch and Irish rebels, that choose it for their refuge, and are so highly protected by the Vice-Legat, that it is impossible to go into any company without having a conversation that is improper to be listened to, and dangerous to contradict."

As regards the question of the terms upon which Lady Mary left her husband,* this letter is at least of some importance, being as expressive of cordial affection as if they had been separated only a few days, instead of more than six years; and it confirms the noble Editor's view, that there was no more violent cause of separation than the absence of a wish to live toge-

ther. It also illustrates very fully his Lordship's remarks upon Mr. Wortley's "preserving, docketing, and indorsing with his own hand all her letters, showing that he received nothing that came from her with indifference."

Avignon, Jan. 10, N.S.

"I return you many thanks for y^e trouble you have taken in sending me Miss Fielding's books; they would have been much welcomer had they been accompany'd with a letter from your selfe. I received at the same time (w^{ch} was but two days ago) one from Mr. Muilman, who inform'd me that you were at the waters of Pyrmont; the date is so old I suppose you are long since returned to England. I hope your journey has been rather for pleasure than necessity of health. I suppose your travelling (of which I never had any notice from you) has occasion'd the miscarriage of the many I have wrote to you. I directed them all to Cavendish Square (which perhaps you have left) excepting the last, w^{ch} I enclos'd to my daughter. I have never heard from her since, nor from any other person in England, w^{ch} gives me the greatest uneasyness; but the most sensible part of it is in regard of your health, w^{ch} is truly and sincerely the dearest concern I have in this world. I am very impatient to leave this town, w^{ch} has been highly disagreeable to me ever since the beginning of this war, but the impossibility of returning into Italy, and the law in France

* See Lord Wharncliffe's *Introductory Anecdotes to the Letters and Works of Lady M. W. Montagu*, edit. 1837, i. 90.

w^{ch} gives to the king all the effects any person deceas'd dyes possess'd of, and I own that I am very desirous my jewells and some little necessary plate that I have bought should be safely deliver'd into y^r hands, hoping you will be so good to dispose of them to my daughter. The D. of Richlieu flattered me for some time that he would obtain for me a permission to dispose of my goods, but has not yet done it, and you know the uncertainty of court promises.

"I beg you to write tho' it is but two lines; 'tis now many months since I have had the pleasure of hearing from you."

Addressed—

"To Edward Wortley, Esq.

"[At Messrs. Saml. Child, Backwell, and Co.]*

London."

Indorsed in E. Wortley's hand writing :

"A^d.

"L. M. 10 Jan. 1745.—Thanks for Miss Fielding's books—Supposes my travelling occasioned the miscarriage of many letters; she wrote all directed to Cavendish Square; the last enclosed to our daughter—has never heard since from any one in England—her concern abt. me—Does not go to France, fearing her jewells might go to the king, which she desires may go to her daughter.—Many months since she heard from me; desires me to write, tho' but two lines.

"Rec^d. 22 Jan.

"A^d. 4 Mar."

WILLIAM PENN.†

THE Penns are said to have come from the county of Bucks. One of the family migrated to North Wiltshire, and there established himself at a spot called Penn's lodge, about half way between Swindon and Malmesbury. The earliest member of the family of whom anything is known (for the descent of the Wiltshire Penns from Buckinghamshire seems mere tradition,) is one William Penn, and all that we learn of him amounts to this, that he was buried at Minety, in North Wilts, in 1591.‡ That William Penn was father of a second William, whom he survived. The second William was father of Giles Penn, who was a captain in the merchant service. Giles was father of Sir William Penn, the Admiral, and he father of William Penn the Quaker.§ In five descents it will be seen that the Christian name of William occurs four times. The mother of the great Quaker was Margaret, daughter of John Jasper, a merchant of Rotterdam. The future

Admiral and Miss Margaret were married on the 6th January, 1643-4, and in their humble lodgings on Tower Hill, in the parish of St. Catharine's, the founder of Pennsylvania was born on the 14th October following. During William Penn's childhood his father was actively engaged at sea in the service of the Parliament, so that his earliest education and impressions must have been derived, principally, from his mother. During the Admiral's absence, his wife and child lived at Wanstead in Essex, and the boy received his first education at the neighbouring grammar-school of Chigwell. There are indications that from an early age he was an excitable, visionary boy, extremely susceptible upon religious subjects. He says that the Lord appeared to him, or, as he afterwards explains himself, visited him and gave him divine impressions of himself, "about the 12th year of his age." Anthony Wood distorted this circumstance in a passage which Mr.

* The words between brackets in another hand.

† William Penn, an Historical Biography; with an extra Chapter on the Macaulay Charges. By William Hepworth Dixon. Lond. 8vo. 1851.

‡ Gent. Mag. LXVI. p. 1121.

§ Granville Penn's Life of Sir William Penn, i. 1, 2.

|| This date is established in a curious way on the authority of Pepys. Under date 6th January, 1661-2, the diarist notes that he dined with Sir William Penn, it being his wedding-day, and that, besides a chine of beef and other good cheer, they had "eighteen mince-pies in a dish, the number of years that he had been married." Pepys, i. 310.

Dixon accepts as an authority, but strives to explain it by connecting the incident with the boy's reception of tidings of the release of his father from a short imprisonment in the Tower. But the dates do not agree. The Admiral was released 25th October, 1655, whilst William Penn fixes his first religious impression in the following year, "anno 1656." It is easy by assuming or distorting facts, as Anthony Wood has done, to explain away such feelings, or resolve them into mere ordinary emotions; and no doubt ordinary in one sense they are; but when all has been said upon the subject that can be said, the fact remains, that it has been asserted by multitudes of religious persons of all sects and ages, that at a particular definite time their minds received the first serious impression of religious truth. We may put what construction we please upon the assertion, but it would be an unreasonable scepticism to reject testimony so numerous and so overwhelming.

After further instruction under a private tutor, William Penn was sent in October, 1660, to Christ Church, Oxford, where he was entered as a gentleman commoner. Here the same susceptibility to religious impressions soon made its appearance. The times were critical for such a temperament. Old practices and vestments long esteemed papistical were brought in again upon the restoration of the hierarchy; whilst the sectaries, urged on by a fear of coming persecution, were all alive on every side preaching and proselyting under the stimulus and with the ardour of self-defence. Penn's feelings, probably instilled by the teaching of his mother, were evidently, from the first traces we find of them, favourable to a simple and unceremonious worship; and, chancing to fall in the way of a Quaker minister, named Thomas Loe, who resided at Oxford and held meetings there, such views were strongly confirmed by his eloquent and energetic teaching. Attendance at Quaker-conventicles was of course a breach of academic discipline, and Penn and some fellow-students, who were of his mind, were reprimanded and fined for their irregularity. Such treatment worked no conversion. Amongst the Quakers

Penn and his companions had strengthened their love of simplicity, but had not imbibed the Quaker willingness to submit. They not only assembled in prayer-meetings amongst themselves, but rose into riotous opposition against the restored vestments. Further inquiry ensued, and Penn, as a ring-leader amongst them, was expelled. Amongst the friends whom he made at Oxford, and who were engaged with him in these cabals, was Robert Spencer the young Earl of Sunderland, nephew of Algernon and Henry Sidney. Amidst all the divergences of their future courses, this youthful friendship was long maintained.

The expulsion of young Penn from Oxford was a cause of great disquiet to his worldly-minded father. Pepys, who was intimate with him, tells us that the Admiral was "long off the hooks," and lets us into the secret of the Admiral's various schemes for repairing this early blemish upon the character of his otherwise promising heir. At last, after sound corporal chastisement, he determined to send him into France. He studied at Saumur under Moses Amiraute, (which fact became years afterwards the foundation of a long-believed report that he had been educated at St. Omer under the Jesuits,) and passed some time at the court and in the gay metropolis of Louis XIV. After residing abroad for two years, his father recalled him home, and Mr. Dixon shall tell us what was the success of the Admiral's experiment:

"He had gone away a silent moody boy, whose whim it was to shun gay society, and to consort with a set of strange men whose habits were vulgar, and whose opinions frantic. He came back a fine gentleman. Like the fashionable young men he had travelled with, he wore pantaloon, and carried his rapier in the French mode. He had the graceful carriage, the easy and self-possessed manners, of the best-bred men of the world. Both the king and his royal brother noticed him, —and he stepped into his place at court with ease and dignity. With the ladies he was an especial favourite. He had learned in foreign drawing-rooms to lisp the language of polished compliment, and to compose the little *chansons d'amour* which courtly beauties loved to listen to in that age of elegant frivolity. Tall and well-set, his figure promised physical strength and hardihood of constitution. His face was

mild and almost womanly in its beauty; his eye soft and full; his brow open and ample; his features well defined, and approaching to the ideal Greek in contour; the lines about his mouth were exquisitely sweet and yet resolute in expression. Like Milton he wore his hair long and parted in the centre of the forehead, from which it fell over his neck and shoulders in massive natural ringlets. In mien and manners he seemed formed by nature and stamped by art—a gentleman."

After a little while the old gravity seemed returning. The Admiral, alive to every indication of a state of things so entirely adverse to his hopes, determined to repeat the experiment which had answered so well before. He had large property in Ireland. His son was sent off thither to take upon him its management, and such introductions were procured for him as secured him access to the highest and the gayest society which the sister island could present. For a time the scheme answered. Young Penn was as brave a gallant as could be; he distinguished himself in suppressing a mutiny, and was anxious that his father should resign to him his command of a fortress and a company. He had his portrait painted (the only genuine portrait of him in existence) in military costume at the age of twenty-two; and certainly it would be difficult to find anything more unlike West's imaginary representation of him in the picture of the treaty with the Indians, which is the foundation of our common notions of his personal appearance. A milder or more benevolent and really beautiful countenance could scarcely be found. In spite of his armour and his flowing locks, the Quakers may be proud of a representation so thoroughly characteristic. It would be difficult to combine amiability and intelligence more perfectly.

His father, in the language of Granville Penn, thought his son's ambition was at this time "travelling a little too fast," and actually wrote to him to advise him to "sobriety." This was in July, 1666. In September, 1667, he was one of a company of Quakers who were arrested and taken to prison at Cork for being found illegally, and what was called riotously, assembled;

that is, gathered together for public worship. The change was produced by his again meeting with his Oxford acquaintance Thomas Loc. Immersed as he had been by the cunning of his father in the business and frivolities of the world, won over to a conformity with its fashions and what are termed its pleasures and delights, the barb was still in his heart, and the first appliance of the same hand that planted it there rendered the wound intolerable. In such a case as Penn's there is something peculiarly efficacious in that mode of treatment which is recommended by Quaker—we may say, by true Christian—principles: "Dear friends," is the advice of one of those general Quaker epistles, in the framing of which probably Penn had a hand:

"as concerning those who letting in the enemy of their souls, have lost their part in this our heavenly unity . . . we let you know . . . [that] divers . . . have received mercy from God, and light to see whither they were going . . . and concerning them that remain still under the influence of that evil separating spirit, . . . we desire that they may be gained upon in a Christian tenderness . . . and where any real simplicity or true tenderness doth remain, it will answer your tenderness and be won upon by it, and turn from the wandering stars that have misled them, and from the wells that have not the water of life in them . . . and trees without fruit." *

Thomas Loc seems to have been peculiarly gifted with that tender eloquence which at once overpowers and infuses strength into the humble, and enables the shrinking and the cowardly to endure hardship in a righteous cause. His letter to Ellwood, written when he learned that the gentle secretary of Milton was thrown into prison, is eminently of that kind, and we cannot doubt that when this unlettered man rose in the meeting room at Cork and began, "There is a faith that overcomes the world, and there is a faith that is overcome by the world," the heart of Penn, self-condemned of falsehood to its own convictions, and of cowardice in deserting them, was overpowered by the tenderness of his reprover, inflamed with zeal for what he believed to be truth,

* Epistle from the Yearly Meeting, 1688.

and finally was endowed with that religious energy which is one of the loftiest and most enduring powers of which our nature is susceptible. Mr. Dixon points out with admirable force the ruin to all the hopes of advancement entertained by the Admiral which ensued from his son becoming a Quaker, but we scarcely think he puts forth with sufficient prominence the degree of heroism involved in the conduct of the son. Young, handsome, gifted, flattered; with riches, titles, distinctions at command; and only desired by his father to assist his scheme by launching into the world and enjoying whatever seemed the gayest and the most attractive,—was ever way of life more easy or more alluring? There was but one drawback. In the midst of all the gaiety which surrounded him, “each wind and star his friend,” his soul was in captivity; he was conscious to himself that he was a hypocrite* and a time-server, that he walked in a vain shew, and was not what he seemed. He determined to act the part of a man; to reconcile the inward and the outward, the visible and the invisible, and in order to do so literally forsook all. He braved the anger of a hasty, violent parent, and the scorn of the world. He accepted poverty, and made companionship with a people universally despised as ignorant and presumptuous fanatics. The fame of many a hero is built upon deeds far less difficult than this. The immediate result shall be told in the words of Mr. Dixon.

“At the first interview between father and son nothing was said on the subject which both had so much at heart. The Admiral scrutinised the youth with searching eyes, and as he observed no change in his costume, nor in his manner any of that formal stiffness which he thought the only distinction of the abhorred sect, he felt re-assured. His son was still dressed like a gentleman; he wore lace and ruffles, plume and rapier; the graceful curls of the cavalier still fell in natural clusters about his neck and shoulders:—he began

to hope that his noble correspondent had erred in his friendly haste. But a few days served to dissipate this illusion. He was first struck with the circumstance that his son omitted to uncover in the presence of his elders and superiors; and with somewhat of indignation and impatience in his tone demanded an interview and an explanation.

“William frankly owned that he was now a Quaker. The admiral laughed at the idea, and, treating it as a passing fancy, tried to reason him out of it. But he mistook his strength. The boy was the better theologian, and the more thorough master of all the weapons of controversy. He then fell back on his own leading motives. A Quaker! Why, the Quakers abjured worldly titles:—and he expected to be made a peer! Had the boy turned Independent, Anabaptist,—any thing but Quaker, he might have reconciled it to his conscience. But he had made himself one of a sect remarkable only for absurdities, which would close on him every door in courtly circles. Then there was that question of the hat. Was he to believe that his own son would refuse to uncover in his presence? The thing was quite rebellious and unnatural. And, to crown all,—how would he behave himself at court? Would he wear his hat in the royal presence? William paused. He asked an hour to consider his answer,—and withdrew to his own chamber.

“This enraged the Admiral more than ever. What! a son of his could hesitate at such a question! Why, this was a question of breeding—not of conscience. Every child uncovered to his father—every subject to his sovereign. Could any man with the feelings and the education of a gentleman doubt? And this boy—for whom he had worked so hard—had won such interest—had opened such a brilliant prospect—that he, with his practical and cultivated mind, should throw away his golden opportunities for a mere whim! He felt that his patience was sorely tried.

“After a time spent in solitude and prayer, the young man returned to his father with the result of his meditation—a refusal.

“The indignant Admiral turned him out of doors.”

In regarding this change of mind

* “No man hath more delighted in or been prodigal of those vanities called civilities than myself, and, could I have covered my conscience under the fashions of the world, truly I had found a shelter from showers of reproach that have fallen very often and thick upon me; but had I, with Joseph, conformed to Egypt’s customs, I had sinned against my God and lost my peace.” (Penn’s Works, i. 330.) The meaning is clear; but there seems a mistake in the illustration derived from the history of Joseph.

Mr. Dixon is of opinion that the politics of Quakerism had strong attractions for the young convert. Upon this point we entertain great doubts of Mr. Dixon's accuracy. His representation that "for five years he [Penn] had pored over the classic dreams of Algernon Sidney, &c. &c." seems to us to be chiefly imaginative, and his description of Quakerism as "a system of polity as well as a religion," a system which "taught the equality of men in their political relations—their common right to liberty of thought and action, to express opinions, to concur in the enactment of general laws," and so forth, does not appear to us to be accurate. Quakerism, as we understand the accounts of it set forth by its defenders, is a religious system solely. Other circumstances may have introduced an attachment for some one particular form of government—as, for example, republicanism—into the body, but we cannot regard such attachment to be, as it is represented by Mr. Dixon, the logical deduction from the peculiar Quaker doctrine of the inward light.

"Above all things," Mr. Dixon says, "this system was logical. It regarded every man's inward light—reason, conscience, or by whatever name it might be called—as his best and safest guide; the theory therefore of a perfect enfranchisement of mind and body, of thought and action, was the theological basis of the sect founded by George Fox."

The only logical deduction from the doctrine of the inward light carried into politics, seems to us not to be republicanism, but anarchy. The inward light has taught some Quakers to stay at home and submit in peace to civil government, whatever its form might be; it has stirred up others to go into "steeple-houses" and disturb the devotions and interrupt the religious services of people with whom they did not agree in opinion; it has induced others to outrage sense and decency by parading, shivering and naked, through the streets, screaming out insane denunciations of coming woe; innumerable are the opposite kinds of conduct which it has sanctioned, and, if carried out, must necessarily sanction, in different people. It is simply the doctrine that every man may do and ought to do what seems right in his own eyes. This may

be in a certain sense a true doctrine when applied to that inner spiritual life which a man leads in the sight of his Maker and his Judge, but, if applied, as we think it never was intended to be applied, to politics, it can only mean confusion.

The young Quaker testified the sincerity of his conversion and the ardour of his zeal by at once embarking in controversy both written and oral. His book, called the "Sandy Foundation Shaken," which was thought to impugn the doctrine of the Trinity, brought him under the notice of the Bishop of London, who harshly and arbitrarily procured him to be sent to the Tower. During his eight months' imprisonment he "took," as Mr. Dixon remarks, "to the prisoner's usual solace"—his pen, and, amongst other publications, sent forth that one which remains his best known religious work, "No Cross, no Crown," a work as admirable for ability as piety. Its lasting reputation is proof sufficient of its merit.

On his release from the Tower, his father, warned and sobered by worldly troubles and failing health, was reconciled to him, and sent him again into Ireland on the business of his estate. Shortly after his return to London he was arrested with William Mead, another Quaker, and put upon his trial for preaching in Gracechurch Street. The trial was an outrage against all fairness. The court endeavoured to overawe the jury by violent threatenings and by refusal to receive several verdicts, but after being kept in confinement two whole nights the jury manfully returned a verdict of Not Guilty. The jury were fined for contempt of court, and, on non-payment of their fines, were committed to prison, but the Court of Common Pleas discharged them, and delivered a very important judgment, establishing the rights of jurors to return their verdict without constraint or intimidation.

From the Old Bailey Penn passed to the death-bed of his father. "Son William," said the dying Admiral, "I am weary of the world; I would not live over my days again, if I could command them with a wish." His farewell to his son proves that patience and mildness had worked upon him even

almost to an approval of that Quaker simplicity which he once so much abhorred. "Son William," he said, "if you and your friends keep to your plain way of preaching, and keep to your plain way of living, you will make an end of priests to the end of the world." The Admiral died on the 16th September, 1670, and was buried at Redcliffe Church, Bristol.

Another prosecution for preaching, a confinement in Newgate, the publication of many books, especially of a seasonable *Caveat* against Popery, and a proselyting journey into Holland and Germany, were followed by his marriage with Gulielma Maria, daughter of Sir William Springett. After Sir William's death his widow was married to Isaac Pennington, whose conversion to Quakerism led the way to that of his wife and her daughter. The handsome and wealthy William Penn found no difficulty in carrying the heart of the fair Guli. It had been besieged in vain by the gentle Ellwood, the early and particular playmate of her youth, admitted as such to ride with her in her little coach drawn by her footmen about Lincoln's Inn Fields; but the distinguished defender of the doctrines of the Friends, a gentleman of easy manners, pleasant and witty in discourse, and uniformly kind and amiable to everybody, was a suitor not to be slighted. They met first at Chalfont St. Peter, in Buckinghamshire, near the pretty box to which Milton retired during the prevalence of the great plague in London.

Penn was no ardent lover. Obstacles to his marriage there do not seem to have been any, but he "dallied," says Mr. Dixon, "with the blissful days of courtship, and slowly made preparations for his marriage." In the early spring of 1672 Guli and he were united after the simple fashion of the Quakers, and took up their abode at Rickmansworth.

During the next ten years Penn continued his controversial defence of the Quakers in many pamphlets; as a trustee he first became practically interested in American colonization; he removed from Rickmansworth to a property of his wife's at Worminghurst in Sussex; and visited the continent with friends George Fox and Robert Barclay, partly with design to

stir up a feeling in favour of emigration to New Jersey, the colony in which he had then an interest. Finally, we find him mixing in the squabbles of contested elections—striving to procure the return of Algernon Sidney, first for Guildford and afterwards for Bramber.

The next was the great event of Penn's life. His father had left him a debt of 15,000*l.* due from the government. Payment in those days was scarcely to be hoped. Penn petitioned that instead of money he might have a grant of lands in America. There were many impediments and difficulties to be overcome, but in the end his petition was granted, and he became absolute proprietor as well as governor of the vast country of Pennsylvania,—an extent of land "little less," says Mr. Dixon, "than the whole area of England." It was a tract of country neither rich nor fertile, but abounding with many natural advantages. Its mountain ranges contained stores inexhaustible of mineral wealth, its forest trees presented all varieties of wood for use or ornament, its waters abounded with wild fowl, its woods with game, whilst its valleys, in partial glimpses of richness, exhibited obvious evidences of what the country might become under the influence of industry and cultivation. It was hunted over by the native Indians, and there was a settlement of Swedes and Hollanders on one portion of its coast, but, with those exceptions, the vast territory was untrodden by foot of man.

In Penn's arrangements in connection with his colony, there were two things which will render his name for ever memorable. First, he negotiated a treaty with the Indians for the purchase of their rights, and the maintenance of peace between them and the settlers in Pennsylvania; and secondly, he laid down entire and absolute religious liberty as the cornerstone of the constitution of his colony. The other provisions of the constitution were of an extremely liberal or democratic kind, and Mr. Dixon is of opinion that they were principally framed by the advice of Algernon Sidney. The evidence upon this point, as far as we are acquainted with it, is not satisfactory. But probably Mr. Dixon has some other information

upon the subject besides that contained in the letter of October 13, 1681, published in the *Memoirs of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania*.* We should draw very different inferences from that letter than those deduced by Mr. Dixon, but our waning space prevents our dwelling upon the subject. The documents as they stand are never-dying memorials of Penn's love of freedom. They place his name high upon the roll of men distinguished by universal philanthropy. They establish his right to be regarded as a setter-forth of principles of the purest and most unsectarian liberality and benevolence. Such men can never be esteemed too highly.

On the 27th October, 1683, Penn first set foot on his new territories, whither he had been preceded by many settlers. The account of his proceedings given by Mr. Dixon is most interesting. We can only recommend it to attention, and extract a small portion of the description of the celebrated interview with the Indians:

"In the centre stood William Penn; in costume undistinguished from the surrounding group, save by the silken sash. His costume was simple, but not pedantic or ungainly. An outer coat, reaching to the knees, and covered with buttons; a vest of other materials, but equally ample; trousers extremely full, slashed at the sides, and tied with strings or ribbons: a profusion of shirt-sleeve and ruffles,—with a hat of the cavalier shape (wanting only the feather), from beneath the brim of which escaped the curls of a new peruke,—were its chief and not ungraceful ingredients. At his right hand was Colonel Markham, who had met the Indians in council more than once on that identical spot, and was regarded by them as a firm and faithful friend; on his left Pearson, the intrepid companion of his voyage; and near his person, but a little backward, a band of his most attached adherents. When the Indians approached in their old forest costume, their bright feathers sparkling in the sun, and their bodies painted in the most gorgeous manner, the governor received them with the easy dignity of one accustomed to mix with European courts. As soon as the reception was over, the sachems retired to a short distance, and, after a brief consultation among themselves, Tamiuent,

the chief sachem or king, a man whose virtues are still remembered by the sons of the forest, advanced again a few paces, and put upon his own head a chaplet, into which was twisted a small horn; this chaplet was his symbol of power; and in the customs of the Lenni Lenapé, whenever the chief placed it upon his brows, the spot became at once sacred, and the person of every one present inviolable. The venerable Indian king then seated himself on the ground, with the older sachems on his right and left; the middle-aged warriors ranged themselves in the form of a crescent, or half-moon, round them; and the younger men formed a third and outer semicircle. All being seated in this picturesque and striking order, the old monarch announced to the governor that the natives were prepared to hear and consider his words. Penn then rose to address them, his countenance beaming with all the pride of manhood. He was at this time thirty-eight years old; light and graceful in form; 'the handsomest, best looking, most lively gentleman' she had ever seen, wrote a lady who was an eye-witness of the ceremony. He addressed them in their own language; the topics were few and simple; and the beauty of his ideas would compensate with such an audience for the minor errors of diction. The Great Spirit, he said, who ruled in the heaven to which good men go after death, who had made them and him out of nothing, and who knew every secret thought that was in the heart of white man or red man, knew that he and his children had a strong desire to live in peace, to be their friends, to do no wrong, but to serve them in every way to the extent of their power. . . . He and his children, he went on to say, never used the rifle or trusted to the sword. . . . They intended to do no harm, and they had no fear in their hearts. They believed that their brothers of the red race were just, and they were prepared to trust in their friendship. He then unfolded the writing of the treaty of friendship, and explained its clauses one after the other. It recited that from that day the children of Onas (the name given to Penn by the Indians) and the nations of the Lenni Lenapé should be brothers to each other,—that all paths should be free and open,—that the doors of the white men should be open to the red men, and the doors of the red men should be open to the white men,—that the children of Onas should not believe any false reports of the Lenni

* Vol. iii. part i. p. 285.

Lenapé, nor the Lenni Lenapé of the children of Onas, but should come and see for themselves as brother to brothers, and bury such false reports in a bottomless pit; . . . that if any son of Onas were to do any harm to any red-skin, or any red-skin were to do harm to a son of Onas, the sufferer should not offer to right himself, but should complain to the chiefs and to Onas, that justice might be declared by twelve honest men, and the wrong buried in a pit with no bottom;—that the Lenni Lenapé should assist the white men, and the white men should assist the Lenni Lenapé, against all such as would disturb them or do them hurt;—and lastly, that both Christians and Indians should tell their children of this league and chain of friendship, that it should grow stronger and stronger, and be kept bright and clean, without rust or spot, while the waters ran down the creeks and rivers, and while the sun and moon and stars endured. He then laid the scroll on the ground. What king Taminent replied is not known, except that, in substance, he was favourable to the views of Penn. The sachems received his proposal with decent gravity, and accepted it for themselves and for their children. No oaths, no seals, no official mummeries were used; the treaty was ratified on both sides with a Yea, yea, the only one, says Voltaire, that the world has known, never sworn to and never broken."

After twelve months' residence in America, Penn returned to England just before the death of Charles II. and the accession of the old acquaintance both of Penn's father and of himself, James II. The next three years constituted a most singular period in Penn's life. It was what Mr. Dixon terms his "day of court influence." He removed his family and his residence from Worminghurst, took "an apartment" in Holland House, Kensington, was a daily visitor to the King, had great influence with him, avowedly used it in procuring favours, and was sought after in consequence as a mediator and a patron by crowds of people, who flocked to his daily levee at Kensington. A Quaker historian tells us that he had seen as many as two hundred people at Penn's residence in a morning. This is the most difficult portion of Penn's life. Mr. Dixon pleads for him earnestly and skilfully, and we acquit him on the evidence adduced by Mr. Dixon (as we stated in our last Magazine) of

the charges brought against him by Mackintosh and Macaulay; but, although he did not actively interfere in the detestable things which were then transacted, and no doubt did actively interfere to procure the doing of kind and generous things, he ought never, in conformity with his own principles, to have relinquished his country life in order voluntarily to assume the position of a kind of master of requests to a cruel tyrant, supporting him with his countenance, and holding friendly intercourse with his wretched agents.

After the Revolution of 1688 many afflictions came upon the great Quaker. He was involved in public prosecutions and in private law-suits; he had sore troubles with his children; his government of Pennsylvania was interfered with by the government at home, and he received little support or gratitude from his colonists in America. In 1712 he lapsed into a state of bodily and mental weakness, which went on gradually increasing until his death, which took place on the 30th July, 1718, at his seat at Ruscombe, in Berkshire. His sunset was amid clouds, but his end was cheered by an excellent wife, the daughter of a merchant at Bristol whom he married after the decease of Guli Springett. He rests at Jordans, in Buckinghamshire.

Penn was a man of a quick and lively turn of mind, ready in utterance, affectionate in his manner of speech, self-possessed both in conversation and conduct, and, in the former, full of anecdote and illustration. In sweetness of disposition he is spoken of as unrivalled. Mild and amiable in the highest degree, his heart was full of love to all mankind. Nor were his negative qualities less attractive than those we have enumerated. Selfishness, suspicion, pride, and covetousness are vices of which no trace or stain appears upon his history. Ever ready to exert himself for other people, when he had power, he used it willingly for any kindly purpose; he even forestalled applicants by himself considering, in the warmth and largeness of his heart, how he might best employ the means at his command for the benefit of other people. His influence was greatly increased by an elegant and commanding presence, and a

countenance upon which the manly openness of his generous nature was stamped in characters which every one might read.

Whoever consults his works will form a favourable opinion of his understanding. It was not of a kind which entitles him to be placed in the highest order of thinkers, but his views are always clear and definite; on points of any importance he is never timid or doubtful; he never evades a question or disposes of it otherwise than upon principle. But the qualities which are the most prominent in his writings are piety and charity. He never treats any questions otherwise than religiously, nor mankind otherwise than benevolently. The religious portion of his character does not seem to us to be sufficiently dwelt upon in Mr. Dixon's book. It was the very essence of his whole life and conduct. His peculiar goodness consisted in the application of the religious virtue of charity to all mankind, and his greatness is to be found in the excess of his share of that virtue as compared with other men.

Mr. Dixon writes vigorously and picturesquely. His very able book exhibits skill in research, and eminent powers both of condensation and description. Our extracts evidence his felicity in the latter respect. The interest of his narrative never flags. From beginning to end, whether he is dealing with the old Admiral and his worldly intrigues, with the youthful Quaker and his love affairs, with the mature philanthropist and his rising colony, or with the bewildered and

melancholy close of the great Quaker's earthly career, the history is admirably sustained. The faults of the book are a too great occasional indulgence of the imaginative, and an excess of anxiety to make Penn's good qualities tell in favour of republicanism. In future editions, which will soon be called for, of a book so interesting, we especially advise the author to reconsider that portion of his work which relates to Algernon Sidney. Unless he has authorities of which we know nothing, he ascribes to Algernon Sidney an influence in Penn's arrangements respecting the constitution of his colony which does not seem to be proved.

Whilst speaking of authorities, we should also point out that many of Mr. Dixon's references require amendment. Of the letters to which he refers it seems that several are in manuscript. He should tell us where they are, and, in the case of unpublished letters not accessible to the public, should print the actual words upon which he builds. We have no doubt that he is very careful and conscientious; but no historical writer—not writing upon his own knowledge—has a right to ask credence for statements which cannot be tested. It would be a better thing still if Mr. Dixon would publish a collection of all Penn's letters. They would form a valuable and interesting volume, and between Quakers and lovers of history (if there were any reasonable copyright arrangement between the old world and the new, we might add,—between England and America) it would be sure to sell.

THE ARCHÆOLOGY OF SCOTLAND.*

IF the architectural antiquities of Scotland, as has been remarked in a preceding number of our Magazine (p. 278), have until recently been but inadequately investigated and made known, much less attention has been bestowed on the branches of archæo-

logical inquiry which have for their object the explanation of those remains of early date which in the South have received well-directed notice. The rude architecture of the cairn, the cromlech, and the barrow,—the implements, utensils, and weapons of

* *The Archæology and Prehistoric Annals of Scotland.* By Daniel Wilson, Hon. Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. 8vo. Edinburgh and London. 1851.

primeval times too remote for the pen of history, have been in all countries the last to attract the serious consideration of the experienced and scientific antiquary; while they have afforded wide scope for rash speculators, who built up theories which were only tolerated from the fact that general ignorance prevailed, and that the day had not arrived for testing by the sound deductions of reason and science the fallacies of pseudo antiquarianism. Within the last twenty years (we had nearly said within the last ten) archaeology has become so popular, that it may almost be reckoned among the amusements of the day and the fashions of the times. Sudden transitions are always to be suspected, and in the adoption by the many of a pursuit which had been previously confined to the few, we may justly dread a superficiality in acquaintance with the principles of the science of antiquities, which may lead to injudicious and misdirected researches, perpetuating the old practice of making discoveries without preserving the objects discovered, or the facts connected with them, upon which alone science can work.

The author of the valuable work we are about to bring before the notice of our readers, complains that the Scottish antiquaries of past times neglected to treasure up facts for an archaeological system, such as have been recorded in the *Archæologia*, the *Nenia Britannica*, and other works published in the South, which have smoothed the path of the English antiquary. He also complains of the comparatively little assistance that is to be gained by the student from our public institutions.

"In nothing," he remarks, "is the want of the intelligent co-operation of the kindred sciences which bear on the study of antiquities more apparent than in the present state of our public collections. The British Museum contains the elements of a collection which, if arranged ethnographically and chronologically, would form the most valuable school of popular instruction that Government could establish; and no other country rests under the same manifest duty to form a complete ethnological museum as Britain: with her hundred colonies, and her tribes of subject aborigines in every quarter of the globe, losing their indi-

viduality where they escape extinction, by absorption and assimilation to their European masters. Were an entire quadrangular range of apartments in the British Museum devoted to a continuous systematic arrangement, the visitor should pass from the ethnographic rooms, showing man as he is still found in the primitive savage state, and destitute of the metallurgic arts; thence to the relics of the Stone period, not of Britain or Europe only, but also of Asia, Africa, and America, including the remarkable primitive traces which even Egypt discloses. To this would then fitly succeed the old monuments of Egyptian civilisation, the Nimrud marbles, the sculptures of India, and all the other evidences of early Asiatic arts. The Archaic Greek and Colonial works should come after these, followed by the master-pieces of the age of Pericles, and these again by the monuments of imperial Rome. Thus by a natural sequence we return to British remains: the Anglo-Roman relics piecing on like a new chapter of European history, at the point where our island first appears as a part of the old Roman world, and followed in succession by our native Anglo-Saxon, Scandinavian, Norman, and Medieval antiquities. The materials for all this, if we except the primitive British relics, are already acquired; and while to the thousands who annually throng the Museum, in idle and profitless wonder, this would at once convert into intelligible history, what must now be to the vast majority of visitors a confused assortment of nearly meaningless relics, even the most profound scholar might derive from it information and pleasure, such as would amply repay the labour of re-arrangement. The immense practical value of collections to the archaeologist renders their proper arrangement a matter of grave importance, and one which cannot be allowed to rest in its present extremely imperfect state."

In Scotland also, Mr. Wilson states, there is no national collection of antiquities, one of the great obstacles being the enforcement of the law of treasure-trove, the disastrous effects of which semi-barbarous system are made glaringly conspicuous in the narratives introduced in various parts of his volume. This and other difficulties such as we have before alluded to, the author has had to encounter in this attempt to reduce into method and system the scattered and misplaced antiquities of Scotland, with their history and evidence. With great zeal and intelligence he has suc-

cessfully discriminated, and, in a volume of 700 pages has classified in a clear and satisfactory manner, the numerous and varied works of rude and early art, in many of which none but the practised eye of the toiling antiquary could possibly discern those few but decisive characters which furnish data for comparison and arrangement.

Mr. Wilson, following the system of classification first suggested by Counsellor Thompsen of Copenhagen, and generally adopted by the antiquaries of the North, divides his *materia archaeologica* into three periods, the Stone, the Bronze, and the Iron or Teutonic period. Into the last division he throws the Roman series, and into

the Bronze period some objects which bear the impress of Roman influence, observing, very properly, that this arrangement must be considered as subject to certain modifications. The Teutonic or Iron period in Mr. Wilson's system includes also the Scoto-Roman epoch; usually the Iron period has been considered to be more exclusively confined to the range of Teutonic remains.

We shall, however, best consult the interest of our readers and the strong claims of this excellent work, by giving a few examples of the illustrations which are so abundantly intercalated in the text. The first selected is a specimen of the pot quern, described as of unusually large size, and found



on the farm of Westbank, Gladsmuir parish, East-Lothian, and now in the Scottish Museum. "It consists of a hollowed stone basin, with an aperture through which the meal or flour escapes, and a smaller circular stone fitting into it, and pierced, as in the topstones, with a hole in the centre, through which the grain was thrown into the mill. It is made of coarse pudding-stone, and measures 17 inches in diameter, and 8½ inches high. It appears to have had two handles attached to it at opposite sides."

The following sensible observations are taken from the introduction to the classification of the weapons and implements of the bronze period.

"Much learned and very profitless controversy has been carried on respecting the weapons of the Bronze period. The archaeological works of last century and of the early years of the present century

abound with elaborate demonstrations of the correspondence of celts and spearheads to the Roman *securis*, *hasta*, and *pilum*. It may be doubted if some of the more recent attempts to determine the exact purpose for which each variety of bronze implement was designed tend to much more satisfactory results. When it is considered that the most expert and sagacious archaeologist would probably be puzzled to determine the purpose of one-half the tools of a modern carpenter or lock-smith, it is surely assuming too much, when he stumbles on the hoarded weapons and implements of the old Briton, who has reposed underneath his monumental tumulus, with all the secrets of his craft buried with him, for full two thousand years, to pretend to more than a very general determination of their uses. Much mischief indeed is done in the present stage of the science by such attempts at 'being wise above that which is written.' These relics are our written records of the old ages, and it is well that we should

avoid bringing their chronicleings into discredit by forcing on them an interpretation they will not legitimately bear."

The classification of the so-called Celts we prefer to some others which have been proposed, as being more simple. In the following engravings are exhibited examples of bronze spear-heads.

"The first is a singular form of socketed spear, differing from any example I have met with elsewhere. It was found, along with various other bronze weapons and

suggested by so many remains of the bronze period, that these relics were the products of no central manufactory, much less the importation of foreign traders, but were designed and moulded according to the taste and skill of the local artificer, most frequently for his own use."

The fourth engraving exhibits a remarkably large and elaborately worked bronze spear-head, assigned to a place among the later products of the bronze period. It is nineteen inches in length, and was found on the lands of Den-head, in the parish of Cupar-Angus,



implements, in a moss near Campbeltown, Argyshire, and is now the property of J. W. Mackenzie, esq. It measures nearly seven inches in length, by one and a half inch in greatest breadth, and is covered with verd antique. The other wood-cut represents a spear-head with two loops, which is one of the very commonest forms of the smaller class of Scottish bronze spears, most generally of the bright yellow metal, apparently peculiar to Scotland and Ireland."

In the first of the next two cuts is shewn a double-looped spear-head, five and two-fifth inches long, found near the river Dean, Angusshire. Mr. Wilson remarks,

"Among the broken and half-melted arms dredged out of Duddingstone Loch are numerous fragments of such eyed spear-heads, and several very beautiful perfect specimens are preserved in the Museum of the Scottish Antiquaries, as well as at Abbotsford, and in other private collections. They are extremely various in form, exhibiting such a diversity of design even in the simple patterns, as well as of ornamental details in the more elaborate ones, as amply to confirm the idea

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Perthshire. "The bronze, like that of many other works of the same period, is extremely brittle, and the spear-head is broken and imperfect. One of the fractures near the point of the blade shews that a thin rod of iron has been inserted in the centre of the mould to give additional strength to this unusually large weapon, and suffices to connect it with the second transition-period, when the bronze was giving way to the more useful and abundant metal which now nearly supersedes all others in the useful arts."

Among the remains which are frequently presented to the archaeologist unaccompanied with those facts which

combine to lead him to appropriate the objects to particular periods and peoples, are the weapons, ornaments,

and vessels brought to light in draining bogs and lakes. The bronze cauldron here represented affords an in-



stance. It was dug up from the bottom of the peat-moss of Kincardine, and is twenty-five inches in diameter and sixteen inches in height. One sixty inches in circumference was found in 1834 in a bog in the barony of Farney, Ulster. Mr. Wilson considers these and similar vessels to which he refers to be of native workmanship. As late as the Saxon times bronze bowls and dishes are not unfrequently found in graves. In such cases their date and parentage are evident; not always so when met with in bogs or rivers or isolated in other localities. At every step we take in this investigation we feel with Mr. Wilson the want of facts for comparison. The double-spouted vessel on page 278 may be as late as the tenth century, or even later. In reference to these ancient utensils we quote a passage :—

"The superstitious veneration which ignorance attaches more or less readily to whatever is derived from a remote or unknown origin, has not failed to include these ancient utensils among the objects of its devotion or fear. In Ireland, more especially, this feeling is still powerful in its influence on the peasantry, and not unfrequently throws additional obstacles in the way of antiquarian research. But in Scotland it was also equally powerful at no very remote date, nor was its influence limited to the unlettered peasant. In the great hall of Tullyallan Castle, near Kincardine, there formerly hung suspended

from one of the bosses of its richly sculptured roof an ancient bronze kettle of the most usual form, which bore the name of *The Lady's Purse*. It was traditionally reputed to be filled with gold; and the old family legend bore, that so long as it hung there the Castle would stand and the Tullyallan family would flourish. Whether the Blackadders of Tullyallan ever had recourse to the treasures of the lady's purse in their hour of need can no longer be known, for the castle roof has fallen, and the old race who owned it is extinct. The ancient cauldron, however, on the safety of which the fate of the owners was believed to hang, is preserved. It was dug out of the ruins by a neighbouring tenant, and is still regarded with the veneration due to the fatal memorial of an extinct race. It measures $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter by $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height as it stands, and is simply what would be called by antiquaries a Roman camp-kettle, and by old Scottish dames a brass kail-pot! This medieval tradition suffices at least to show that the object of its superstitious veneration pertained to an older era than that of the Baron's Hall."

The examples of cinerary urns and vases furnished in this work bear a very close resemblance to those found in the earlier barrows of Dorsetshire, Derbyshire, and other parts of the kingdom. The annexed cut shews a group found with a skeleton at Ban-chory, Aberdeenshire, in a cist composed of six stones.

The mass of curious and valuable



information which Mr. Wilson has here brought together is truly surprising, and it is rendered more important on account of the excellent index. To illustrate his own researches the author has sought the aid of the recorded discoveries of others, some of which are not made with that precision and power of perception which distinguish his own.* The sepulchral remains found in the Yorkshire wolds, of which an account was read at the meeting of the Archæological Institute at York, are termed British. There can be but little doubt of their being early Saxon, and to this period we would assign the tomb of the supposed British charioteer found near Ballindalloch, and of which an account

was communicated to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

The object shewn in the annexed cut belongs to a class of the highest interest, but which also, from the want of facts in the place of theories, has never been properly understood. It is a bridle-bit, of a superior description, and is thus described:—

“The beautiful example figured here, was found about the year 1785, in the bottom of a deep moss at the east end of Birrenswark Hill, Dumfriesshire, a locality rich in the remains of Roman and British arts, and where the traces both of Roman and native intrenchments are still visible. The outer diameter of the rings of the bridle-bit measures two and one-seventh inches, and the ornamental appen-



dages projecting into each ring still retain considerable traces of the red and blue enamel with which they have been filled. It must have been made for a small horse, as the centre piece measures somewhat less than two inches within the perforated loops. It appears to have been long in use. The large rings are much worn, and have been ingeniously repaired by rivetting a new piece to each. The small loops

or eyes also attaching them to the bit have had a fresh coating of metal super-added where they were partially worn through.”

The subjoined cut represents a group of bronze rings from a discovery of a quantity of rings, bridle-bits, and other portions of horse furniture, found at Middleby, Annandale, in the

* *Ex gr.* the figure of Pallas, first published by Stuart in his “*Caledonia Romana.*”



last century. Some of them closely resemble the objects found at Stanwick, now in the British Museum,* of which as yet we have seen no full and satisfactory account published.

Mr. Wilson has brought down his survey to a comparatively late period, and has left no field in Scottish archaeology unvisited. In the Western Isles, in Man, and in the Orkney and Shetland Isles, the head-quarters of the Norwegians, we find strong traces of Scandinavian arts.

"To this period belongs the very characteristic and beautiful ornament, usually designated the shell-shaped brooch, and which is equally familiar to Scandinavian

and British antiquaries. In Scotland especially, many beautiful examples have been found: several of them are preserved in the Museum of the Scottish Antiquaries, and from these the following is selected as surpassing in beauty of design and intricacy of ornament any other example of which I am aware. It consists, as usual, of a convex plate of metal, with an ornamental border, surmounted by another convex plate of greater depth, highly ornamented with embossed and perforated designs, the effect of which appears to have been further heightened by the lower plate being gilded so as to show through the open work. In this example the gilding still remains tolerably perfect. On the under side are the projecting plates, still retaining a fragment of the corroded



iron pin, where it has turned on a hinge, and at the opposite end the bronze catch into which it clasped. The under side of the brooch appears to have been lined with coarse linen, the texture of which is still clearly defined on the coating of verd antique with which it is now covered. But its peculiar features consist of an

elevated central ornament resembling a crown, and four intricately chased projections terminating in horses' heads. It was found in September 1786, along with another brooch of the same kind, lying beside a skeleton, under a flat stone, very near the surface, above the ruins of a Pictish house or burgh in Caithness. It

* It would be a great advantage to science if such things were exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries previous to being deposited in the British Museum.

measures nearly four and a half inches in length, by three inches in breadth, and two and two fifth inches in height to the top of the crown. Like many others of the same type, it appears to have been jewelled. In several examples of these brooches which I have compared, the lower convex plates so nearly resemble each other, as to suggest the probability of their having been cast in the same mould, while the upper plates entirely differ."

Mr. Wilson illustrates the mode of wearing these brooches by a monument published by Mr. Chalmers in his "Ancient Sculptured Monuments of Angus," to which beautiful work reference should be made for the Norrieslaw relics, which, though they may come within the usually accepted Christian period, are Pagan to all intents and purposes. It may be here remarked that Mr. Wilson's researches, like those of Mr. Bruce on the Roman wall, afford no evidence whatever of Christian influence at any early period.

The history of the Roman invasion of Scotland Mr. Wilson considers as "a mere episode which might be altogether omitted without very greatly marring the integrity and completeness of the national annals." At all events we here get upon solid ground, and, assisted by history and inscriptions, we feel our way with much greater certainty than when wandering among earth-works and the unlettered monuments of a semi-barbarous people. Some new inscriptions are added by Mr. Wilson to our Roman collection. That shewn in the annexed cut



was discovered at Birrens, on the site of the well-known Roman station. It is a dedication to the manes of Constantia, the daughter of Philus Magnus, aged one year eight months and nine days. The letters on the pediment Mr. Wilson satisfactorily reads, *Frater fieri curavit.*

In a volume of 700 pages, stored with curious facts and matters often involving questions open to discussion, we can do little more than point to some few subjects, without being able to do justice to the author's elaborate expositions. Aware of the impossibility of conveying in a review an adequate notion of the value of this volume, we conclude our remarks with observing that the work must take its place on the shelf of the historian and antiquary for reference, not merely to the antiquities of Scotland, but also to those of the United Kingdom.

THE STORY OF NELL GWYN.

RELATED BY PETER CUNNINGHAM.

CHAP. V.—The Sayings of King Charles II.

"I HAVE made a collection," said Walpole, "of the witty sayings of Charles II. and a collection of *bon-mots* by people who only said one witty thing in the whole course of their lives." Both these collections are, it is believed, unfortunately lost. The former deficiency I have however at-

tempted to supply (I fear imperfectly) in the following chapter; regarding remarkable sayings as among the very best illustrations of individual character and manners.

The satirical epitaph written upon King Charles II. at his own request,^b by his witty favourite the Earl of Ro-

^a Walpoliana, vol. i. p. 58.

^b So Sir Walter Scott in Misc. Prose Works, vol. xxiv. p. 171—but upon what authority?

chester, is said to be not more severe than it is just :

Here lies our sovereign lord the King.
Whose word no man relies on ;
Who never said a foolish thing,
And never did a wise one.

How witty was the reply. "The matter, he observed, was easily accounted for—his discourse was his own, his actions were his ministry's."^a

A good story of the King and the loyal Lord Mayor of London at a Guildhall dinner has been preserved to us in the *Spectator*. The King's easy manner, and Sir Robert Viner's loyalty and due sense of city hospitality, carried the great dignity of Guildhall into certain familiarities not altogether graceful at any time, and quite out of character at a public table. The King, who understood very well how to extricate himself from difficulties of this description, gave a hint to the company to avoid ceremony, and stole off to his coach, which stood ready for him in Guildhall Yard. But the Mayor liked his Majesty's company too well, and was grown so intimate that he pursued the merry sovereign, and, catching him fast by the hand, cried out with a vehement oath and accent, "Sir, you shall stay and take t'other bottle." "The airy monarch," continues the narrator of the anecdote, looked kindly at him over his shoulder, and with a smile and graceful air (for I saw him at the time and do now), repeated this line of the old song :

He that's drunk is as great as a king,^b
and immediately turned back and complied with his landlord."^c This famous anecdote is importantly illustrated by a letter from the Countess Dowager of Sunderland to her brother Henry Sidney, written five years after the mayoralty of Sir Robert Viner. The King had supped with the Lord Mayor ; and the aldermen on the occasion drank the King's health

over and over upon their knees, wishing every one hanged and damned that would not serve him with their lives and fortunes. But this was not all. As his guards were drunk, or said to be so, they would not trust his Majesty with so insecure an escort, but attended him themselves to Whitehall, and, as the lady-writer observes, "all went merry out of the King's cellar." So much was this accessibility of manner in the King acceptable to his people, that the Mayor and his brethren waited next day at Whitehall to return thanks to the King and Duke for the honour they had done them, and the Mayor confirmed by this reception was changed from an ill to a well affected subject.^d

It was an age of nicknames—the King himself was known as "Old Rowley," in allusion to an ill-favoured but famous horse in the Royal Mews. Nor was the cognomen at all disagreeable to him. Mrs. Holford, a young lady much admired by the King, was in her apartments singing a satirical ballad upon "Old Rowley the King," when he knocked at her door. Upon her asking who was there, he, with his usual good humour, replied "Old Rowley himself, madam."^e Hobbes he called "the Bear." "Here comes the Bear to be baited" was his remark, as soon as he saw the great philosopher^f surrounded by the wits who rejoiced in his conversation. A favourite yacht received from him the name of "Fubbs," in honour of the Duchess of Portsmouth, who was plump and full in her person.^g The queen he called "a bat," in allusion to her short, broad figure, her swarthy complexion, and the projection of her upper lip from a protuberant foretooth.^h

His politeness was remarkable, and he could convey a rebuke in the style of a wit and a gentleman. When Penn stood before him with his hat on—the King put off his. "Friend

^a Hume's *History of England*, viii. 212.

^b In Tate's *Cuckold's Haven*, 4to. 1685, is the following couplet :

Good store of good claret supplies every thing,
And the man that is drunk is as great as a king.

^c *Spectator*, No. 462.

^d Letter of March 12 [1679-80], in Henry Sidney's *Diary*, &c. vol. i. p. 300.

^e Granger's *Bio. Hist.* iv. 50, ed. 1775.

^f Aubrey's *Life of Hobbes*. See also Tom Brown, i. 174, "King Charles II. compared old Hobbes to a bear."

^g Hawkins's *History of Music*, iv. 359, n.

^h Lord Dartmouth in Burnet, i. 299, ed. 1823.

Charles," said Penn, "why dost thou not keep on thy hat?" "'Tis the custom of this place," replied the monarch in his usual strain of pleasantry, "that never above one person should be covered at a time."^a

When reprimanded by one of his courtiers for leading or interlarding his discourse with unnecessary oaths, he defended himself by saying, "Your martyr swore twice more than ever I did."^b And, in allusion again to his father's character, he observed to Lord Keeper Guildford, who was musing somewhat pensively on the woollen sack, "My Lord, be of good comfort, I will not forsake my friends as my father did."^c To Reresby he remarked, "Do not trouble yourself; I will stick by you and my old friends, for if I do not I shall have nobody stick to me;" and on another occasion he said to the same memorialist, "Let them do what they will, I will never part with any officer at the request of either House; my father lost his head by such compliance, but as for me, I intend to die another way."^d

Seeing a soldier of the parliament—one of Cromwell's officers, and one active against the King—led through the streets of Oxford as a prisoner, he asked what they designed to do with him. They said they were carrying him to the King, his father; "Carry him rather to the gallows and hang him up," was the reply; "for if you carry him to my father he'll surely pardon him."^e This was not cruelty in Charles—but rather a brief illustration of his father's character.

He was altogether in favour of extempore preaching, and was unwilling to listen to the delivery of a written sermon. Patrick excused himself from a chaplaincy "finding it very difficult to get a sermon without book."^f On one occasion the King asked the famous Stillingfleet, "How it was that he always read his sermons before him when he was informed that he always preached without book elsewhere?"

Stillingfleet answered something about the awe of so noble a congregation, the presence of so great and wise a prince, with which the King himself was very well contented. "But pray," continued Stillingfleet, "will your Majesty give me leave to ask you a question? Why do you read your speeches when you can have none of the same reasons?" "Why truly, doctor," replied the King, "your question is a very pertinent one, and so will be my answer. I have asked the two Houses so often and for so much money, that I am ashamed to look them in the face."^g This "slothful way of preaching," for so the King called it, had arisen during the civil wars; and Monmouth, when Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, in compliance with the order of the King, directed a letter to the university that the practice of reading sermons should be wholly laid aside.^h

When Cosins, Bishop of Durham, reminded the King that he had presumed to recommend Sancroft and Sudbury as chaplains to his Majesty, the King replied, "My Lord, recommend two more such to me and I will return you any four I have for them."ⁱ

One of his replies to Sir Christopher Wren is characteristic both of the merry monarch and of the great architect. The King was inspecting the new rooms which Wren had built for him in his hunting-palace at Newmarket, and observed that "he thought the rooms too low." Sir Christopher, who was a little man, walked round them, and looking up and about him said, "I think, and it please your Majesty, they are high enough." Charles, squatting down to his architect's height, and creeping about in this whimsical posture cried, "Aye, Sir Christopher, I think they are high enough."^k

The elder Richardson was fond of telling a characteristic story of the King and kingly honour. A cut-purse, or pickpocket, with as much effrontery of face as dexterity of finger, had got

^a Grey's *Hudibras*, i. 376.

^b Rev. Mr. Watson's Apology for his conduct on Jan. 30, 8vo. 1756, p. 34, and Malone's *Shak.*, by Boswell, iii. 235.

^c North, i. 387.

^d Reresby's *Memoirs*, ed. 1735, pp. 103 and 105.

^e Dr. Lake's *Diary in Camden Miscellany*, vol. i.

^f Patrick's *Autobiography*, p. 66.

^g Richardsoniana, p. 89.

^h Wilkins's *Concilia*, iv. 594.

ⁱ Dr. Lake's *Diary in Camden Miscellany*, vol. i.

^k Richardsoniana, p. 103.

into the drawing-room on the King's birthday dressed like a gentleman, and was detected by the King taking a gold snuff-box out of a man of quality's pocket. The rogue, who saw his sovereign's eye upon him, put his finger to his nose, and made a sign to the King with a wink to say nothing. With a like presence of mind the King took the hint, and, watching the Earl, enjoyed his feeling first in one pocket and then in another for his missing box. The King now called the nobleman to him; "You need not give yourself," he said, "any more trouble about it, my Lord, your box is gone; I am myself an accomplice:—I could not help it, I was made a confidant."^a

Of his graver and deeper remarks Dryden has preserved a specimen. "I remember a saying," writes the poet, "of King Charles II. on Sir Matthew Hale (who was, doubtless, an uncorrupted and upright man), that his servants were sure to be cast on any trial which was heard before him; not that he thought the judge was possibly to be bribed, but that his integrity might be too scrupulous; and that the causes of the Crown were always suspicious when the privileges of subjects were concerned."^b The wisdom of the remark as respects Sir Matthew Hale, is confirmed by Roger North: "If one party was a courtier," says North, "and well dressed, and the other a sort of puritan, with a black cap and plain clothes, Hale insensibly thought the justice of the cause with the latter."^c Nor has it passed without the censure of Johnson: "A judge," said Johnson, "may be partial otherwise than to the Crown; we have seen judges partial to the populace."^d

His easy, gentlemanlike way of expressing disapprobation is exemplified in a saying to which I have already had occasion to refer, "Is that like me?" he said to Riley the painter, to whom he had sat for his portrait, "then, odd's fish, I am an ugly fellow."^e

When told that the Emperor of Morocco had made him a present of two lions and thirty ostriches, he

laughed and said, "He knew nothing more proper to send by way of return than a flock of geese."^f

Of Harrow Church, standing on a hill and visible for many miles round, he is said to have remarked "that it was the only *visible* church he knew."^g

"Pray," he said at the theatre while observing the grim looks of the murderers in *Macbeth*, "pray what is the reason that we never see a rogue in a play, but, odd's fish! they always clap him on a black perriwig, when it is well known one of the greatest rogues in England always wears a fair one." The allusion was to Oates, or, as I suspect, to Shaftesbury, and the saying was told by Betterton to Cibber.^h

He was troubled with intercessions for people who were obnoxious to him, and once when Lord Keeper Guilford was soliciting the King's favour on behalf of one he did not like, he observed facetiously, "It is very strange that every one of my friends should keep a tame knave."ⁱ

One day while the King was being shaved, his over-officious trifler of a barber observed to him that "he thought none of his Majesty's officers had a greater trust than he." "Oy," said the King, "how so, friend?" "Why," said the royal shaver, "I could cut your Majesty's throat when I would." The King started up and said, "Odds fish, that very thought is treason; thou shalt shave me no more."^j The barber of Dionysius, who had made the same remark, was crucified for his garrulity; but honest Rowley was not cruel. His loquacious barber was only dismissed. "Falsehood and cruelty," he said to Burnet, "he looked on as the greatest crimes in the sight of God."^k

Of Woolly, afterwards Bishop of Clonsfert, he observed wittily and with great knowledge of character, that "He was a very honest man, but a very great blockhead—that he had given him a living in Suffolk swarming with Nonconformists—that he had gone from house to house and brought them all to Church—that he had made

^a Richardsoniana, p. 187.

^c North, i. 119.

^e Walpole, by Wornum.

^g Horace Walpole, in *Gent's Mag.* for January 1848.

^h Cibber's *Apology*, ed. 1740, p. 111.

^k Richardsoniana, p. 106.

^b Dryden's *Prose Works*, by Malone, iv. 156.

^d Boswell, by Croker, p. 448, ed. 1848.

^f Reresby's *Memoirs*, ed. 1735, p. 132.

ⁱ North's *Lives*, ii. 247, ed. 1826.

^j Burnet, ii. 169, ed. 1823.

him a Bishop for his diligence; but what he could have said to the Non-conformists he could not imagine, except he believed that *his* nonsense suited *their* nonsense."^a

He was so pleased with a passage in a sermon by South that he laughed outright, and turning to Laurence Hyde Lord Rochester, "Odds fish, Lory," said he, "your chaplain must be a Bishop, therefore put me in mind of him next vacancy." Of Barrow, he said that "he was an unfair preacher,"^c because, as it has been explained, he exhausted every subject and left no room for others to come after him;—but the King's allusion was made somewhat slyly to the extraordinary length as well as to the unusual excellence of Barrow's sermons.^d

He said often "He was not priest-ridden: he would not venture a war nor travel again for any party."^e Such is Burnet's story, curiously confirmed as it is by Sir Richard Bulstrode's conversation with the King on his former exile and the then condition of the country. "But," said the King most prophetically indeed, "I am weary of travelling, I am resolved to go abroad no more; but when I am dead and gone, I know not what my brother will do. I am much afraid that when he comes to the crown he will be obliged to travel again."^f

He observed, in allusion to the amours of the Duke of York and the plain looks of his mistresses, that "he believed his brother had his mistresses given him by his priests for penance."^g

After taking two or three turns one morning in St. James's Park, the King, attended only by the Duke of Leeds and my Lord Cromarty, walked up Constitution-hill into Hyde Park. Just as he was crossing the road, where Apsley House now is, the Duke of York, who had been hunting that morning on Hounslow-heath, was seen returning in his coach, escorted by a party

of the Guards, who, as soon as they saw the King, suddenly halted, and stopped the coach. The Duke being acquainted with the occasion of the halt, immediately got out, and after saluting the King, said he was greatly surprised to find his Majesty in that place, with so small an attendance, and that he thought his Majesty exposed himself to some danger. "No kind of danger, James," was the reply; "for I am sure no man in England will take away my life to make you King." The old Lord Cromarty often mentioned this anecdote to his friends.^h

"It is better to be envied than pitied," was his observation to Lord Chancellor Clarendon.ⁱ

"He that takes one stone from the Church takes two from the Crown," was another of his sayings preserved by Pepys.^j

He said to Lauderdale "To let presbytery go, for it was not a religion for gentlemen."^k

That "God would not damn a man for a little irregular pleasure," he observed in one of his free discourses with Burnet on points of religion.^l

If his short characters of men were at all like the one that has been preserved to us of Godolphin, we have lost a good deal from their want of preservation. Of Godolphin he said, when only a page at court, "that he was never *in* the way, and never *out* of the way;"^m and this was a character, says Lord Dartmouth, which Godolphin maintained to his life's end.

When told by Will. Legge that the pardoning of Lord Russell would, among other things, lay an eternal obligation upon a very great and numerous family, he replied, with reason on his side, "All that is true; but it is as true, that if I do not take his life he will soon have mine."ⁿ

Eager for the marriage of the Princess Mary to the Prince of Orange, and when reminded of his promise to

^a Burnet, i. 449, ed. 1823. The story is spoilt in Walpoliana, i. 58.

^b Bio. Britannica, art. "South."

^d Bio. Britannica, art. "Barrow."

^f Sir Richard Bulstrode's Memoirs, p. 424.

^h Dr. King's Anecdotes of his Own Times, p. 61.

ⁱ Clarendon's Own Life, i. 412, ed. 1827.

^k Pepys, 29 March, 1669.

^l Burnet, ii. 23, ed. 1823.

^m Lord Dartmouth's note in Burnet, ii. 370, ed. 1823.

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^c Life in Biographia Britannica.

^e Burnet, i. 356, ed. 1823.

^g Burnet, i. 288, ed. 1823.

^j Burnet, i. 184, ed. 1823.

ⁿ Lord Dartmouth in Burnet, ed. 1823, ii. 240.

the Duke of York (to whom the match was unwelcome), that he would not dispose of the Duke's daughter in marriage without the Duke's consent, he replied it was true he had given his brother such a promise, "but, odd's fish, he *must* consent."^a After the marriage the King entered their room, as soon as they were in bed, and, drawing the curtains, cried out to the Prince—it is the chaplain who tells the story, an archdeacon and prebendary of Exeter, whose words I would fain quote in full—"Now, nephew. Hey! St. George for England!"^b

In the same vein was his advice to another nephew, Prince George of Denmark, married to the Princess Anne, when the Prince complained of growing fat since his marriage. "Walk with me," said the King, "hunt with my brother, and" — the remainder is well known.^c

When Sancroft, then only dean of St. Paul's, was brought to the King by Will. Chiffinch, that Charles might tell him in person of his appointment to the archbishopric of Canterbury, the dean urged his unfitness for the office, and requested his Majesty to bestow it on some more worthy person. The King replied, "that, whether he would accept it or not, he had already given away his deanery to Dr. Stillingfleet."^d

When Sir John Warner turned Papist he retired to a convent, and his uncle, Dr. Warner, who was one of the King's physicians, upon apprehension that Sir John might convert his property to popish uses, pressed his Majesty to order the Attorney-General to proceed at law for securing his estate to him, as next male; "Sir John at present," said the King, "is one of God Almighty's fools, but it will not be long before he returns to his estate, and enjoys it himself."^e

During the debate on a bill for disabling all Papists from holding any court place or employment, the King was supposed to speak through the

Earl of Shaftesbury, then Lord Chancellor, whilst his brother the Duke of York was represented by Sir Thomas Clifford, then Lord Treasurer. Clifford made a violent speech, and was smartly answered by Shaftesbury. "What a rogue you have of a Lord Chancellor," was the remark of the Duke to the King (for both were present); to which Charles replied, "And what a fool you have of a Lord Treasurer."

One of his last sayings related to his new palace at Winchester. He was impatient to have the works finished, saying "a year was a great time in his life."^f

When he was dying the Queen sent an excuse for her absence. She said that she was too unwell to resume her post by the couch, and implored pardon for any offence which she might unwillingly have given. "She ask my pardon, poor woman!" cried Charles. "I ask hers with all my heart."

His wit never forsook him. When near his last moments he apologised to those who had stood round him all night for the trouble he had caused. "He had been, he said, a most unconscionable time dying; but he hoped that they would excuse it."^g A similar sense of etiquette ruffled the last moments of the polite Earl of Chesterfield, whose only expressed anxiety related to his friend Dayrolles being in the room without a chair to sit down upon.

If he was ready at a reply there were others about him who were not less happy. When Charles called Lord Chancellor Shaftesbury, in his own hearing, "The greatest rogue in England," the reply made by Shaftesbury was full of point and spirit. "Of a subject, Sir, perhaps I am."^h Not less witty was the sarcastic answer of the Earl of Dorset, to whom I have already introduced the reader, as a lover of Nell Gwyn. The Earl had come to court on Queen Elizabeth's birthday, long kept as a holiday in London and elsewhere, and still, I believe, observed by the benchers of Gray's Inn. The

^a Lord Dartmouth's note in Burnet, i. 118, ed. 1823.

^b Dr. Lake's Diary in Camden Miscellany, vol. i.

^c Anthony a Wood's Life, ed. Bliss, p. 260.

^d Dr. Lake's Diary in Camden Miscellany, vol. i.

^e Secret History of Whitehall.

^f North, ii. 105, ed. 1826.

^g Macaulay, i. 439.

^h Preserved by the witty Lord Chesterfield. Works by Lord Mahon, ii. 334.

King, forgetting the day, asked "What the bells rung for?" The answer given, the King asked further, "How it came to pass that her birthday was still kept, whilst those of his father and grandfather were no more thought of than William the Conqueror's?" "Because," said the frank peer to the frank King, "she being a woman chose men for her counsellors, and men when they reign usually choose women."^a Of the same stamp was the more than half-heard *aside* of the Duke of Buckingham, to his appeal to the Monarch "as the father of his people." "Of a good many of them," was the sarcastic comment of the author of the *Rehearsal*.

I have referred in a former chapter to the King's partiality for his dogs; one species of which is still celebrated among the fancy as King Charles's breed. On his entry into Salisbury an honest Cavalier pressed forward to

see him, and came so near the coach that his Majesty cautioned the poor man not to cling too close to the door lest one of the little black spaniels in the coach should chance to bite him. The loyalist still persisting in being near, one of the spaniels seized him by the finger, and the poor fellow, whilst he was in pain, cried out with a loud voice, "God bless your Majesty, but G—d d—n your dogs!"[†] This story has been preserved to us by the mercurial Duke of Wharton as an illustration of the indulgence which the King accorded to his subjects on all occasions,—as an instance of the popular, easy, and endearing arts which ensure to a monarch the love and goodwill of his people.

But his best saying was his last,—*"Let not poor Nelly starve!"* and this, the last request of the Merry Monarch, reminds us that it is time once more to return to Nelly.

WINDOW TRACERY.‡

WITH the completion of Mr. Freeman's Essay upon Window Tracery we resume our notice of this very valuable addition to architectural literature, and at the same time we purpose to carry on our necessarily brief sketch of the history of Gothic windows from the glorious days of flowing tracery until a general ruin overwhelmed even the debased relics of mediæval art.

Our former notice§ of Mr. Freeman's work was limited to the first of the four parts which now form his complete volume; in other words, we then accompanied Mr. Freeman so far only in the history of Gothic windows as that period ranges (about A.D. 1325) during which the type of window-tracery was of strictly geometrical character. Mr. Sharpe's excellent work led us onward to some general observations upon the flowing tracery by which the geometrical was succeeded; but we were unwilling to

enter into any more detailed remarks upon the second great aspect of window-tracery, previous to the appearance of that section of Mr. Freeman's Essay which should treat of this portion of his subject.

The beauty and truthfulness of a traceried window result from the due adjustment to one another of the mullions and the actual tracery. In geometrical windows the mullions and the tracery are really distinct members, though so united by the skill of the architect that in combination they form one harmonious whole. Here therefore the capacity of the mullions to sustain the tracery and the worthiness of the tracery as the object of the sustaining power of the mullions are no less important elements of the composition than are both the forms of the traceried figures, and the combination of those figures, and also the manner in which their connection with the mullions is effected. In such com-

* Richardsoniana, p. 158.

† The True Briton, No. 22; Duke of Wharton's works. 8vo. 1732. Vol. i. p. 191.

‡ An Essay on the Origin and Development of Window Tracery in England; with nearly four hundred illustrations. By Edward A. Freeman, M.A. Oxford and London. John Henry Parker. 1851.

§ See Gent. Mag. for November 1850, p. 493.

positions subordination necessarily exercises a commanding influence alike upon the actual formation of the design and upon its effect when formed. Not so, however, in windows of flowing tracery; in their case, with Mr. Freeman, we are "inclined to think, notwithstanding the numerous and splendid instances to the contrary, that flowing tracery is purest and most unmingled where there is no subordination in the mouldings, but where the whole filling up of the window-head is on one plane."^{*} The mullions and the tracery in windows of this class are really and essentially but different aspects of the same member, they no longer are distinct members to be skilfully united: union has with them yielded to actual fusion. The mullions themselves, having learned to substitute the most ductile flexibility for their former essential rigidity, undulate through the window-head and so produce the required figures and combinations. Now it is at once evident

that of the ideal of tracery so produced the sentiment of graceful beauty is a peculiar attribute. And yet there is that in the very beauty of flowing tracery which indicates, if not an actual decline in art, at least that maturity to which decline surely succeeds. The faculty of dispensing with subordination, or rather the fact that the suppression of that great principle should be an element of perfection, is alone sufficient to demonstrate this. And it must be kept in remembrance that the entire absence of subordination implies that the mullions and tracery be all of the same sectional dimensions, and consequently that the sense of reality so impressively conveyed when both mullions and tracery are in several graduated planes is lost altogether. Were it necessary we might readily adduce other arguments in support of the view[†] which we hold in common with the accomplished and eloquent author of "The Seven Lamps of Architecture," that the introduction

* This suppression of subordination, though thus an attribute of the ideal of flowing tracery, in reality is found in but few actual examples; the fact being that almost every finest window of flowing tracery retains this great geometrical element, as essential to its perfection as a window, notwithstanding that at the same time it detracts from the excellence of the flowing tracery as tracery. Subordination in the constructive elements of window-tracery did really linger to the very last; and throughout the decline of Gothic art its presence in a window almost surely attests a work superior to (or at least less bad than) those in which it is unknown. It would not be any easy task to vindicate the most perfect flowing tracery of one plane only, from being regarded as simply an advanced development of plate-tracery.

† It is not without the utmost reluctance that we admit any difference of opinion on the subject of ecclesiastical architecture to exist between Mr. Freeman and ourselves. Accordingly we regret the necessity which we feel for not coinciding with his views (supported as they are by the high authority of Dr. Whewell,) upon the relative artistic importance of the traceried figures in a window-head and of the stone tracery-bars by which those figures are produced. We readily admit the tracery-bars to be the "positive" constructive "elements of the structure," that is, to be the means whereby the architect should actually create his window; but still, inasmuch as the "positive" and essential object of a window, whether it be a mere void opening or be filled with elaborate traceries, is to admit light, we regard this object as ruling the principles of the design; and therefore, in our opinion, the open spaces in window-tracery have a primary claim upon the attention and care of the architect, even as they most assuredly do possess and exercise a primary influence upon the beholder. And, after all, it would seem that Mr. Freeman himself does not really very greatly differ from us upon this very point: for, when about to define flowing tracery, he commences with observing, that "we shall find the piercings and the foliations even better guides than the actual lines of the tracery," (p. 86): and again (p. 97) he thus sums up his remarks upon an important class of flowing tracery windows, the reticulated: "These . . . show how much more the real effect of a window depends upon its piercings than upon its mere unfoliated skeleton."

While thus assigning to the forms of tracery what we believe to be their true position, we are very far from considering that the tracery-bars possess no importance whatever, or that they may with impunity be "blotted in unorganised spaces of variable breadth:" the tracery-bars have their own important office to discharge; our desire is to see them discharge it duly. (See Mr. Freeman's Preface, the note to p. viii.)

of flowing tracery marked the culminating point of Gothic architecture, the point at which the noble art paused indeed and lingered, before it yielded to that enervating influence which, "however delightful its results in their first development," would necessarily lead to its progressive debasement and ultimate ruin. And so it came to pass. "I am inclined to think," says Mr. Freeman, "that pure flowing tracery was never a predominant style, it was a transient glimpse of beauty almost too graceful to be enduring." This is precisely the fact. Pure flowing tracery at no time prevailed very widely or very generally, neither did it endure at all for any protracted period. Still it did "exist both in idea and in fact, notwithstanding the sustained influence of geometrical forms and associations on the one hand, and on the other hand the early development of flamboyance. Mr. Freeman well defines flowing tracery, "instead of independent inserted figures," to be "formed of spaces bounded by lines continued from the mullions, not in an actually vertical direction, but ramifying towards different points. Still these spaces are, in effect at least, to be considered as real figures, though figures formed by the prolongation of the mullions and completely fused together." (p. 86.) And in the following page, he adds, "But the pure flowing figures are of a somewhat squat form (squat is but a graceless epithet), and while they flow and merge both into each other and into the lights below, seem no less than the geometrical ones to remain stationary, and have not as the flamboyant and perpendicular a necessary tendency or direction to any point." Mr. Freeman proceeds to show the importance to this tracery of a complete foliation of the several component figures of any design; and he represents the vesica as being, variously modified as to its actual form, the predominate and animating figure of the flowing system. From this general definition Mr. Freeman passes on to classify and to exemplify the various subdivisions of flowing tracery, pointing out with the utmost care and the most searching discrimination the manner in which the various flowing forms were directly derived from or

partially combined with the geometrical, and describing each variety and exhibiting specimens as they actually exist. We can but glance cursorily at some few of the widely diversified varieties which compose the Flowing group.

The variety of Flowing windows which is considered to have been the earliest to appear, and which is also found to have continued the longest in use, is known as the reticulated: this type, exhibiting as its name implies a general net-like aspect, admits of many modifications; but these all, in a greater or lesser degree, partake in a serious drawback from excellence arising from the insurmountable difficulty of adjusting this tracery to the sweeps of the window-arch which contains it. Then follows, and again subject to manifold modifications, ogee-tracery (corresponding with the arch-tracery of an earlier period) which is also affected by the same difficulty as we have just set forth in the case of its reticulated cotemporary. These two forms irresistibly impress the idea that each of their examples is part of what may be styled a broad expanse of a kind of pierced diaper, and that the portion required in each case has been cut to fit its own window-arch, with which accordingly it has no true association: thus Mr. Freeman—"if any one character is more deeply impressed upon both than another, it is that both are cut out of an infinite plane of tracery at an arbitrary point." Flowing-wheel tracery, although less true to the ideal flowing type, is free from the objection of imperfect adaptation to the containing arch, and admits of great variety of treatment. Its divergent and convergent figures, obtained through subjecting the circular geometrical centre-piece to the process of fusion, at once accommodate themselves to their position, and are essentially unfettered in their arrangement and also as to their own actual form. There is that, however, in this tracery, in its unmixed character, which almost, if not absolutely, restricts its use to windows of comparatively small dimensions. In larger examples, the reticulated, ogee, and flowing-wheel forms appear in combination. And again, we may observe in many windows a transition from geometrical

to flowing, properly so called, while in others the distinct elements of both geometrical and flowing tracery are strictly in combination. Then again, throughout the flowing period sub-arcuation, or the subdividing a window into arched compartments or fenestellæ, obtained very generally, and particularly in the case of the larger examples, and equally important and beneficial was the effect thus produced. Nor is subordination found to have been banished from their window designs by the great architects of this era: on the contrary indeed, notwithstanding its exclusion from the flowing ideal, the worthiest and most admirable productions of the remarkable age under our present consideration combine to demonstrate that in practice this all-important and essentially Gothic principle was rarely, if ever, suppressed. In the case of very large windows Mr. Freeman admits the almost necessary presence of this principle: and he even expresses a doubt as to whether, after all, subordination, "though certainly derived from a geometrical origin, can be in strictness considered," when appearing in flowing windows, "as a vestige of the geometrical style."

"Yet," continues our author, "it is clear that this subordination of patterns prevents the window from becoming that one perfect whole which is supplied by the level expanse of a pure flamboyant window. Subordination then may be considered as not interfering with the purity, as most assuredly it does not with the beauty, of a grand flowing window: still it is not a genuine emanation of the flowing principle: it is something retained and pressed into its service from a former style. Consequently in a view like the present, which endeavours to trace the history of a principle from its first origin to its final disappearance, we may fairly consider this feature, which gives their chief splendour to the airy net-work of Sleaford and Heckington, as a parasitical retainer which has been simply allowed to remain from the days of Lincoln Presbytery." (p. 146.)

How readily and how absolutely does a recognition of Gothic architecture, in its true capacity as one great style, obviate all the complication of difficulties generated by that determined subdivision of the Gothic into successive distinct styles, which

seeks to sever each of these so-called styles from the others, and cannot admit the sustained influence even of a grand general principle, in more than one of them, except as a "parasitical retainer." When shall we find the diligent and careful and discriminating students of Gothic art shewing that in truth and reality they have grasped the noble subject of their study, by their recognition of the unity of the Gothic as a style of architecture, by their perception of the presence and the working of one governing and animating principle as the Gothic principle, and by their assigning to the development and maintenance and subsequent departure from this principle, the growth and the maturity and the decline of Gothic architecture, rather than to the improving or deteriorating character of a series of separate inventions and distinct styles? But we may not now do more than hint at Gothic unity as the key to the many difficulties which still hang about our architectural researches and obstruct our progress: our present concern is with the tracery of Gothic windows, and more particularly with Mr. Freeman's essay upon that subject.

Of the great east window of Carlisle Cathedral, which is generally regarded as the queen of windows of flowing tracery, Mr. Freeman speaks in a very subdued tone of commendation, and reserves his more ardent praise for the rival treasures of Sleaford, Heckington, and Selby, and the few other specimens which may claim to be associated with them. His most perfect examples are "the superb eastern windows of Ringstead and Cotterstock, Northamptonshire, the latter the crowning point of one of the most splendid chancels in England, the former, though part of a far less striking whole, exceeding in pure, graceful, and harmonious beauty, not only its fellow, but, "I hesitate not to add," continues Mr. Freeman, "every window, of whatever style or date with which either personal inspection or the pencil of others has made me acquainted." While fully admitting the great excellence of these windows, we nevertheless cannot assign to them the highest order of merit, because through the want of subordination they fail to realise the indispensable quality of

constructive truthfulness. Had their ogeed fenestellæ been marked by mouldings in an advanced plane they might have been pronounced to be unsurpassed by any known existing specimens; though even thus we could scarcely have assigned to them an absolute pre-eminence. It is very remarkable that in all the long array of flowing windows with which by various means we are acquainted we can point to no single specimen as free from some evident imperfection except in the case of small and comparatively simple examples. This is true, from the Carlisle window (which we esteem much more highly than Mr. Freeman does), throughout the several gradations of smaller and less elaborate works, with the sole exception which has just been stated. Nor is it less remarkable that these diversified imperfections may in almost every instance be traced to arise either from that "level expanse" of the tracery which in a work of any size is incompatible with constructive truth, or else from the unsatisfactory character of the figures resulting from the determination to exhibit the utmost possible ductility in the tracery-bars. There is no slight ground for encouragement and hopefulness for our Gothic architects both in the fact of this imperfection and also in our being able so readily to discern it. If they will but permit their minds to expatiate widely enough to realise the ideal of Gothic tracery, in place of restricting their view to the peculiarities of certain Gothic periods, all of them (as we believe) imperfect as types of the Gothic style, our architects may achieve (amongst others of the more important details) traceried windows which shall range higher than even the noblest of their models. The expression of such an opinion may tend to excite a smile with those who have felt the weight of the study of Gothic periods, one by one. Let them, however, learn to think of Gothic architecture as one style, and to study it as one style, before they either determine their estimate of its several periods of development and of decline, or construct their theories for its revival and renewed practical application.

Amongst the manifold diversities of treatment evolved in the composition of designs for flowing tracery two peculiar and distinct yet cognate varieties demand special consideration. These are, first, a tendency to merge the flowing figures of the tracery into mere wavy spaces between similarly waving lines; and, secondly, what we must also designate a tendency in the leading lines and figures of the traceried design to assume a directly vertical direction. In their more advanced condition these tendencies are flamboyant tracery and perpendicular tracery. In treating of flamboyant tracery, (so called, as Mr. Freeman has well expressed it, after the "chainless element" which supplied its type,) the distinction between this flamboyance in window-tracery and the form of Gothic architecture known on the continent as flamboyant must be carefully kept in view. We speak of flamboyance in window-tracery and of that alone; of a principle accordingly which has reference only to the character of the lines assumed by the tracery-bars and the consequent forms of the spaces between them.

"The idea of pure flamboyant tracery seems to be the prolongation of the mullions in waved lines. The flowing style gave us *figures*; figures indeed formed by a continuation of the mullions, but still actual figures, retaining somewhat of separate existence. In flamboyant we lose the notion of individual figures altogether, we have nothing that can be at all imagined apart; we see simply a prolongation of the mullions with foliated spaces between them. Hence a good flamboyant window is the strictest and most intense unity that can be imagined; subordination is generally discarded; a void space is hardly ever found; the mullions themselves, diverging in different directions, fill up the whole head; there is no subarcuation, no centre-piece; no part or point is thrust upon the eye to the exclusion or overshadowing of any other; the unfettered flow of the lines wandering side by side over its uniform expanse might almost suggest the late watch-words of the nation among whom it attained the greatest prevalence, and a flamboyant window be deemed an architectural exposition of Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity." (p. 157).*

We may add, as a further definition

* See note * p. 508: what is there advanced with reference to pure flowing tracery is peculiarly applicable to the flamboyant.

of Flamboyant tracery, that in it the care of the architect is devoted exclusively to the traceried stone-work; the lambescent flow of his tracery-bars absorbs his attention to the absolute suppression of all concern whatsoever for the pierced openings; in other words, flamboyant tracery leaves the window altogether out of the question.

"The flamboyant piercing is naturally long and slender, and is most naturally foliated with a trefoil at its upper end, by which means the cusping aids in keeping up the soft, vertical flow of the lines. This trefoil, however, sometimes less appropriately occupies the lower end, and in foreign examples continually degenerates in a bifoil affecting the whole piercing, which is very far from elegant. In England, as might be expected, the piercings often retain the quatrefoil of the flowing style, which goes very far to change the character of the window as far as the general effect is concerned." (p. 158).

This quatre-foil cusping produces a decided improvement in the character of our flamboyant work; at the same time it does not in the slightest degree affect the flame-like form of the piercings: our flamboyant tracery accordingly "is of the very best kind, that most approaching to the ideal suggested by its name."

It is not because completely flamboyant windows are in any degree common in our country, but, while such windows are of rare occurrence, because we find the flamboyant principle busily at work in very many of our late Decorated-Gothic windows, that with our forms of window-tracery we include the flamboyant. In English windows flamboyance almost invariably consists either in the decided character of certain members of the tracery, or in what we would designate a lambescent tendency pervading the entire composition. Reticulated tracery appears to be peculiarly susceptible to this influence, and indeed must be considered to have originally produced the flamboyant principle. There are, however, many examples in which flamboyance is clearly apparent, but without any other trace of the reticulated type than such as is associated with flamboyance itself. We conclude our

brief remarks upon this species of tracery as it is apparent in England with the suggestion that, instead of regarding it as a distinct variety and identical with the flamboyant of the continent, it might be preferable to classify it with the reticulated, divergent, and other forms and combinations of flowing tracery.

We pass on to Perpendicular tracery—that last decided and distinctive aspect assumed by Gothic windows, which at once tells of the decline and fall of Gothic architecture, and indicates the cause from whence issued the fatal catastrophe. Mr. Freeman has not failed to detect and to indicate the identity in principle which exists between flamboyant and Perpendicular, notwithstanding their great diversity in appearance. "Their common point," he says, "one of far more importance in a philosophical point of view than any such general dissimilarity, is that in both the tracery is a simple prolongation or repetition of the mullions; the point of distinction is that in Perpendicular they are prolonged in straight lines instead of in curves. But in both we have lost the independent figure, in both we have the long narrow space, in both the incomplete foliation. The same principle of continuity and unity is predominant in both, different as are the means by which it is sought to be carried out." (p. 166.) The analogy borne by Perpendicular tracery to pure geometrical is *prima facie* still less apparent; yet such analogy may be fairly deduced from the piling up the ranges of Perpendicular open panel-work in successive tiers, which so fill the window-head, after the very same manner as in the case of the geometrical circles. "As the one obtains richness by the repetition and reduplication of circles and figures composed of circular arcs, so the other effects it by the repetition of upright lights or compartments in paneling."* But with this system of the horizontal arrangement of their component details the connection between geometrical and Perpendicular tracery ceases. As tracery they have no mutual sentiment, no common expression. The term tracery can indeed only be applied to Perpendicular

* Rev. J. L. Petit's Church Architecture, i. 206, as quoted by Mr. Freeman, p. 167.

window-work with very questionable propriety; at the best, in this acceptation, it can be understood to denote nothing more than certain glazed paneling, which, as the fourteenth century drew towards its close, was substituted for the earlier true Gothic window. As such glazed paneling we must regard all Perpendicular window-work. Very frequently these Perpendicular panel-windows retain the subarcuations and subordination of mouldings of a better period, and thus they acquire that improved character which alone can account for either the early adoption or the prolonged continuance of our Perpendicular Gothic.* Had our English Gothic after the middle of the third quarter of the fourteenth century been exclusively "pure Perpendicular" it could scarcely have numbered the term of years for which its Decorated predecessor endured. But the Gothic principle, however debased, was yet far from being extinct; and during a very protracted space of the Perpendicular-Gothic period we have abundant evidence of its existence, though truly in a state of debasement. For the early adoption of the Perpendicular in this country it is not so easy to assign any adequate reason. That it arose in the first instance from the vertical adjustment, whether casual or deliberate, of certain forms of flowing tracery, and thence was matured through a regular process of development, appears to be clearly enough established by the best of all possible proofs, that of existing windows themselves; and yet these unquestionably transitional examples can scarcely be regarded as Perpendicular enough, or even as common enough, to have fairly established this form of Gothic amongst us, while in

all other Gothic countries the Decorated held its ground, without the concurrent operation of some extraneous cause. It was not necessary that such cause should be in the highest degree authoritative, in consequence of the apparently exhausted condition of the English Decorated. The adoption of the Perpendicular, therefore, as a leading idea by some eminent person or in some great work might be abundantly sufficient to furnish such a cause as we seem to require, to account for the establishment of what is known as Perpendicular-English-Gothic. William of Wykeham and his Cathedral of Winchester appear very opportunely, and, though we cannot attribute Perpendicular tracery to this illustrious prelate-architect as in the strictest sense his invention, we may assign to his adoption of this particular form of tracery a commanding influence upon the Gothic of his times; and so, without having any claim as an inventor, William of Wykeham may be esteemed the founder of our Perpendicular-Gothic. In this capacity we can award him none of that veneration and gratitude which, from other and far worthier associations, enshrine his memory. The windows of our Perpendicular-Gothic excite our decided and strong dislike as much as the other members of Gothic architecture in this stage of its mediæval existence. So far from acquiescing in the sentiment that "the introduction of the perpendicular line saved the English-Gothic from debasement," we hold the introduction of that line into English-Gothic to be its debasement, such debasement as could result only in eventual ruin; and we rest our opinion not only upon the manifest practical deterioration inseparable from the application of the

* The Perpendicular form of Gothic architecture, it must be remembered, is almost entirely peculiar to our country: indeed the Perpendicular of the continent extends no wider than Flamboyance does with us. It is also to be noted that the period of Decorated-Gothic was prolonged upon the continent for the greater part of a century after that in England it had yielded to the Perpendicular.

The subarcuations and subordination to be observed in the best Perpendicular windows, we might almost say in all Perpendicular windows having any claim to be considered good as such, need not be regarded as "parasitical retainers" in their case, any more than in the case of their nobler flowing predecessors: that unity of the Gothic style for which we venture to plead would show that there are Gothic principles which belong to the style at all times alike. Here is another instance in which a recognition of Gothic unity would remove difficulties and reconcile apparent contradiction.

Perpendicular element, but more particularly upon the fact of its being really antagonistic to the essential principles of Gothic architecture. Of these principles the arch is the true exponent; but they have no sympathy with the panel. It may be urged that the panel may claim affinity with the arch. We grant the affinity, but must deny any closer approach to identity between the two than is implied by calling a panel an arch in a condition of debasement. Arcading is Gothic: panelling may be Gothic too; but, if it be so, it certainly is Gothic debased.

The several modes of treatment which Perpendicular tracery exhibits to our observation have received from Mr. Freeman their full share of that careful attention which distinguishes his entire work; and the terms supermullioned and transomed, &c. with their illustrative examples, will be found to facilitate greatly the correct description of the windows of this period, and also the clear understanding of their true character.

In his concluding chapter, in addition to various notes and corrections, our author treats of "Miscellaneous Windows," under which denomination he includes several classes of windows which he considers "could hardly have been introduced with propriety into the general history of tracery; chiefly those whose form compelled some variation from the ordinary types of

their respective periods." These windows comprehend such as are circular, triangular, square, flat and segmental-headed, together with belfry and spire-lights, and whatever occasional specimens it may be impossible to associate with any definite class. Of these Mr. Freeman is of opinion that in most cases "it will be found that they have their own history, their own origin and development, alongside of the common forms and distinct from them, though continually influencing and influenced by them." The influence of the containing form of the actual windows upon the contained tracery was necessarily great: it does not, however, appear to us to be of a kind which virtually severs a window from its contemporaries, except in this one circumstance of form; and accordingly we should have preferred such a classification as would have brought together the arched windows of any architectural period, and those others of the same period which assumed different external forms. This is but a slight imperfection: to those who desire a distinct treatise on windows of this description it will probably appear no imperfection whatever. Whatever their opinion as to this separate classification, all readers of Mr. Freeman's fourth chapter will, we anticipate, rise from it with the same pleasurable impressions which it has left upon ourselves.

SEPULCHRAL BRASS AT HORBLING, LINCOLNSHIRE.

(With a Plate.)

AMONG other revivals of the art of design as practised by our ancestors, is that of engraving sepulchral memorials on brass plates, of which many excellent specimens have now been executed by various artists. One of these gentlemen, Mr. Waller, has produced an engraved brass for the exhibition in Hyde Park, the value of which, we are informed, has been estimated by competent judges at not less than 1000*l*.

The Sepulchral Brass represented in the annexed engraving has been placed in a side chancel in Horbling, Lincolnshire, the burial-place of the family of Brown, who have been lords of the manor there since the reign of Edward the First. This memorial has been designed by Pugin, and executed by Messrs. Hardman of Birmingham. A brief memoir of the Rev. Thomas Brown appeared in our Magazine for Nov. 1849, p. 549.



J. Swain sc.

Inst. May, May, 1652.

In Horbling Church, Lincolnshire

SECRET

NOTES OF THE MONTH.

Centenary Anniversary of the Society of Antiquaries—"Jerusalem, my happy home!"—Chalcondyles and the English—Vandalism at Verulam—Memorial window to Professor Smyth—"Pasquyl of Rome" printed by John the Buys—Publication of School Books by Government—Vaux's Nineveh—Mesmeric Mania of 1851—Dr. Bromet—The Surtees Society.

THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES held its annual festival on the 23rd of April, and, on this occasion, with far more than ordinary éclat. Lord Mahon, the President, was in the chair, surrounded by a distinguished company of fellows and invited guests; the total number of persons present on the occasion being about 130. This unusual display arose from the circumstance of this year being the Centenary of the existence of the Society under its charter of incorporation. The President and Council determined to signalise the event by an assembly which should not only do honour to the general cause of antiquarian literature, but should exhibit to antiquarian students the anxiety of the Society to unite with all fellow-labourers in the antiquarian field on terms of harmony and good will. With this view invitations were sent to leading members of the Archæological Institute and Association, and to many other gentlemen throughout the kingdom, distinguished for historical and antiquarian merit. The result must have rejoiced the heart of every one who entertains a proper feeling of respect for sound literature, and an anxiety that antiquarian science should be emancipated from the degrading influence of those bitter feelings by which it has been too long distracted.

The Chevalier Bunsen and M. Van de Weyer, the Duke of Northumberland and Lord Campbell, Mr. Wilson from Edinburgh, the author of the *Archæology of Scotland* reviewed in our present number, the Rev. J. C. Bruce from Newcastle, the author of the *History of the Roman Wall* reviewed in our number for February last, with very many other persons distinguished for historical and antiquarian attainments, were present, and a feeling of universal cordiality was exhibited and inculcated on every side. The whole conduct of Lord Mahon as President of the Society has been distinguished by the most unaffected and conscientious desire to extinguish all feuds in the antiquarian body; and his speeches on this occasion, liberal and generous as they were in their allusions to the labours of others, and lofty and eloquent in their appreciation of the importance of the common cause, were more than all conspicuous for an evident desire to diffuse a spirit of kindliness and

harmony on every side. We heartily wish success to his Lordship's efforts. Generous rivalry is in many respects good and useful, but bitter antagonism has done great injury—we trust it is now at an end.

Amongst the most interesting passages of Lord Mahon's speech on proposing the toast of the evening—"Prosperity to the Society of Antiquaries"—were his vindication of historical and antiquarian studies by the example of our greatest statesmen. The mind of Sir Robert Peel was always delighted (it was stated by Lord Mahon) with the investigation of disputed or interesting points in English history: the same turn of mind is conspicuous also in Lord John Russell, and, "indeed," said Lord Mahon, "in all the great statesmen whom I have ever known. It is only in minds of a secondary order that we find any thing like contempt or disregard for the investigations of the historian, of the antiquary, or of the critic."

M. Van de Weyer's speech was distinguished by a very skillfully drawn contrast between the position of foreign ambassadors in past ages and at the present time in England. "If some future antiquary," said his excellency, "were to make this contrast the subject of a paper he would have to record that there were days in the history of England (we hope his excellency alluded only to some peculiar and exceptional cases) when the Lord Mayor dared not receive a foreign ambassador as his guest, or answer for his safety on passing through the city, and when such was the unwillingness of the people to hold intercourse with foreigners that in travelling through the country it was difficult for an ambassador to procure a supply of even the necessaries of life. But," continued the ambassador, "if the antiquary to whom I have alluded were fully to work out the contrast by continuing his narrative to the present day, he would have to record that now, whatever the character or the object of a public entertainment, the foreign ambassadors were always amongst the most honoured guests, and that, encouraged by the generous cordiality with which they were every where received, so entirely did they learn to identify themselves with the people of the united king-

dom that they not only dared to address them in their own language, secure of pardon if they occasionally murdered the Queen's English [a pardon never needed by M. Van de Weyer], but that more than one of them had even ventured to take unto himself an English wife"—an allusion to his own marriage and that of Chev. Bunsen which was most cordially received.

The Chevalier Bunsen's speech was of a high order—thoughtful and scholar-like. He pointed out in admirable manner the way in which the improvements in intercommunication which enabled gentlemen to come from Edinburgh and Newcastle to attend such a dinner as the present, might be made to tell upon the prosecution of antiquarian studies.

The Duke of Northumberland made two hearty and manly speeches in commendation of antiquarian studies, and with allusion to the researches going on near the Roman Wall; Lord Campbell claimed credit with antiquaries for his discovery of the decisions of Lord Chancellor St. Swithun, and showed the advantage of a knowledge of antiquarian subjects to a student of Bracton, Fleta, and the Year Books; Sir David Dundas answered for the House of Commons; the Church was represented by the Dean of St. Paul's; the universities by Sir Robert Inglis and Professor Willis; the Royal Society by Sir Philip Egerton; and the Royal Academy by Sir Charles Eastlake.

The evening was equally honourable to the Society of Antiquaries and to antiquarian literature, and will be long remembered by those who took part in it. A slight indisposition prevented the anticipated attendance of Sir Thomas Barrett Lennard, the father of the Society, who has been a Fellow from 1785, when probably some of those antiquaries who obtained the charter were still alive. Amongst antiquaries Sir Thomas is probably the only living link between the first incorporated Fellows and ourselves. We believe he is in his 91st year.

The inquiries we have set on foot respecting the original of the hymn "JERUSALEM, MY HAPPY HOME!" have not yet terminated, but, in the mean time, we have received several communications upon the subject, some of which put the matter in a new light. DR. DOBBIN of Hull writes to us with various particulars respecting David Dickson, to whom he believes the authorship is justly ascribed, but states that he wrote the first line

"Oh, mother dear, Jerusalem!"

in reference to Galatians iv. 26.

This last conjecture or recollection is confirmed by a valuable correspondent

signing H. G. who says that "in an edition of Dickson's *Truth's Victory* with his life by Wodrow, Glasgow, 1772, 12^o. occurs the following passage (*Life*, p. xxi). Wodrow says, he (Dickson) wrote 'some short poems on pious and serious subjects, which I am told have been very useful, when printed and spread among country people and servants; such as *The Christian Sacrifice*; *O, mother dear, Jerusalem!* and on[e] somewhat longer, 8vo, 1649, entitled *True Christian Love*; to be sung with the common tunes of the Psalms.'" Wodrow's life is dated "Eastwood, Jan. 5, 1726."

Mancuniensis informs us that in the *Life* of Jessy, who died September, 1663, it is mentioned that on his death-bed "He sung this hymne:

Jerusalem, my heart's delight,
I come, I come to thee:
Then shall my sorrows have an end,
When I thy joys shall see.

This doubtless is the same hymn, it having experienced such alterations as are the usual fate of hymns."

Other correspondents introduce to our notice a new claimant to the authorship of this hymn in the Rev. William Burkitt, the well-known author of the *Exposition* on the New Testament. This claim was first brought before us by a correspondent signing W. B. B. who writing to us from Hackney on the 18th February last, informed us that "not many months ago he heard the late Dr. Pye Smith state, without any expression of doubt, that this hymn was written by Burkitt." He adds, "I need not inform any of your readers who knew that venerable man how accurate was his knowledge respecting hymns and how scrupulous he was in assigning them to their rightful owners." A month afterwards the same correspondent kindly sent us a copy of the hymn as it appears in "A Help and Guide to Christian Families, containing Doctrinal Instructions, &c. &c. also Divine Hymns, on several occasions. By William Burkitt, M.A., of Pembroke Hall, late Vicar of Dedham in Essex. A new Edition, Colchester, 1819." The preface is dated, 1693.

A few days after we had received this communication we were favoured with one of a similar purport from a lady, who is descended from Burkitt. She informed us that her family had always been proud to recognise this hymn as the composition of their ancestor, and favoured us with a copy of it, extracted from "the 27th edition of the *Help and Guide to Christian Families*, printed in 1749. The book was first published 9 July, 1693." There are

variations between the copies furnished us from the editions of 1749 and 1819, and probably still more differences would be found if the latter were compared with the edition of 1693.

Burkitt's version of the hymn resembles but is not all identical with that found in modern collections, as, for example, that in Bickersteth's *Christian Psalmody* (70th thousand, No. 574) and that in Montgomery's *Christian Psalmist** (3rd edition, Glasgow, 1826, 18mo.; 8th edition, Glasgow, 1837, 12mo.) How much of it was actually Burkitt's may probably appear when we find the hymn set forth by Dickson.

H. G. sends us also another version found by him in "an Appendix (without date) to Hymns for the Poor of the Flock." London, 1841. 24mo. This version in some respects very nearly resembles that printed in the *Gent. Mag.* for February, 1798. Perhaps the editor of this collection will tell us whence he derived his copy.

H. G. also sends us extracts from various Latin hymns, "to which the English composition bears at least in parts a very strong resemblance." This is a portion of the subject to which we hope to return.†

With reference to the communication in our last Magazine respecting *CHALCONDYLES AND THE ENGLISH*, E. A. F. reminds us that "among the authors who have accepted or refuted the calumnies of Laonicus Chalcondyles against the English of the fifteenth century, one of the most remarkable is André Du Chesne, better known as an editor than an original writer, but whose '*Histoire d'Angleterre, d'Ecosse, et d'Irlande*,' Paris, 1631, is

* H. G. points out to us, that in the Introductory Essay prefixed to Montgomery's *Christian Psalmist*, the hymn is thus alluded to, "There is a delightful hymn, page 134, 'Jerusalem, my happy home,' &c. by an unknown hand: but the hymn itself ought never to be unknown where there is a church on earth training up candidates for the church above."

† Referring to the Magazine for December, 1850, H. G. points out that the verses there printed are attributed in one place to E. B. P., and in another to F. B. P. Presuming F. to be a misprint, and "as it was not usual for an individual to have two Christian names at the period of the date of the MS. referred to," our correspondent supposes the F. to stand for "Father." The initials ought to be F.B.P. But may not the "P." with equal if not greater probability be supposed to mean "Poet?"

worth some attention as shewing the point of view in which English affairs appeared to a learned Frenchman of the age of Louis XIII. His first book contains a curious description of 'England and the English,' and, among other things, he points out the error of the Byzantine writer: 'Ils ont eu de tous temps le renom d'estre humains, et courtois envers les estrangers, d'inviter et traiter honorablement chez eux leurs amis, et de faire bonne chere à tous ceux de leur cognoissance.* Ils prennent leurs repas ioyusement et nettement, et ne tiennent à honte ny deshonneur de baiser librement et publiquement les femmes, qui sont là presque toutes belles, et bien formées.† Car ils n'estiment rien plus noble, ny genereux, que de meriter les graces et les faveurs des honnestes dames, par leurs caresses et bons offices. Non que pour cela les maris entrent aisément en soupçon ou doute de la pudicité de leurs femmes, et qu'ils ne sachent bien que toutes leurs affections sont pour la pluspart unies avec l'honneur.‡ Ceux-là se sont trompez, lesquels fondez sur cette liberté, se sont avancez d'escrire, § qu'ils ne se donnoient pas beaucoup de peine de leurs legitimes espouses, ny de leurs enfans,'"—with other particulars which are not suitable for publication at the present day. "Du Chesne then evidently fell into the same mistake, if mistake it be, as Dr. Plate and the others, one shared moreover by Gibbon and his editor, Dean Milman (xii. 85). The latter says, 'These are expressions beyond what would be used if the ambiguous word *κίσθαι* were taken in its more innocent sense. Nor can the phrase *παρέχονται τὰς ἐαυτῶν γυναῖκας ἐν τοῖς ἐπιτηδείοις* well bear a less coarse interpretation.' . . . "This question would serve for as good an instance of the Herodotean maxim that *νόμος πάντων βασιλεὺς* as the actual question between the propriety of eating or burning one's father. We of the present day should sympathise less with even the best aspect of our ancestors in the days of Chalcondyles than with those provisions of the Icelandic code by which the kissing another man's wife could only be expiated by the penalty of forty ells of red cloth."

We are sorry to hear that an attempt has recently been made to remove 130 yards of the remains of the ROMAN WALL AT VERULAM. It appears that the wall to this extent was given up by its owner to

* Pol. Virg. line 1.

† Paul. Jovius and Polyd. Virg.

‡ Paul. Jovius lib. de imp. ac gentib. cogniti orbis.

§ Laonic. Chalcond. l. 2.

be pulled down, and that it has been undetermined for that purpose, but the extreme solidity of the masonry has, up to the present moment, given a respite to this interesting fragment. Verulam seems particularly unfortunate. None of the curious remains found there have been preserved. The remains of the Roman theatre, a plan of which was published by Mr. Grove Lowe, have been carted away. The site has since yielded a crop of turnips, and is now, we believe, sown with corn.

A stained glass window to the memory of the late Professor Smyth, has been inserted in the north aisle of the nave of Norwich Cathedral. It contains three principal openings, surmounted with tracery. The glass is composed of three canopies, in the chief openings, of elaborate design incorporating figures of Saints. Beneath these are as many scriptural subjects, viz. :—The Adoration of the Magi; the Crucifixion; and Christ amongst the Doctors. The tracery above the canopies are filled with angels with scrolls, musical instruments, &c. &c. Along the bottom of the window runs the following inscription :—“In memoriam Gulielmi Smyth, A.M. recentioris historie Academia Cantabrigiensi Professoris Publici, qui mortem subiit Vente Belgarum VIII., Kal. Jul. Anno Sal. MDCCXXIX. Ætatis autem sue LXXXIV. Vitream hanc pietis figuris amici exornandam curaverunt.” Mr. Warrington of London is the artist, and the design and execution are equally creditable.

On a marble slab beneath is the following inscription :—

“This Monumental Window
is dedicated by his friends

To the Memory of
WILLIAM SMYTH, Esq.

Who died in this city on the 24th day
of June, 1849. Aged 83 years.

“This good and distinguished man filled for forty years the chair of Modern History in the University of Cambridge. Gifted with eloquence and a poet's mind, his affectionate and indulgent temper, his knowledge and judgment, the mingled earnestness and playfulness of his disposition, and the moderation of his character and opinions, gave a peculiar charm and value to his instruction; and the statesman, no less than the student, listened with delight to his historical lectures. He lived and died a Christian, and by his work on the evidences of Christianity, composed in his declining years, he endeavoured to impress on the mind of others those momentous truths which were deeply engraven on his own.”

THE REV. JOSEPH HUNTER has printed for private distribution a few copies of a reprint in black letter of a work entitled “*Pasquyl of Rome declarynge certayne wronges, done of continuans by the French king, against the nobyl Emperours, and also of the most famous King Henry of Ingelande, supreme hed, nexte immediatlye under God. Translated out of Latyn into Inglyshe anno M.cccc.xliiii. the xvi. daye of July.*” The colophon is as follows. “*Imprinted at London in Lymne strete besyde Saynt Denys church, by me Jhon the Buys. Cum gratia et privilegio ad imprimendum solum.*” Mr. Hunter states that he has caused this political pasquinade to be reprinted from what he conceives may be the sole existing copy. “It is an attack upon the policy of Francis I. in respect of the Emperor, and more particularly on that part of it which involved an alliance with the Turk, and was evidently put in circulation in England to reconcile people to the King's adhesion to the cause of the Emperor. As verse it has small merit; and it will perhaps be thought its chief recommendation that it seems to present us with the name of a very early English printer not before known.” The following are the first and last lines of this curious publication.

Perseuerans we have by our epistel sent
Of late, y^e slenderly thou regardest our intent,
From thinges ful ungodly I wrote to y^e certayne
That y^e by eny meanes from them shouldest
refrayne.

Seyng to the turk thy secretes thou didst utter
We estyme the no les thea to be his hartly
louer

Therefore a kynges name to bere y^e art va-
worthy,
But the turkes captayne, we estyme thy truly.

Messrs. Longman and Co. and Mr. Murray have published several letters which they have lately jointly addressed to Lord John Russell, ON THE PUBLICATION OF SCHOOL BOOKS BY THE GOVERNMENT AT THE PUBLIC EXPENSE (8vo. Lond. 1851). The facts asserted are that the Irish Education Commissioners print school books for their own schools, and that those books are allowed to be sold to the general public at a cheaper rate than that at which the booksellers can afford to sell books of the same kind, and also at a loss to the public. We should be loth to refuse to the Irish Education Board the power of putting forth books suited for their schools, but a sale of such books to the general public seems unwise and unfair. If it has been found necessary to give the Government a power of interfering in the education of the people,

that power seems to carry with it a further conditional power of supplying school-books to the scholars. If no school books deemed suitable can be obtained in the general market, the power of education might be defeated if the Government had not also the power of procuring such books to be compiled and to be printed and sold at cost price to their own scholars. If they go beyond this, and sell these books to the general public, it seems to us that they are not only doing what is unwise in principle, but also what is beyond the limit of their authority. The Irish Education Board cannot do anything but what they have been authorised to do by Parliament. They may have been authorised to do an act which cannot be accomplished without compiling school-books, and which therefore necessarily carries with it the power of compiling such books; but they have not been authorised to open a shop for the sale of their books to the public at large. The matter is to be brought before Parliament, where we hope it will be fairly considered.

Mr. Vaux's *Nineveh and Persepolis*, noticed in our Magazine for July last, has reached a third and much improved edition. It is by far the most correct and comprehensive book on the subject. No one should think of going to see the Nineveh sculptures at the British Museum without having perused this volume.

A press of other matters compels us to omit several shorter notices of recent publications of no great importance, but we cannot delay a word or two in reference to *The Mesmeric Mania of 1851, with a physiological explanation of the phenomena produced. A Lecture by J. Hughes Bennett, M.D. Edinb. 8vo. 1851.*—It is a calm endeavour to counteract the dangerous nonsense at present practising amongst us under the name of Electro-Biology. Sensitive persons willing to be duped may be so operated upon by certain artifices of quackery, that they will be persuaded that they must do or that they

cannot do certain things which are repeatedly suggested to their minds. Parents should be very careful how they allow their children to be the subjects of such experiments. They have a direct tendency to weaken the health both of mind and body.

DR. BROMET. E. W. B. inquires, "Can the writer of the interesting obituary notice of this active antiquary supply the Christian names of his father and grandfather, and inform us from what county the family migrated to the metropolis, and whether others of the same name and family continue it. The name is one of the many variations in that of a family, named from a property in Hallamshire, which in 1362 passed under a charter of Joan, heiress of John del Bromyheved (through a brother John of the whole blood), to the family of her sister of the half blood. In this family the estate descended in a direct line to John Wilson, esq. the antiquary, an old friend of Mr. Urban, and founder of the valuable topographical stores at Broomhead Hall, made classic ground by the graphic pen of the Hallamshire historian."

THE SURTEES SOCIETY has made considerable accessions to its list of members since the reduction of its subscription to one guinea. The book of 1850 has been lately circulated; being "The Injunctions and other Ecclesiastical Proceedings of Richard Barnes, Bishop of Durham, 1577—1587. Edited by the Rev. James Raine." That of 1851 will be "The Anglo-Saxon Hymnarium, from MSS. of the XIth Century, in Durham, the British Museum, &c. Edited by the Rev. Joseph Stephenson." For the following year the Memoir of Mr. Surtees, by the late George Taylor, esq. will be reprinted from the Fourth Volume of the History of Durham, with additional Notes and Illustrations, and an Appendix containing some of Mr. Surtees's correspondence, poetry, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

Letters on the Laws of Man's Nature and Development. By H. G. Atkinson, F.G.S. and Harriet Martineau. 8vo. 1851. —Most persons who are acquainted with the former works of Miss Martineau will read the present one with exceeding sorrow; not more from the conclusions arrived at, than from the flippant and arrogant tone with which the great spiritual mysteries of the universe are treated. A more shallow and presumptuous book we

have never perused. It is a book in which a shameless irreverence is not atoned for by any discoveries of genius, for its dullness is about equal to its impudence. In nearly all Miss Martineau's former writing, even her friends have been struck by a want of humility, by the supercilious and dictatorial air wherewith she has delivered judgment on subjects with which her acquaintance must have been comparatively small. Indeed her attention

has been scattered over too many matters to permit her to obtain a profound knowledge in any single department of inquiry. Easily excelling most of her contemporaries as a compiler, she has been tormented by a morbid desire of appearing something more, and, playing with paradoxes as the Indian juggler with his balls, she has imagined that she was achieving miracles of thought, whilst she was merely seizing, right and left, troops of hackneyed facts, and making them stand on their heads instead of on their feet. Grateful, however, for the amount of information which she contrived in the midst of all her pretentious pedantry and unfeminine boldness to give them, her readers were willing to overlook the hankering after notoriety by which her works were increasingly distinguished. In the book before us, they will find that feeling carried to its maddest excess, without one gleam or particle of compensating merit.

This volume consists of a series of letters interchanged between Miss Martineau and a Mr. Atkinson, who pours into the lady's ear a host of mesmeric revelations, she receiving them with a blind and slavish credulity, which curiously contrasts with the audacious doubts and blasphemous negations with which her replies are crowded and stained. She surrenders, with immense apparent satisfaction, her belief in a God, but dashes her forehead in the dust before this sublime mesmeric prophet, whom she has chosen as the object of her worship; or, rather, it would be more correct to say that whatever religion Miss Martineau once possessed seems to have broken down into three parts: idolatry of Mr. Atkinson; idolatry of herself; and idolatry of certain pretended sciences, such as phrenology and mesmerism. It is thus that, so far from having made the prodigious progress of which she boasts, she has fallen back on a superstition, as ancient as it is degrading, and exchanged the Infinite Creator for a number of fetiches of the very lowest kind. All atheism is a return to fetichism, a deification of external forces, of mere phenomena. Its root, in general, is the most ingenious and the most inordinate vanity. Because, if you do not recognise any thing but phenomena, that is a pleasant logic which concludes that you yourself are the most notable phenomenon, and that the rest must be inferior to you, the contemplator. Atheism, when it arises from a morbid sensibility or a shattered imagination, can be an object of nothing but pity. It is then the most deplorable misfortune that can befall a human being. As the delirium of a sick and suffering soul, who would breathe one

harsh word regarding it? Who would not rather implore the Father of Mercies to touch with his healing hand this spiritual leprosy? But the atheism which reasons is a very different thing, and cannot be divested of moral aspects. It is quite true that unbelief, by itself, cannot be a subject of blame or of reproach. Every one, however, is responsible for the wise government of his own spirit, unless his natural and healthy relations with the universe have been disturbed by causes over which he had no control. Now if any man revel in a bloated intellectual pride, till his contempt for things human extends into a contempt for things divine, it will not do to say that he has arrived at this result by a legitimate logical process. No: there is no logic in the case, but the formal enunciation which follows the violent divorce from religious and moral duty. Whatever doubts assail us when pursuing with valiant energy, and yet with most lowly humility, our allotted path, we must not thrust them aside as unhallowed temptations, for they may be angels from on high to aid our spiritual growth, and bring us nearer and nearer to our God. When, however, either from a diseased curiosity, from caprice, or from an egregious overestimate of our own powers, we diverge from that path, the loneliness of soul which overshadows us in the trackless forests and howling deserts into which we have madly rushed is the just penalty of a grievous transgression, and we must not dignify with fine names either our guilt or its punishment.

It is customary for the persons who write such wretched trash as that which forms the staple of this book to claim a sort of monopoly in moral courage and freedom of thought. They, forsooth, are the martyrs of earnest, honest inquiry, the heroic prophets of the world's regeneration! But we must not permit them to deck themselves in these borrowed plumes. The speculation that hurries along with rash and random steps is not inquiry; all true courage has wisdom for its brother; and those whom providence has raised up to be primordial agents of blissful changes on the face of the earth were enabled to deal such mighty blows from having planted their foot firmly on the deep conservative elements which constituted so large a portion of their nature. We cannot then be befooled by this cant about liberty of examination, and boldness of expression. For the former, sages in the past have deemed it an honour to plead; saints for the latter a glory to die. And not in vain were so many strenuous endeavours expended, so much precious blood shed.

How noble is the heritage of ideas whose birthplace was the grave of persecuted philosophers? Yet with what a different spirit from that of the Martineaus and the Atkinsons did those champions of comprehensive investigation and of frankest utterance approach the solemn problems that tempt and torture the weary brain of man? Whatever light came to them in the course of their researches they gratefully received and gladly diffused. Still, they neither despised the ignorant, nor sneered at the prejudiced, nor regarded it as aught but a sore and tragic thing to annihilate what—wrong as it seemed to them—countless hearts had venerated and believed age after age. Every generous and gifted soul must feel sorrow in the act of overthrowing, even what is false in thought, or corrupt in institution, knowing what a warmth of human affection, what a wealth of human phantasy, have gathered and clung in attachment, in association, and in reverence around them, and will engage in the work of destruction with the awe of a high priest offering a sacrifice. How signally unlike this is the language of these two mesmeric seers. They alone have caught a glimpse into the secrets of creation; they alone have made the first successful attempts at founding and organising a mental science; they alone, pinnacled their throne on the mountain pile of exploded systems, can gaze into Being in its subtlest essence, and Immensity in its furthest range! All that have lived were dreamers; all that now live are fools! Thanks, however, to their incomparable faculty of despising everybody, and of flattering each other, they have a beautiful immunity from the common and the disastrous lot! The book is one long, vulgar, vapoury vaunt—the slang of the Sophist, seasoned with the self-righteousness of the Pharisee.

A work which made much noise some years ago was the “*Vestiges of Creation*.” These letters are a sort of appendage to that work. If they were not so offensive in manner as well as in matter we should be exceedingly amused with the ostentatious affectation of originality which distinguishes them. They are meant to set forth for the benefit of mankind that there is no God; that man is not immortal; that he has no soul; that he is not responsible for his actions, and a few other equally simple and salutary facts of the same stamp. Now Miss Martineau and Mr. Atkinson must be strangely ignorant of the history of the human mind if they suppose that atheism and the moral consequences deducible from it, or practically flowing out of it, are novelties. Old as faith is heresy. From the beginning

“The fool hath said in his heart, There is no God.” As the religious emotions seek a moral channel, and what is morally good seeks a religious sanction, so, indeluctably linked, are moral guilt and religious denial. It is atheism in conduct which creates atheism in belief, though the atheism in belief may produce a further atheism in conduct. The first man who sinned was the first who said in his heart that there was no God. Whenever in human nature something positive is born, its opposite—its negation—is born at the same time. We have had atheism, theoretical and practical, all through man’s history. It may vary its aspects, but its essence is the same. In the East it has had somewhat of the poetical vastness appertaining to everything oriental; in Greece it had that mathematical precision combined with delicate perception and daring analysis which were such notable features of the Grecian mind; in Germany it has been melancholy and fantastic; in France, witty and eloquent, an elegant *persiflage* trying to pass itself off as metaphysical recklessness; in England, prosaic, coarse, unblushing, and thoroughly odious. It is a happy thing for England that all its grandest memories are of a religious or of a conservative character. It is thus that atheism and every other form of unbelief have ever been distasteful to the immense bulk of its people, as outrages on their patriotic sympathies and recollections still more than as offences against their theological prejudices. The first step, then, toward making a man an infidel in England is to pluck out of his heart patriotic conviction and devotedness. Robert Owen has accomplished this very successfully with his disciples. He first taught them that they had no country, and then it was easier for them to believe that they had no God. Except, therefore, the Socialists, we have had no class openly professing infidelity. Their atheism has taken the shape of what is called the doctrine of circumstances. Man is represented as the creature of circumstances, and a ruthless, unconscious fatality is put in the place of Divine Providence. We do not see what Miss Martineau and her friend have added to Owenite atheism, except some mesmeric twaddle about the convolutions of the human brain. It is preposterous, and smells of quackery, for the authors of these “*Letters*” to speak as if they had invented atheism. If they are determined to have credit for invention, it will be but fair to admit that they have contrived to give to atheism a deeper tinge of the loathsome and the horrible. Much of the argument for atheism which the book contains, if

put into a few words, would amount in substance to this:—What a curious thing is the human skull! As this argument occurred so frequently, though we could not see its force as a proof that there was no God, we were at last compelled to avow that the human skull was a very curious thing, in two cases at least; and that the most curious point of those two cases was, that atheism could be gravely preached under the persuasion that it was perfectly new.

A great deal is made by the two writers of law, as distinct from and submerging Deity. Indeed the only principle which it is sought to establish is the deification of law. Now what is law, as regards the universe, but a convenient term which we employ to express the uniformity of Divine Providence? What is law without a law-giver and a law-administrator? It shews the utmost shallowness or the utmost sophistry, or both, to suppose that anything is explained, or, what would be more to the purpose, explained away, by the use of a limited word for another with a more extended meaning. If one of our fellow-subjects said, "I deny the existence of Queen, Lords, and Commons, of courts of justice, of soldiery, of police, of all governing, legislative, judicial, executive power, but I admit the existence of law by itself," we should not think it worth while to discuss the subject with him. We should consider him simply a consummate coxcomb. This deification of law, however, like so much else that affects to be novel in the book, is one of the old and favourite forms of atheism. But what makes it so absurd here is, that, throughout the whole work, nothing but exceptional cases are insisted on. Former atheists—not excepting Robert Owen, who, though unquestionably benevolent in intention, never soars above the commonplace in thought—when endeavouring to deify law in creation, always gave prominence and illustration to what was most usual, obvious, and general. But Miss Martineau and Mr. Atkinson never fail to pounce on what is a deviation from the universal rule, while striving with might and main to deify that rule itself in opposition to a personal God. Anything diseased, defective, erratic, or abominable, is seized on with intense avidity in order to crown law as sole monarch of immensity. If any one, according to the meannest faith, sees with his toes or his stomach better than with his natural eyes, he is brought forward as an irresistible testimony that law is the Olympian Jove whom all should worship. Idiots, or people who possess only one or two of the five senses, or who are wasted with sickness, or who

are in any abnormal condition, are thought the fittest to move in triumph by the side of the Juggernaut law. Miss Martineau seems to regard herself as a capital exemplification of Jupiter law's sole and incommunicable divinity, from being very deaf, without smell, and completely without taste. Far be it from us to embitter human infirmities by ridicule. But when Miss Martineau aims at deifying law by parading the exceptional and gloating on the hideous, she must pardon us for making no effort at a serious refutation.

The cardinal mistake of the book, and which renders it utterly worthless, is the unphilosophical attempt to reduce to the accuracy and symmetry of a science those invisible things which from their nature refuse all scientific analysis and classification. In our heart, in our consciousness, there are countless mysteries which are severed by a great gulph from what can be justly considered as belonging to the legitimate domain of human knowledge. Our emotions, our intuitions, our spiritual longings, our solemn contemplations, all carry us far away from whatever the hand can touch, or the eye see, or the tongue express, or the understanding map out with logical precision. To deny the barrier that divides the seen from the unseen, seems to the authors of this volume a very compendious mode of getting rid of formidable and innumerable difficulties. But their simple denial, however arrogantly made, or ingeniously supported, will not convince the mass of mankind, whose deepest and noblest instincts will for ever revolt against the degrading doctrines of materialism, and the hateful results to which it would lead. Those timid persons who dread the effects of the tenets which these "Letters" labour to teach, forget how impulsively, how irresistibly, our race clings to what is immortal, spiritual, and divine. If you could convince the mind of every man living to-day, that there were no spiritual existences or relations, no God, no home for the children of the earth beyond the grave, the soul of every man would recover its ancient and consoling beliefs on the morrow. We doubt, therefore, whether lengthy and elaborate replies to the apostles and apologists of atheism accomplish any useful purpose. They give an importance and a vitality to what would speedily perish from its own inherent rottenness. The best answer to atheism, to its falsehoods, its sophistries, and its blasphemies, is the godly life of those who maintain in all its fervour and fullness their faith in God. The increase of infidel publications is a call to renewed zeal, to renewed holiness, on the part of

believers. It is little that the printing-press can do in such a conflict, and those who trust to it will find that they have been leaning on a broken reed. But saintly examples will break down and crush all the power of the enemy. There has been rather too much in the later religious life of England of a disposition to trust in the influence of books. Wise and good men have thought that they have been smiting the foe on the forehead when they have printed a couple of octavos on some sacred subject; but most probably the octavos were only read by wise and good men like themselves, and left untouched and undiminished the woe and the wickedness prevalent in the community. "Resist heresy with the armour of virtues, and fortified in what is just, righteous, and excellent," said the famous Chancellor De L'Hôpital on a memorable occasion. And none of us can do better in these days than repeat his words and apply their spirit. There is another weapon of most potent pith, which we can wield against atheism, and that is the education of the people. It is only to the half-educated that the words of Miss Martineau and Mr. Atkinson can prove seductive: educate the whole people, and they will trample on atheism as an intellectual insult, a social nuisance, a religious pestilence, and a moral curse.

The Life of James Davies, a Village Schoolmaster. Written by Sir Thomas Phillips. London, 8vo. 1850.—The previous memoirs of James Davies having been rendered imperfect, by his removal on the 2nd October, 1849, to the glory prepared for Christ's faithful soldiers and servants, Sir Thomas Phillips has taken upon him to compose a more complete biography of this humble, but memorable man. He was born on the 23rd August, 1765, in a farm house in the parish of Grosmont, near Abergavenny, his father being a tenant-farmer of small means. James Davies was a weakly child, infirm and sickly from his infancy, and, although he lived to the age of 84, was never in what is termed robust health. The little education he received was acquired at a school kept by a decayed farmer in the parish church of Llangattock Lingoed, which was nearer to his father's residence than the village school of their own parish of Grosmont. At Llangattock he was enabled to read well, to write a legible hand, and to spell indifferently, and was taught to apply the elementary rules of arithmetic to the practical purposes of life. This was the sum total of his scholastic acquirements. Unfitted for labour by bodily weakness, his parents no doubt thought

they had done great things for him when they procured a lawyer at Abergavenny, a first cousin of his father's, to take him as an office-boy. But it was not his fortune to become a slave of the desk. He had taken his seat but a very few times on the high stool, when an old woman who was an acquaintance of his father met the boy in a street of Abergavenny, and thus accosted him, "Jamie Davies, why did your father put you to a lawyer? No lawyer goes to heaven!" The words were no doubt emphatically uttered, and the ear into which they were dropped was one which upon such subjects was peculiarly susceptible. Constitutionally and by inheritance from his mother, he was more than ordinarily alive to religious impressions, and his mother had laboured, both by tuition and example, to deepen the pious feelings of his youth. The nervous, excitable boy became alarmed. The words haunted him. The barb was in his heart. His everlasting welfare seemed to hang in the balance. At all events he determined that he would have nothing to do with an occupation which barred against him the gates of heaven, and therefore he forsook his master's office and the high stool, bade farewell to all visions of future legal greatness, and started off across the country, probably he scarcely knew whither. After some days he was traced to Bristol, a distance of forty miles, and from thence was brought home again. He had scarcely returned, ere he was seized with scarlet fever. On his recovery his father fell ill of the same complaint and died. This was in 1779. Davies next apprenticed himself to a weaver at Grosmont, and for 22 years, as apprentice, journeyman, and finally as master, was occupied with his loom. In 1796 he married: very unfortunately. Unable to agree with his wife, he began to absent himself from home, wandering from place to place about the country, and was thus led, in 1801, when his wife died, to take up the business of a pedlar. Exercise in the open air re-established his health, which had been injured by confinement to the loom and domestic troubles, and, fixing himself at Usk, which had been his head quarters during his pedlar-period, he opened a shop for the supply of wares to pedlars, and the sale of a variety of articles of provision to the poor. This was in 1809, a period of great dearth of provisions, and consequently of great suffering to the poor. Davies had hitherto been chiefly noticed in the town as a constant church-goer, and punctual attendant upon all religious ordinances. Attention was now drawn towards him by a variety of philanthropic endeavours to relieve his poorer brethren. Foregoing all profit to

himself, he bought flour in the cheapest market, and sold it again at cost price. He could have sold, in this way, to a much larger extent if he had had more money to lay out in the purchase of flour. He had a cousin a farmer in good circumstances. He went to him, explained his plans, and asked for the loan of 50*l.* to be invested in the purchase of flour. The cousin, a prudent man, shook his head. Profit rather than benevolence was his notion of the result of trade. He thought his relative a mere wild enthusiast, and sent him empty away.

The circumstances of his past life had made Davies thoroughly acquainted with the poor. He knew their wants, their failings, and the cause of the latter, with a degree of intimacy which it is scarcely possible for a person in the upper classes to attain. Scriptural education for the young was in his opinion their great want, and he set himself to endeavour to supply that want according to his power. He first took a child or two at a time from their parents, supported, educated, and brought them up entirely, and then apprenticed them. This was admirable, and perhaps, from its completeness, worth almost as much as some of his subsequent wider efforts. But in 1812 the eyes of other people besides James Davies began to be opened to the necessity of educating the poor. A project was set on foot to establish a school at Usk. James Davies contributed liberally to the good work out of his savings, and proposed to abandon his business, and accept the office of schoolmaster, at a salary of 30*l.* a year. His offer was accepted, and after a little preliminary instruction from a clergyman, who never afterwards lost sight of him, he entered zealously upon a way of life, rendered agreeable to him not only by a conviction of its great value to the community, and especially to the poor, but pre-eminently so from his constant and peculiar fondness for children.

During his pedlar-life Davies had become acquainted with "the Devauden," a singularly wild but romantic and beautiful ridge-district in the county of Monmouth, near the Wye. Many and many are the travellers who, year after year, pass through this lovely country, comparing its beauties with those of some of the—shall we say—better known streams of Germany and France. They drink in delight and imbibe health and enjoyment at every turn; but little do they dream that in the midst of all this beauty there is a population scattered thinly around, which was and it may be feared even still is neglected, and therefore demoralized, to a degree that is scarcely credible.

James Davies set his heart upon christianizing this spot. The inhabitants were at a distance from the parish church; there was no resident clergyman; service was never performed more frequently than once a fortnight, and even six weeks were often allowed to elapse without a clergyman coming into the parish. The church of an adjoining parish was indeed a little nearer to the Devauden than their own church, and some of the inhabitants used occasionally to stray thither; but what was the state of things in that parish? "The little church was in decay; rain and snow penetrated through the roof into the body of the building, and a neighbouring farmer folded his sheep within the walls of God's house. On twelve Sundays in the year, and on those only, was public worship performed in that church; and on those occasions, the accumulated filth of sheep and other cattle was shovelled out on the day before. It is even said that this had been done on the morning of the Lord's day. The shattered reading-desk was unprovided with either a bible or a prayer-book, both of which were borrowed for use at a neighbouring farm-house; whilst clerical vestments were dispensed with in the performance of public worship." Davies's heart yearned after an opportunity of usefulness in this miserable spot, and he used from time to time to keep up his sorrowful acquaintance with its beauty and its degradation by walking over thither on a Sunday from Usk. At length there came thither a clergyman who had some little sense of his duty as a minister of the gospel. Davies and he became acquainted. They soon understood each other, and, after encountering many difficulties, procured a school-room to be erected on a slip of ground in the Devauden, which was leased for the purpose by the Duke of Beaufort. This first step accomplished, Davies removed thither from Usk in the summer of 1815. At Usk, his salary had been 30*l.*; at the Devauden it was for some years uncertain, often as low as 15*l.* but was ultimately fixed at 20*l.* per annum, with the use of a patch of garden-ground which was leased with the school-room. "The school-room formed his dwelling throughout the day, his chamber at night; and in that room" he taught daily seven days in the week (for he had a Sunday-school as well as one on week-days), with the exception of the holidays during harvest time, for more than thirty years. When out of school he cultivated his garden, visited the sick and forlorn, often parting with his own meal to the hungry, and the blankets off his bed to the sick, and himself living a life of almost eremiti-

cal self-denial, partly perhaps compelled by the state of his health, which prevented his drinking beer or constantly eating meat. It would seem that he had brought with him to the Devauden an old hoard or saving, principally acquired whilst he was in trade. This he soon got rid of, and our readers shall hear how. The same clergyman who had given him his slight instruction in his duties of schoolmaster, brought under his notice the operations of the Church Missionary Society. A missionary himself, Davies's heart instantly opened to the subject with a more than fellow-feeling! He gave the society two donations—the first of 5*l.*, the second of 10*l.*—besides subscribing 1*s.* per month and 1*d.* per week, and procuring contributions from his neighbours and the children of his school. From his first coming to the Devauden he laboured to procure a thorough repair and restoration of that church which we have described as having been converted into a literal sheepfold. Ultimately the parishioners were induced to repair the fabric, Davies himself laying out no less a sum than 30*l.* in opening a window, erecting a small gallery, fitting up the communion-table, and providing benches for every vacant space in the body of the church. This was a great step, but still the church was found to be too far off, and old habits of Sabbath breaking and Sunday sports kept many of the people away from it, and interfered with the good which Davies was effecting in his school. What was to be done? The remedy was clear, but would have been considered unattainable by any one but such a man as James Davies. It was to erect a church at the Devauden. This now became the object of his hopes and prayers. In 1828 the first step was taken towards it. At that time it chanced, as the saying is, that a new incumbent was appointed, who, seeing the evil and its remedy, suggested to James Davies the establishment of a Sunday evening lecture at his school-room. Who can estimate the pure delight with which the now grey-headed man not only agreed to give up his place of abode that it might be set apart for the worship of God, but undertook to fit up the school-room with a pulpit and benches, and make many other necessary repairs and alterations at his own expense. These things cost him 45*l.*, "and whilst he contributed the funds he also toiled at the work like a common labourer." The room was opened for divine service on the 11th March, 1829, when more than 200 persons were present, many of them halt, maimed, and decrepit, who had probably seldom, if ever, been in a place of worship before. Davies was

the clerk, in which office he was remarkably efficient.

The clergyman did not of course see any objection to the school-room being still put to its use as a place of tuition, notwithstanding its licence for worship, but Davies thought otherwise, and determined to get another school-room erected. The clergyman deemed the scruple of the schoolmaster unwise, and declined to aid him; but Davies, who no doubt looked forward to the consecration of the building as a parish chapel, was not to be deterred. He travelled the country round soliciting assistance, and ere the end of 1830 erected and opened a new building amply adequate in size to the wants of the place.

And now what Davies had done began to attract attention. Short accounts of his meritorious labours were printed and spread abroad. His scheme for converting his old school-room into a parish chapel was taken up by wealthy people. An endowment was raised of 700*l.* for the chapel, and 461*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* for the schools; a chancel, a vestry, and a bell-turret were erected; the Duke of Beaufort gave up his right to the site of the fabric; and finally, on the 18th September, 1838, it was consecrated by Bishop Copleston as a parish chapel. The Bishop, greatly to his honour, took especial notice of Davies, presented him with a prayer-book in which he wrote a kind inscription, kept up a continual acquaintance with him, and procured him to sit for the portrait which is prefixed to this book.

For ten years Davies continued to officiate as clerk and bell-ringer at Devauden chapel, as well as schoolmaster of the district. He was ever employed, and ever watchful for opportunities of communicating knowledge, or doing good in any way. He turned his garden and his piggery to profitable account, and the profits from these, with his salary, which continued to be 20*l.* per annum, constituted all his income. He gave away all his money except the very trifling sum necessary for his own personal expenses. He circulated religious books in every cottage in the neighbourhood, provided every farm servant in the parish with a Bible, and was ever ready to instruct or assist any one, without a care or thought about remuneration. The *Persuasions to Early Piety*, and an *Essay on Parental Care*, were favourite books of his for distribution to his children and the cottagers, and his character of intellect, as well as his religious character, may be estimated from his appreciation of Archbishop Leighton's *Commentary on Peter*, "the choicest book," he says, "that ever came into my hands, the Bible excepted."

And now, at the ripe old age of 82, the old man determined to quit the Devauden and enter upon a new scene of labour. His heart had always mourned over the condition of Llangattock, the place where he had himself received his little education. He had often visited the well-remembered spot, bearing books for distribution amongst the inhabitants, and on doing so in September 1847, his spirit was so affected at finding them without resident minister or any person of fortune or education living among them, "No school, no Sunday school," he remarked, "no person to teach the poor dear children to know the Saviour, nor impress on their minds the duty of loving, fearing, and serving Almighty God," that he shed tears to think of their destitute condition; and, bringing the case under the notice of the Archdeacon, suggested that if a school-room could be built, he would go and teach in it without salary. At the Devauden, what he had done was he hoped permanent. His removal would make way for somebody of better education, whilst at Llangattock he should be opening up a new channel of good. When it was asked how it was possible for him to live without salary, he explained that that great example of philanthropy, Dr. Warneford, whose charity is as widely diffused as it is inexhaustible, had presented him with 100*l.* which he did not doubt would be amply sufficient not only for his support as long as he should need support, but would enable him to buy books, not only for the use of the school, but to be lent and given to the surrounding inhabitants.

Davies's scheme was taken up warmly by the Hon. W. P. Rodney, who lives in the adjoining parish. A subscription was raised. It was determined to call the building "James Davies's School," and the old man was invited to lay the first stone. He did so on the 26th April, 1848, and on the following 6th November he opened the school, which was entirely free, Davies himself providing even the books and other necessities. The average daily attendance of children was 40. He laboured at Llangattock, well satisfied with his situation and prospects, until the following 2nd October, when he passed away after a few hours' illness, meekly exclaiming, "God Almighty, pity me!" Under his head in his coffin were placed, by his own direction, the carefully preserved smock frock and red waistcoat of a young lad to whom he had been affectionately attached, and who had died of consumption in 1838. He was buried in the churchyard of Llangattock, where a slab has been placed to his memory. 80*l.*, the unspent remainder of Dr. Warneford's gift, was left by him towards endowing his school at

Llangattock; and if any of our readers are inclined to contribute to the same good object, they may do so by a payment to Messrs. Twinings the bankers.

Such a history forces into the mind ten thousand reflections, but we have no room for comment. Study it ye who think there is nothing real in the religious principle, and ye whose lives are passed among the unrealities of vanity and dissipation. James Davies had his faults, imperfections of temper, and prejudices of defective education; but he was an apostle of philanthropy, and his name will live for ever as a humble but far from unimportant member of that benevolent and self-denying band who have been the salt of our once neglected population.

Introductory Lecture on the Study of the Roman Civil Law; delivered in the Theatre of Trinity College, Dublin, in Michaelmas Term, 1850. By John Anster, LL.D. Regius Professor of Civil Law. 8vo. Dublin, 1850, pp. 51.—The systematic study of the Roman law (emphatically distinguished as *the civil law*), was kept up in Scotland nearly to the end of the eighteenth century, its last eminent teacher having been Professor Millar of Glasgow, the author of the treatise on the "Origin and Distinction of Ranks," and of the "Historical View of the English Government." A distinguished pupil of Professor Millar, the late Lord Jeffrey, has given an animated account of the manner in which the class was conducted in one of the early numbers of the *Edinburgh Review*. All that, however, we believe is over now. Professor Davidson, Mr. Millar's successor, when examined before the Royal Commissioners for Visiting the Universities of Scotland in 1827, stated that he had given up lecturing upon the civil law altogether. When he was first appointed in 1801 he had lectured even to a single student; afterwards, having discovered that he was not obliged by law to lecture to fewer than five students, he had taken advantage of that regulation, and the consequence was that for the last four or five years the subject had not been taught at all. He now confined himself to lecturing upon Scotch law, which had previously been treated as of subordinate importance. "Mr. Millar, my predecessor," said Professor Davidson, "was a man of great eminence; he was quite a speculative man—I consider myself rather a practical man. This was a very famous school of Roman law in Mr. Millar's time."

A short time before this an attempt made to resuscitate the civil law at King's college, Aberdeen, had a somewhat lu-

dicrous result. It is related by the then professor in his examination by the University Commissioners. "In regard to my own class," says the witness naively enough, "it must occur to every one who knows any thing of the circumstances of it, that it requires reform. I have been now incumbent, as professor of civil law, since the year 1793, and I have never been called upon for, nor have I given, any lectures; nor, as far as I know, has any such thing been attempted to be given by my predecessors for centuries. Two years ago our late worthy chancellor intimated a requisition to the senators to inquire into the inefficient professorships or offices in the college, and to suggest a reformation of them with all possible speed and convenience; and, accordingly, I was called upon, of course, and I immediately declared my readiness to lecture to the best of my abilities. To be sure, for a man of seventy-nine years of age, it is rather late in life to begin a business of that kind; but I immediately said that I would do my best, and accordingly last session I did commence, and gave eight or nine introductory lectures during the months of January, February, and March, as long as my health would admit of it, and I am perfectly ready to go on in the same manner; but, at the same time, I do not conceive that any good end can be answered by keeping up my professorship upon the footing that it is—that is to say, as a professorship of civil law. There is no demand for anything of the kind here; and I am told that even at the fountain-head (at Edinburgh and Glasgow) that lecture is very much going into desuetude." "What attendance had you at your lectures?" the spirited octogenarian is asked by the commissioners. "I had," he replies, "crowded audiences. No wonder;—the novelty of the thing, and being gratis; the room could scarce contain the audience for two or three nights." He adds, however, "They fell off very much after that, perhaps owing to my inefficiency; but they seemed to like the lectures very well." The number that attended at the conclusion was not above twenty; and, upon the whole, the learned professor said that he thought the reformation of the class should go so far as to convert it "entirely into some other professorship." He would suggest that it ought to be turned into a professorship of rhetoric and belles lettres, though he would not propose himself to give lectures on those subjects.

The only civil law class in the Scotch universities that is now taught, we believe, is at Edinburgh. The commissioners, in their general Report (1830), stated that at

the time when they made their inquiries two distinct courses of lectures were delivered—one upon the Institutes, another, to a more advanced body of students, upon the Pandects; that the number attending the former in 1825-6 was thirty-three, but had been frequently greater; that attending the latter from five or six to fifteen or twenty; but that it was expected that a late resolution passed by the Society of Writers to the Signet would have the effect of adding twenty or twenty-five more.

The study of the Roman law has been always considered to be of more importance in Scotland than in England; yet all our practitioners in the Ecclesiastical and Admiralty courts are, by title at least, civilians, or doctors of the civil law. There are professorships of the civil law both at Oxford and at Cambridge, which however have, we believe, always been sinecures.

The renewed attention to this subject that has been excited of late years by the works of several continental writers, more especially Savigny and Hugo, and, above all, the great restorer of Roman history, Niebuhr, has led to some attempts to renew the study in our legal universities—the inns of court. But as yet the success or promise of success has not, we fear, been great, notwithstanding both the liberality of the arrangements made by those illustrious societies, and the eminent ability and learning engaged to carry their designs into effect.

The lecture before us is the result of a similar movement lately begun in Ireland. Trinity college, Dublin, has always had a professorship of the civil law, but it is only within the last few months that it has been turned to account in the system of legal education by certain regulations of the benchers of the King's inns, who, in addition to establishing two professorships of their own—one of the law of personal property, pleading, practice, and evidence; the other of constitutional, criminal, and other crown law—resolved in October last that every student thereafter admitted into the society, if a graduate of Dublin, Oxford, Cambridge, or Dublin, should, before being called to the bar, produce certificates of having attended two courses of lectures, and, if not a graduate, four courses, that of the professor of the civil law in Trinity college being necessarily one of the latter, and optionally one of the former.

It was not long before this that the college professorship had received a new distinction by the appointment to it of Dr. Anster, whose translation of *Faust* has given him an European celebrity. The present is his introductory lecture.

Its large and frequently original views, as well as the life and spirit with which they are expounded, and the learning of the scholar as well as of the professional man that pervades it, are such as we had a right to look for from the writer. It is throughout interesting in no ordinary degree, and in several passages highly eloquent.

We have only room for a single extract. It shall be of a passage in which the philosophic lecturer rises to the poet:—"Our first thoughts of law, before it becomes a matter of speculation with us, are connected with its restraints, not with the advantages derived from these restraints. As far as the law is from within—the voice of God echoed in the human heart—a principle co-existent with man, susceptible of new development with each advance of civilisation—it is a language pointing out our own duties, not suggesting to us the rewards which arise from their performance. As far as it is from without—the imperative language of the legislator, addressing all, regarding all as possible offenders—its language is necessarily of menace. The sanctions, which it proclaims as guards of its decrees and ordinances, are punishments not rewards. The imagination is seized and pre-occupied by this language. We think of law but in its terrors. We do not remember that by it, and by it alone, can society, with all its artificial relations, subsist. We forget that it is the protection from the violence of others which renders possible for us the indulgence of the thousand almost capricious enjoyments which each day brings round us in increasing abundance. What hundreds and thousands are there who live happily and peaceably, and yet whose happiness and whose peace would be wholly impossible but for that unseen dominion of law which prevents any interference with their comforts, while they move on within their unambitious circle of domestic duties, quiet enjoyments, and inoffensive hopes. They have known and obeyed law under the name and with the feeling of religion. When we think of the wickedness of men, of the inordinate passions everywhere at work, the possibility of society continuing to exist, for the most part progressive too in good—for such, with occasional and doubtful exceptions, is the history of man—we think of ourselves and of society as if there was for ever going on around us, as there is, the agency of God, which we at times almost see visibly revealed. There is a passage in the Hebrew Scriptures which from my earliest childhood always impressed me as one of singular beauty. Elisha is in a situation that seems

of great danger. A hostile army encompasses the city where he is, and he is the object of their leader's vengeance; 'And his servant said unto him, Alas! my master, how shall we do? And he answered, Fear not, for they that be with us are more than they that be with them. And the prophet prayed and said, Lord, I pray Thee to open the eyes of this young man; and he saw, and behold the mountain was full of horses and chariots of fire round about Elisha.'"

Narratives of Sorcery and Magic from the most authentic sources. By Thomas Wright, Esq. 2 vols. cr. 8vo. — Mr. Wright is a distinguished literary workman. All his books are founded upon research, are conspicuous for lucid arrangement, and are written in an amusing and attractive style. The present work is even more eminent in all these particulars than any of its predecessors. The author has not attempted a history of witchcraft—we wish he had; but by throwing together a collection of striking narratives, culled from the literature of various countries, and shewing the features of his subject as it is diversified by varieties of climate, scenery, education, and other local circumstances, he has exhibited "the influence which superstition once exercised on the history of the world" in a very striking and effective way. In every sense of the word, the book, as far as it goes, is a good one. It is well put together, interesting as a narrative, and calculated to fix in the minds of its numerous readers pictures and proofs of the almost incredible influence of some of the most destructive and debasing superstitions which have ever held sway over the human mind.

A rapid introduction brings the history of the subject down to the 14th century, when the remarkable case of Lady Alice Kyteler is illustrated by a variety of examples which occurred on the continent. The case of Pope Boniface VIII., the earlier case of the Sledingers, and that of the Templars, are excellent examples of the consequences of the accusation of demoniacal intercourse brought against societies associated together for a common and, generally speaking, a laudable object. Mr. Wright is of opinion, that "when we read over the numerous examinations of the Templars in other countries as well as in France, we cannot but feel convinced that some of the charges brought against them had a degree of foundation, though the circumstances on which they were founded were misunderstood." He adds that "a very great number of knights agreed to

the general points of the formula of initiation, and we cannot but believe that they did deny Christ, and that they spit and trod upon the cross." The subject is of great curiosity and importance. We wish Mr. Wright would take it up. There are unpublished documents relating to the English portion of the history which no man is better able to put forth or illustrate than himself.

Several other French cases follow and lead on to the romance examples of the mediæval wizard, Virgil, Friar Bacon, and Dr. Faustus, and those to a valuable comment upon the cases in Scotland which exercised so great an influence upon the mind of James VI., and through him upon the after history of England.

Dr. Dee, Edward Kelly, the Witches of Warboys, and the poetical witches of Middleton and Shakspeare, exhibit the English superstitions of the sixteenth century. A glance at France and Spain, with the wonderful history of Doctor Torralva and his Zequiel, immortalised in Don Quixote, bring us home again after the accession of James I. to all the immoralities of Simon Forman and the Countess of Essex. In reference to that case we would remark that we do not altogether concur in Mr. Wright's view of the Overbury poisoning, as exhibited by Mr. Amos. Mr. Amos's book has never yet been properly sifted. When it is we think Mr. Wright will change his mind about it.

The Boy of Bilston, and Hopkins the Witch-finder, with Sir Matthew Hale and the Suffolk witches, and the contemporaneous proceedings on the continent, in Scotland, and in New England, land us happily at the case of Jane Wenham, in 1712, "the last instance of a witch being condemned by the verdict of an English jury."

The book bears marks of haste, but it is very amusing and instructive. A chapter in the history of mankind of terrible import is skilfully set before us. The horrors of ignorance, and its debasing results; the consequences of an indulgence of superstitious fancies; and the way in which the most cruel and detestable wickedness may result, even amongst good people, from mistakes in proof, and from illogical deductions from things actually proved, has seldom been exemplified more clearly. It is a book which deserves to be very successful.

Correspondence of Sir Isaac Newton with Professor Cotes, including Letters of eminent Men, now first published from the originals in the Library of Trinity College, Cambridge: together with an Appendix. MAG. VOL. XXXV.

pendix, containing other unpublished Letters and Papers by Newton. By John Edleston, M.A. London. 8vo. 1851.—Reverence for the memory of Sir Isaac Newton bids us welcome all publications of facts relating to his history, but this volume has a very special claim upon general attention. These are the letters of which Sir David Brewster, in his *Life of Newton*, after printing the first of them, wrote as follows:—"This was the first letter of that celebrated correspondence, consisting of nearly three hundred letters, in which Sir Isaac and Mr. Cotes discussed the various improvements which were thought necessary in a new edition of the *Principia*. This valuable collection of letters is preserved in the Library of Trinity college, and we cannot refrain from repeating the wish expressed by Dr. Monk, that one of the many accomplished Newtonians who are resident in that society would favour the world by publishing the whole collection." The joint wish of the Bishop of Gloucester and Sir David Brewster is here fulfilled. The correspondence does not amount to the number of letters mentioned by Sir David, but we presume it is all given to the world. The volume is set forth with a degree of editorial care which is commensurate with the high value of the subject to which it relates. The editor has prefixed a useful synoptical view of Newton's life, and in his notes has commented satisfactorily upon the recent questions respecting Newton's temporary insanity and his dealings with Flamsteed, raised by M. Biot and Mr. Bailly. The correspondence relates too entirely to practical mathematics to be further noticed in our pages, but we heartily recommend it to the attention of all mathematical students and all investigators into the history of philosophy.

The Fair Island; a poem in Six Cantos. By Edmund Peel. Rivingtons. 8vo. 1851.—A descriptive poem, the subject being that fair island which lies between old Albion and "the noon-day sun,"—the Isle of Wight. It is a fine theme, and has stirred up the poet to a very fitting enthusiasm.

The Worthies of Westmorland: or, Notable Persons born in that County since the Reformation. By George Atkinson, esq. Barrister-at-Law. 2 vols. 8vo.—Considerable originality, both in material and in composition, raises the value of this work far above that of a mere compilation; but it is a hasty and incomplete performance. The writer's style is that of his profession, bold, declamatory, and diffuse; and, whilst in the main we

approve of his sentiments, it is impossible always to admire the manner in which they are introduced and expressed. His pen continually runs wild in discursive observations, which a better judgment would have removed or considerably retrenched before the manuscript went to press. The plan of the work appears to have been to arrange the biographies in classes. First we have "the Queen," Katharine Parr, who is assumed to have been born in the castle of Kendal, although absolute proof of that fact is wanting. The next class is the Church, which extends so far as to include one-third of the second volume. Then the Law: and the author has shown no undue partiality to his own profession, for it occupies only thirty pages. The remainder is allotted to eminent men in Physic, the Army, the Navy, Poetry, and Philosophy. At the close of each of these classes we find admission of there being other names that might have claimed insertion; but which have not been included from deficiency of information or want of perseverance. One of these is the late Lord Langdale, who was a native of Kirkby Lonsdale. Of men who have risen to high official eminence in Church and State Westmerland boasts her full share. Our author's title-page limits his period to persons "born since the Reformation;" but his first Churchman is cardinal Baynbrigge, who was born in 1460 and died in 1514. Next follows Hugh Curwen, archbishop of Dublin and lord chancellor of Ireland, born in 1500. There are nine bishops, Potter of Carlisle, Dawson of Clonfert, Barlow of Lincoln, Smith, Waugh, and Fleming, all of Carlisle, Gibson of London, Preston of Killala, and Watson of Llandaff. The memoirs of Bishops Gibson and Watson, and of Bernard Gilpin "the Northern apostle," are written with vigour, but might have been much improved—particularly the second, by judicious revision. Among the Churchmen are included Dr. Thomas Shaw the Eastern traveller and John Langhorne the poet, whose memoirs relate respectively to their travels and poetry. Next follow Richard Burn the historian of Cumberland and Westmerland, and John Hodgson the historian of Northumberland, and who also wrote the description of his native county* in the

* On the sound authority of Mr. Hodgson we adopt WESTMERLAND as the proper orthography of this county—implying that it is the land of the western meres or lakes. The work before us has a topographical Introduction "for the most part extracted from Nicholson and Burn's History of the county," which

Beauties of England and Wales. This latter article we welcome especially as a well-deserved and very interesting memorial of our much-esteemed friend. Thus it will be seen that the biographies of "The Church" are varied by several other features. Among the physicians Dr. Askew and Dr. Fothergill are conspicuous names; and the late Dr. Edward Holme, of Manchester, a native of the town of Kendal.† The poets of Westmerland, (besides Langhorne already mentioned,) are Richard Braithwaite, better known as Drunken Barnaby; Thomas Hogarth, "the mountain Theocritus," an uncle of the illustrious painter; and William Thompson, a name but little known, but whose works are included in Dr. Anderson's collection of British Poets. The men of science commemorated by Mr. Atkinson are Ephraim Chambers, Peter Collinson the naturalist, John Wilson another naturalist, William Gibson a hard-headed mathematician, William Hudson author of the *Flora Anglica*, Adam Walker, and John Gough. Kendal (it is remarked in p. 315) "may boast of being the birth-place of a greater number of eminent natural philosophers than any other given place in the universe!" On the whole, this is a work we are glad to possess, and should rejoice to welcome in an enlarged and amended edition. Every county in the kingdom should be provided

commences with some remarks upon the etymology of its name. Among others, that "there is not one ancient record that we have met with, wherein it is not expressly called Westmerland, and not Westmorland, or Westmoreland. The Latin termination is Westmaria, sometimes Westmeria, which has still less resemblance to *moor*." And yet this writer was obliged "to leave the matter in the same uncertainty as he found it," because the only meaning he could assign to the syllable *mer* was "sea." He says, "If the county had bordered upon the *western sea*, it might have been conjectured that it had received its name from thence." Thus, from want of proper instruction in the quarter where they had best reason to expect it, the inhabitants of Westmerland themselves as well as their countrymen at large have fallen into a prevailing misapprehension, and the etymology West-moor-land has been raised to the dignity of a vulgar error.

† When Dr. Holme died in 1847, we were unfurnished with a biography for our Obituary. We have since received a memoir of this learned man, and public benefactor, which we propose shortly to present to our readers.—EDIT.

with a similar record. Our ancestors delighted in the "Worthies" of old Fuller; but the accessions supplied by subsequent generations suggest the formation of collections more limited in range and more complete in execution. The ordinary advantages and attractions of biography receive considerable accessions from their connection with local circumstances, with ties of kindred, and with coincidence in education or in the general intercourse of

society. Under this arrangement the biography of one man reflects light on that of his friends and his class. Such narratives cannot fail to act as a healthy stimulus to a generous ambition, when brought home to the attention of the young in connection with objects within their own knowledge and observation. We are satisfied that such books, if well executed, could scarcely be exceeded in general interest, or general utility.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

Feb. 21. The sum of 100*l.* was granted out of the University chest in aid of the fund for providing public washhouses and baths for the use of the poorer inhabitants in the city of Oxford; a sum not exceeding 150*l.* to be expended in books printed at the university press, together with the cost of binding, towards the formation of a library for the University of Athens; and the sum of 140*l.* for the purchase of a large collection of minerals formed by the late Dr. Beeke, dean of Bristol.

March 25. Mr. Robert George Wyndham Herbert, Scholar of Balliol college, was elected to the Hertford Latin Scholarship. There were 34 candidates.

March 27. A Convocation granted, on the recommendation of the Curators of the Bodleian Library, an augmentation of stipend to the two under-librarians, to the amount of 50*l.* each per annum.

April 1. In convocation, the sum of 400*l.* was granted to the Professor of Botany towards the cost of erecting two new conservatories for the cultivation of tropical, aquatic, and orchidaceous plants.

April 4. The Examiners for the Ireland Scholarship have elected Mr. John Young Sargent, of Merton college; and state that Mr. S. W. Day, of Wadham, and Mr. Herbert Coleridge, of Balliol, so acquitted themselves in the examination as to deserve honourable mention.

April 7. The Johnson Scholarships have been adjudged as follows: Theological, Henry Parry Liddon, B.A. student of Christ Church. — Mathematical, Henry Mitchell Hull, B.A. scholar of University.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

March 21. Edward Macnaughten, of Trinity college, was elected to the University Scholarship on the foundation of the late Rev. J. Davies, D.D. Provost of King's college. The electors were unanimously of opinion that the merits of James Lempriere Hammond, Scholar of

Trinity college, were very nearly equal to those of the successful candidate.

April 2. The two gold medals given by the Chancellor of the University to two commencing Bachelor of Arts were adjudged to—1. *Dr. Lightfoot*, Trinity college (*Senior Classical Tripes*); 2. *Dr. Burn*, Trinity college (*Fourth Classical Tripes*).

April 4. The following gentlemen were elected to two of the Scholarships founded by the late Dr. Bell, Prebendary of Westminster:—1. Hammond Roberson Bailey, St. John's college; 2. Charles Spread Townsend, Jesus college.

John Disney, esq. to whose munificence the University is indebted for the collection of ancient marbles lately deposited in the Fitzwilliam Museum, and known by the name of "The Museum Disneianum," having offered to transfer to the University 1000*l.* three per cent. consols, for the purpose of founding a Professorship of Classical Antiquities, to be called "The Disney Professorship of Archaeology," a grace passed the senate to accept his offer. The Professor is required to deliver six lectures at least during each academical year, on subjects of Antiquarian research and the Fine Arts. The appointment to remain with Mr. Disney during his life-time; and after his decease to be vested in the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Colleges. The Professorship is tenable for five years, but the Professor may be re-elected.

CITY OF LONDON SCHOOL.

At a meeting of the Common Council a report was brought up for sealing a deed of trust respecting an additional gift of 1000 guineas by Mr. Henry Beaufoy, of Lambeth, to the City of London School, for prizes to be distributed among the pupils of the school. This is the fifth gift, of equal amount, by Mr. Beaufoy; who has also lately spent 10,000*l.* in building Ragged Schools in Lambeth.

OWENS' COLLEGE, MANCHESTER.

March 13. The new collegiate institution founded in Manchester out of funds provided by a munificent bequest made by Mr. John Owens, to the amount of nearly 100,000*l.*, is now completed. The principal of the college is Professor A. J. Scott, late of the London University, who was prevented from delivering his inaugural address by sudden illness; and the session was opened by the delivery of a lecture introductory of a course of instruction in the languages and literature of ancient Greece and Rome by Professor J. G. Greenwood, B.A.; followed by one on mathematics and physics, by Professor Archibald Sandeman, M.A.

ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.

March 15. The period of five years—the term to which the occupancy of the presidential chair is limited—having expired, a vacancy was created by the retirement of the Rev. Humphrey Lloyd, D.D. and the Rev. Thomas Romney Robinson, D.D. of Armagh, was unanimously elected President. The following council was elected for the ensuing year. For the *Committee of Science*: Sir William R. Hamilton, LL.D. James Apjohn, M.D. Robert Ball, LL.D. Sir Robert Kane, M.D. George J. Allman, M.D. Rev. Samuel Haughton, A.M. and Rev. Humphry Lloyd, D.D.—For the *Committee of Polite Literature*: Rev. Wm. H. Drummond, D.D. Rev. Charles W. Wall, D.D. John Anster, LL.D. Rev. Charles James D.D. Rev. Samuel Butcher, D.D. Digby Pilot Starkey, esq. and Rev. J. H. Jellet. For the *Committee of Antiquities*: George Petrie, LL.D. Rev. James H. Todd, D.D. James Huband Smith, esq. A.M. F. W. Burton, R.H.A. Samuel Ferguson, esq. Aquilla Smith, M.D. and the Earl of Dunraven. As officers were elected—*Treasurer*: Robert Ball, LL.D. *Secretary to the Academy*: Rev. James H. Todd, D.D. *Secretary to the Council*: Rev. Charles Graves, D.D. *Secretary of Foreign Correspondence*: Rev. Samuel Butcher, D.D. *Librarian*: Rev. W. H. Drummond, D.D. *Assistant Secretary and Librarian*: Edw. Clibborn, esq. A report of the council detailed the progress made in establishing and maintaining in working order, in connection with the Academy, eighteen meteorological and eleven tidal observations,

in different parts of Ireland. The report contained also a statement, supplied by the Committee of Antiquities, of the purchases made by them during the past year of objects of interest for the Academy Museum. The Rev. Charles Graves, on the part of the subscribers to the fund for the purchase of Sir William Betham's collection of Irish MSS. stated that the subscription was at last drawing to a close, about the sum of £30 being now only necessary to complete the purchase, and enable the subscribers to present that collection to the Academy, and thereby make it available to the students of Irish literature generally—an object most desirable, as some of the MSS. in Sir William Betham's collection supplied defects in those of the Academy and College collections.

STATISTICAL SOCIETY.

March 15. At the anniversary meeting, the Earl of Harrowby, on closing a Presidency of two years, delivered a valedictory address. Lord Overstone, Sir C. Lemon, and Col. Sykes, in moving thanks to his Lordship, bore testimony, as among the first founders of the Society, to the manner in which the Society had fulfilled their mission, and avoided the dangers of diversion from its true path which were at first thought so imminent. A ballot for Council and officers for 1851-2 terminated as follows (those in *Italic* taking the place of the retiring members):—President, *Lord Overstone*. Vice-Presidents, *Sir C. Lemon*, *Sir J. P. Boileau*, *T. Tooke*, esq. *Sir C. Lemon*. Treasurer, G. R. Porter, esq. Council, *Sir J. P. Boileau*, J. B. Carter, esq. J. T. Danson, *Viscount Ebrington*, Rev. E. W. Edgell, W. Farr, esq. J. Fitch, esq. J. Fletcher, esq. *A. Fonblanque*, esq. *Sir J. J. Guest*, W. A. Guy, M.B., the Earl of Harrowby, J. Heywood, esq. T. Hodgkin, M.D., J. Hume, esq. *Sir C. Lemon*, W. G. Lumley, esq. Right Hon. H. Mackenzie, J. Melville, esq. F. G. P. Neison, esq. W. D. Oswald, esq. *the Lord Bishop of Oxford*, B. Phillips, esq. G. R. Porter, esq. R. O. Slaney, esq. *T. Southwood Smith*, M.D. Lieut.-Col. W. H. Sykes, T. Tooke, esq. Lieut.-Col. Talloch, and J. Whishaw, esq. Honorary Secretaries, J. Fletcher, esq. W. D. Oswald, esq. and W. A. Guy, M.B. The Fellows now number 412. The receipts for the past year were 737*l.* 3*s.* 6½*d.* and the expenditure 671*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.*

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

March 27. Capt. W. H. Smyth, V.P. and Director, in the chair.

William John Evelyn, esq. M.P. was elected a Fellow of the Society.

A letter was read from M. Dufour, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society of Antiquaries of Picardy, accompanying the donation of a fine bronze medal of Ducange (already described in our last number, p. 399).

Mr. Roach Smith presented a rubbing from an inscribed stone bearing the name of William Longespée, found when the castle at Oxford was demolished some years since. The stone is now preserved in the Arundelian collection.

A model (or toy) was exhibited by Mr. Gooding, supposed to be a musketoon of the seventeenth century.

Mr. Birch communicated a memoir on a small silver disk of chased work, exhibited by Mr. Vint, a Fellow of the Society. It was found many years ago by labourers at Tarentum, in Calabria, and represents Venus at her toilet. The surrounding symbols appear to indicate that the artist intended to represent Aphrodite. The workmanship is not of the highest order of art, although the subject is prettily and indeed skilfully treated. It is probably of the period of the Antonines.

April 3. Lord Viscount Mahon, Pres.

Mr. Edward Bedford Price was elected a Fellow of the Society.

Some remarkable Peruvian relics in gold, including an idol, were exhibited; as well as a valuable specimen of the gold ring money, current among the Ancient Britons.

William Ray Smee, esq. F.S.A. commenced the reading of a paper on the comparative value of gold and silver from the earliest to the latest times, beginning with a period anterior to the foundation of Rome. He went in much detail into the question, which is now rendered more than usually interesting by the importation into Europe and America of such large quantities of the precious metals from California.

April 10. Captain Smyth, V.P.

Richard Ellison, esq. exhibited the great mace of the corporation of the town of Leicester, and a loving cup, presented to the same corporation by Sir Nathan Wrighte, for many years recorder of Leicester, and afterwards Lord Keeper. These articles were sold some years ago by the corporation of Leicester, together with all the

rest of their town plate. The mace was bought by the keeper of a small inn at Leicester, who was in the habit of showing it to her customers and other persons who came to see it; but, the charm of novelty having worn away, and the owner having been alarmed by two or three attempts of burglars to obtain possession of the civic bauble, she was induced to part with it to Mr. Ellison. The mace was not older than the latter half of the 17th century. Its history and the circumstances of its preservation were detailed by the Treasurer in a note which was read by him to the meeting.

Albert Way, esq. F.S.A. communicated some remarks on a beaded collar of bronze, found in Dumfriesshire. This is one of the many relics which have from time to time been extracted from the extensive turbary called Lochar Moss, as noticed by Mr. Wilson in his recent "Archæology of Scotland." The beads were found disunited, in a thin metal bowl, but when restored to their positions resemble alternately glass beads and the vertebral bones of fish, whilst the outer edge is chased with a series of zigzag lines, obviously representing the threads of a cord. It is therefore, as Mr. Way remarks, a traditional copy of an earlier pattern: "The glass beads, productions of a land far advanced in civilization and knowledge of the arts, had become by a singular chance combined with the bones of fishes, the rude ornaments of maritime tribes in times of barbarism; and, whilst the forms of both are reproduced in the bronze of a later age, a lingering vestige may be traced of the cord upon which these objects had been strung, so obscurely perceptible, however, that without the aid of other collars of the same class, it might have escaped attention." An engraving will appear in the forthcoming volume of the *Archæologia*.

Mr. Smee concluded the reading of his paper on the proportion which gold has borne to silver in all ages.

The meetings of the Society were then adjourned over Passion Week.

April 23. This being St. George's Day, the anniversary meeting took place, and the President, Lord Viscount Mahon, delivered his annual address, in which he commemorated the Fellows deceased during the past year, and especially Mr. Amyot, Sir Robert Peel, and the Marquess of Northampton. He congratulated the Society upon the prosperous state of its finances, and urged

the Fellows to perseverance and to the maintenance of good will. The election then took place, when Lord Viscount Mahon was re-elected President, with the following Council: Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Bart. M.P., V.P.; Samuel Lord Bishop of Oxford, V.P.; J. Payne Collier, esq. V.P.; Capt. W. H. Smyth, R.N., K.S.F., V.P. and Director; John Bruce, esq. Treasurer; Sir Henry Ellis, K.H. Secretary; John Yonge Akerman, esq. Secretary; Rev. Joseph Hunter; Earl Jermyn, M.P.; and Frederick Ouvry, esq.; being members of the former Council; and as new Members of the Council: W. H. Blaauw, esq.; P. Cunningham, esq.; W. R. Drake, esq.; J. H. Glover, esq.; Joseph Gwilt, esq.; Hon. W. L. Melville; Hon. R. C. Neville; J. Bowyer Nichols, esq.; James Prior, esq., and Thomas Wright, esq. The customary dinner afterwards took place at Freemasons' Tavern, but with more than usual attendance, as we have noticed at length in our Notes of the Month.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

April 4. Sir John Boileau, Bart. in the chair.

Mr. Hudson Turner communicated some additional remarks in relation to the negotiations between Edward I. and the Moghul Sovereign of Persia, to which he had called the attention of the Society at a previous meeting. (See Report of the Meeting of Jan. 3, p. 128.) He had subsequently been informed that Mr. Meadows had pointed out, in the "Chinese Repertory," the existence of two letters in the Mongolian language, preserved in the National Library, at Paris, addressed by Arghun to the King of France, at the period of his negotiation with the King of England. Mr. Turner adverted to the curious illustrations of the history of the period, supplied by this correspondence, and gave a translation of an inedited letter from Edward I. to Arghun, discovered amongst the public records in this country, apparently written about the year 1290.

A short paper was read, addressed by the late Dr. Bromet to the Society during his last tour on the continent, describing some remarkable Roman chariot-wheels of bronze, existing at Toulouse. He adverted to the discovery of some remains of chariot-wheels in Yorkshire, with vestiges of the Roman period; and his observations, illustrated by several drawings executed by himself in the course of his foreign tour, referred to the bronze wheels in the Vatican, and other antiquities of this class, described by the Italian archaeologists Visconti and Vermiglioli.—Count Pulski remarked that two

pair of antique bronze wheels had come under his observation: one now preserved in a museum in Transylvania; the other pair, found in Hungary, is now at Pesth; the wheels are of great weight, ill-suited for use on any ordinary roads, and these chariots, as it had been supposed with much probability, were of a votive character.

Mr. Sidney Gibson communicated the results of a correspondence with the proprietor of the Roman camp at Lanchester, for the preservation of which, these curious remains having been reported to him to be threatened with destruction, he had felt bound, on the behalf of the Institute, to make urgent remonstrance. Mr. Gibson stated that he had the gratification to receive from Mr. Kearney, the possessor of Lanchester, a most courteous reply pledging himself that no injury should be permitted, of the nature which had been apprehended—some rubbish, by which the remains of the station were encumbered, had been carefully removed, and the remains of the ancient walling had thus been shown more satisfactorily. He added the assurance that antiquaries should have no cause of complaint from any deficiency in the future care for the preservation of remains which they justly viewed with so much interest.

The Rev. James Graves, of Kilkenny, sent a drawing of a singular Irish sepulchral urn, and notices of relics of this description, of rare occurrence in the sister kingdom. One example only, similar to that submitted to the Society, had been described, and it is now preserved in the museum of the Royal Irish Academy. The little vase, noticed by Mr. Graves, was found, in 1850, near Castlecomer, co. Kilkenny, deposited in a circular cist, and placed within a cylindrical earthen vessel, which was ornamented with chevrons scored lines, in similar manner as those on various cinerary urns found in tumuli in England. This cylinder, however, appeared to have been open at both ends, and other peculiarities appeared in the interment described by Mr. Graves, of unusual occurrence amongst the vestiges of primeval times.

Mr. Joseph Moore, of Lincoln, sent a detailed account of the results of excavations carried out under his direction at Broughton, in Lindsey, Lincolnshire, where numerous barrows are to be seen, adjacent to the line of Roman way extending from Lincoln to the Humber. Many of these ancient sepulchres have been examined by Mr. Moore, who had previously communicated his discoveries to the Institute; and the careful investigation of these remains is of essential interest, in con-

nexion with the inquiries regarding vestiges of the Danes in the eastern counties, to which the attention of Mr. Trollope and other Lincolnshire antiquaries has recently been addressed.

The Rev. E. Cutts sent an account accompanied by numerous drawings, received by him from the Rev. James Bell, of Doncaster, illustrative of a singular crypt under a part of the church at that place. The vaulting appears to be of the early-English period; and the mouldings resemble those of a church in Lincolnshire, the date of which has been assigned to the year 1192. A considerable number of incised sepulchral slabs, bearing crosses with various emblems, had been found, employed in the construction of this vaulting; and Mr. Cutts considers that an indication of the date of certain memorials of this description, bearing no inscriptions to fix their age, may hence be obtained. Amongst the symbols and devices were some of unusual fashion.

Mr. Nesbitt produced rubbings of sepulchral brasses in the Cathedral of Breslau, placed near the high altar, and hitherto unknown to antiquaries in England. One of these striking specimens of early monumental art portrays Peter, second Bishop of Breslau, of that name: the face is in low relief, a style of execution of which numerous fine examples exist at Bamberg and Marburg. The back-ground is curiously ornamented with figures of dragons and monstrous animals. In niches around the principal figure are represented canons, ecclesiastics, and officials of the deceased bishop, as explained in detail by Mr. Nesbitt, and presenting a very curious exhibition of the state and ceremony observed by the great dignitaries of the church in ancient times. Another brass, of which a fac-simile was produced, represents Rudolph I. Bishop of Breslau in the fifteenth century, a personage of much note in his times in the affairs both of church and state. He died in 1482. The accessory ornaments of these memorials are exceedingly curious.

The Rev. W. Coppard sent a rubbing of a singular inscription on a sculptured stone at St. Cleer in Cornwall, supposed to commemorate an ancient prince, or *regulus*, named Doniert (engraved in Borlase). Mr. Westwood offered an interpretation of this memorial, which he considered to be of as early an age as the sixth century.

Mr. Edward Richardson produced some interesting drawings of a sculptured regal effigy at Wells Cathedral, which he had recently restored, by the directions of Mr. Markland, to whom antiquaries, as he observed, are much indebted for the preservation of a very curious example of art of

the times of John or Henry III. The dimensions are larger than life, and the character of its execution of unusual merit. This statue had been supposed to represent one of the later Saxon kings; it had become fractured and decayed, so that its preservation was regarded as hopeless.

Mr. Henry Shaw gave a curious account of a beautiful specimen of metal-work, recently brought to this country on the dispersion of the Duguay Cabinet, at Paris. It may be described as a double crosier, and is regarded by Dr. Rock as destined to be used as the insignia of the "Rector Chori." Several small figures are introduced in the ornaments of the volutes. This unique work of the close of the twelfth century has been deposited in Mr. Magniac's collection.

Amongst the objects of art and antiquity laid upon the table, were several choice and early specimens of Limoges enamelled work, exhibited by Mr. Hailstone; a fine collection of episcopal rings, several curious examples of ancient silver plate, and engraved works of steel, exhibited by Mr. Octavius Morgan; several curious productions of cuir-bouilli, of the fifteenth century; and a remarkable vessel or ewer of bronze, in the form of a lion, with a human figure mounted upon its back. This curious specimen has since been purchased for the medieval collection now forming at the British Museum.

Sir John Boileau, Bart. exhibited a curious cabinet, ornamented with metal work, engraved and imitating *niello*: also a casket of Limoges enamel.

Mr. Augustus Franks produced some fine specimens of Chelsea porcelain, and stated certain facts, hitherto wholly unknown to collectors of early English *faïence*, relating especially to the manufactures at Bow, prior to that at Chelsea, and of which no positive information had previously been recorded. The Bow works were of considerable importance about the middle of the last century; upwards of 300 persons, including 90 painters, having been there employed, whilst the manufacture at Chelsea gave employment only to 100 men. The recent researches of Mr. Franks have thrown much light upon these obscure parts of the history of our national manufactures.

Mr. Forrest exhibited several fine examples of art, recently brought from France. Mr. Rohde Hawkins contributed some early works in engraved and damascened metal of oriental fabrication. An unique and very curious sculptured flask or snuff-bottle, of ivory, was sent by Mr. Fitch, of Norwich, the earliest relic, probably, connected with the use of tobacco as a sternutatory. A curious vessel

of glazed ware, of early date, was brought by Mr. Pollard; and various other objects of interest were contributed by Mr. Manning, Mr. Webb, Mr. Du Noyer, and Mr. Brackstone.

The annual meeting of the Institute for the present year, to be held at Bristol, has been fixed to commence on Friday, July 29th.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

At a meeting on the 26th of March a valuable donation of books was received from the library of the late Dr. Samuel Hibbert Ware, formerly Secretary of this Society, presented by Titus H. Ware, esq. including—Hickesii Thesaurus Linguarum Vet. Septentrionalium, 3 vols. folio, large paper; Montfaucon, Monumens de la Monarchie Française, 5 vols. folio; Annals of the Four Masters, 3 vols. 4to. Various other interesting donations were exhibited, among which were a beautiful silver ring-brooch of peculiar form, found near the Roman wall at Hexham, Northumberland; and an ancient iron crow-bar recently discovered on the demolition of the old Stockwell Bridge, Glasgow, built by Bishop Rae, circa 1345.

The first communication was an inquiry pursued by Professor J. Y. Simpson, M.D. with a view to ascertain if the Roman armies were provided with military surgeons. The learned Professor referred to the fact, which all history proves, that more armies have been destroyed by disease than cut off by the enemy; and pointed to the invasion of Scotland by the Roman Emperor Severus, in which he is reputed to have lost 50,000 men, without engaging with the foe. He then produced the direct evidence which various sepulchral monuments supply as to the existence of Roman army surgeons, illustrating his remarks by a series of carefully prepared drawings. One of the most interesting of these memorials is that of one ANICIUS, a young physician, found at Housesteads, in Northumberland, which describes him as *INGENVO MEDICO ORDINARIO COHORTIS PRIMÆ TVNGRORVM*. The Tungrian cohorts both bore a prominent part in the battle of Mons Graupius, and were afterwards long located in Scotland, as is proved by many altars and other relics inscribed with their names. Besides this, the Professor produced drawings of two Roman altars, both dedicated to Esculapius, the one by *Titius Medicus Cohortis Sextæ*, and the other by *Titius Alexander Medicus Cohortis V*. Another drawing represented an ornamental sepulchral tablet dedicated to the *Dii Mance* of Caelius Ar-

rian, physician of the second Italian legion, who died at the age of 49, by his affectionate wife, Scribonia Faustina. From these and other evidences, Professor Simpson showed that no doubt could be entertained of the fact, that military physicians and surgeons formed a regular part of the staff of the Roman armies.

The next communication was by John Buchanan, esq. detailing a recent exploratory tour over part of the line of the Roman wall at Cadder.

On the 3rd of April a *Conversazione* took place in the hall of the Society. A great variety of archaeological relics were displayed on the tables. The council room was devoted to a remarkable collection of memorials of the Covenanters and their times. On the tables were thumb-screws of every variety, from Dunnotter Castle, Montrose, &c.; among them the Lauderdale pair, and the identical thumb-screws employed in torturing Principal Carstairs, and afterwards put on the hands of William III. at his own request. The walls were decorated with banners borne at Bothwell Brig and Worcester, and with swords, pistols, morions, and armour from various well-fought fields, in which the leaguers of the Covenant bore a part. Various signed copies of the covenant, royal proclamations against conventicles, &c. the verdict of assize of Hackstoun of Rathillet, the Edinburgh Burgess ticket of Archbishop Sharp, &c. covered the tables. Among several ancient time-pieces one attracted notice as having belonged to Archbishop Sharp, and was no less interesting from its very remarkable works, than its singular mode of illumination, by which the hour was shown by moveable transparent lights, rising in a hemisphere, and travelling like the sun along its illumined course. Tables were also set in the museum, covered with a great variety of objects of *reftu*. A remarkable collection of brooches of all periods filled several cases, including Roman fibule, Scandinavian, Irish, Highland, and Mediæval brooches. Another case included finger-rings equally various; and a very curious collection of watches, including those of Sir Walter Raleigh, and Drummond of Hawthornden, besides several of a considerably earlier date. One table was covered with ivory carvings, including a remarkably beautiful and richly carved ivory casket, ivory chessmen cut of the walrus tooth, powder horns, combs, dirk-handles, &c. Many of these articles were all the more interesting from the elucidation they have in Mr. Wilson's recent work, reviewed in our present Magazine.

YORKSHIRE ANTIQUARIAN CLUB.

Jan. 29. At a meeting of this club held at the residence of Henry Robinson, esq., that gentleman exhibited several ivory Chinese seals, similar to those found in Ireland, and mentioned in our Magazine for December last, a great variety of tesserae, fragments of marble, painted stucco, lamps, Etruscan ware, and other remains from Pompeii and ancient Rome.

A paper was read from Robert Rigby, esq., of Hutton Cranswick, describing the locality and position in which several fragments of Roman urns and pottery were found. Whilst excavating a mound in search of gravel, about two feet below the surface, his workmen came to the remains of a curious oaken box or coffin, about three inches thick, three feet long, and eighteen inches broad, which crumbled to dust when exposed to the air. With this was discovered a perforated clay vessel, resembling an ordinary sugar basin. The labourers afterwards found some human bones of uncommon stature, which apparently had been interred without any coffin. Several other graves were also discovered, most of which contained ashes and fragments of bones. In one, however, were the remains of a very massive wood coffin, and also of a large urn.

Dr. Laycock presented drawings of the various Roman remains found in excavations on his property.

March 26. Mr. Jones presented drawings, of a figure found carved on the under side of a stone used for paving Fenton Church, and of a Janus cross, found in the ruins of an old chapel, near Sherburne church.

Mr. W. Gray exhibited a mezarah, which is a square piece of parchment, contained in a small tin receptacle of peculiar form, and fastened to the door-post of every Jewish house. The parchment is written with two portions of the law from Deuteronomy, in 22 lines, corresponding to the 22 letters of the Hebrew alphabet. It was found in Jubbergate, whilst removing some of the old houses in that street.

The chairman exhibited some painted stuccoes and large vitrified beads found in the ruins of St. Leonard's Hospital, in York, and also two stone coffins, supposed to be Roman, recently discovered by workmen employed in draining a field situate in the township of Holgate near York. They were laid about three feet below the surface and within a few yards from each other; and are formed of coarse grit of the rudest workmanship, the lids being slightly ridged, but having no ornament or inscription upon any part. Their only contents was a mass of clayey sub-

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stance, three or four inches in thickness, covering the bottom. Upon a close examination portions of bone much decomposed appeared mixed with the clay. Some fragments of the black and coarser kind of red pottery, which is generally considered to be of the Roman period, were found near the coffins. The discovery of sepulchral remains of this description in and near the city of York, the ancient Eboracum, is of frequent occurrence, but the locality of this interment is remarkable. Above a mile from the city, and somewhat remote from any existing habitation or high road, it shows that the people who inhabited this district during the period of the Roman sway sometimes deviated from the Roman custom, and selected for their places of sepulture obscure and unfrequented spots, rather than the populous suburb or the public highway.

Mr. W. Procter exhibited a silver skeatta, found in Bootham. Mr. Cook thought this should be considered as of Eabert, King of Northumberland, (whose brother was Archbishop of York,) and not, as formerly, ascribed to Egbert, king of Kent. He showed a mosaic, found in the excavations at Long Close-lane, in the presumed site of the Church of St. Peter-le-Willows, and stated that many skeletons had been there discovered, interred in a confused manner, as after a battle, which idea received corroboration from the fact that several of the skulls had been found perforated with different weapons, and received other injuries.

CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

March 17. The Rev. C. Hardwick, V.P. Amongst the presents received were several of the Cambridge Tradesmen's Tokens issued in the 17th century, from Mr. Deck and Mr. Ginn; a halbert, and a curious encaustic tile from Isleworth, by Mr. Deck; and a large collection of silver pennies of the reign of Henry III. found, wrapped in lead, at Framlingham Castle, by the Rev. John Power.

The Rev. C. H. Bennet exhibited a Roman lamp of iron, of fully ten inches in length, found in a tumulus called Eastlowe Hill, near Rougham.

The Vice-President gave an account of a unique black-letter volume, preserved in the Library of Jesus College, containing a metrical "Life of St. Rhadegunde." The book was presented to the College in 1792 by Dr. Farmer, of Emmanuel College, and was formerly in the possession of the zealous book collectors, Rawlinson and Major Pearson. It was printed by Richard Pynson, but contains no date. Mr. Hardwick believes it to have been printed somewhat earlier than 1520. The author

was Henry Bradshaw, a writer of the 15th century, who was born at Chester, educated at Gloucester College, Oxford, and became a Benedictine Monk of St. Werburgh's Abbey, Chester. He was the author of a metrical "Life of St. Werburgh" in the same style and metre as that under consideration, and also wrote other works on kindred subjects. The substance of this life of St. Rhadegunde is derived from the *Summa Historialis* of Antonius, Bishop of Florence. St. Rhadegunde was the daughter of Berthaire, King of Thuringia (not of an African state as Bradshaw has it); she was taken captive in the 6th century by the Franks, and became a wife of the notorious poly-

gamist, King Clothaire. With some difficulty she persuaded him to allow her to separate from him, and she then followed a devout and ascetic life in Poitou.

The Treasurer read a communication from the Rev. J. J. Smith, "On Church and Parochial Libraries." The author wished to direct the attention of the members and others to the remains of Church Libraries existing in many parishes, with a view to their examination, more careful preservation, and the extension of their usefulness. The books remaining in those which he has examined, or of which he has succeeded in obtaining an account, are chiefly folios upon theology and a few classical works.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

March 27. Lord J. Russell moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the better administration of justice in the COURT OF CHANCERY. Owing to the illness of Lord Cottenham there was a considerable arrear of business. After considering the various plans which had been proposed for changing the functions of the office, he proposed that there should be a court, to be called the Supreme Court of Chancery, or the Lord Chancellor's Court, in which should sit the Lord Chancellor, the Master of the Rolls, and one of the judges in the courts of law to be summoned from time to time; that any two of them should have the power of hearing causes, and that, in the absence of the Lord Chancellor, the other two judges should have the same power. The salary of the Lord Chancellor it was proposed to fix at 10,000*l.* leaving the retired allowance the same as now, namely, 5,000*l.* It was further proposed to vest the ecclesiastical patronage now administered by the Lord Chancellor in the Crown, to be exercised by the First Minister, taking the pleasure of the Crown.—Various objections to this scheme were made by Mr. Stuart, Mr. Roundell Palmer, and others, after which the Bill was read 1^o.

On the report upon the APPOINTMENT OF A VICE-CHANCELLOR Bill, Sir H. Willoughby objected to the amount of the retiring pension, and moved that it be reduced from 4,000*l.* to 2,000*l.*—The Attorney-General opposed this amendment, which was rejected by 19 to 32.

April 1. Colonel Dunne moved a resolution, setting forth the impolicy of abolishing the ROYAL MILITARY ASYLUM AT KILMAINHAM, which the Government were understood to contemplate.—Mr. For Maule stated that the abolition of the Kilmainham establishment would be slow and gradual. The step was resolved upon in consequence of the increase of the out-pension system, which was exceedingly popular with the army, and provided the wounded or enfeebled soldiers with a maintenance among their own families instead of keeping them in the public establishments at Chelsea or Kilmainham. On a division there appeared—For the resolution, 105; against, 137.

In Committee of Supply, Mr. For Maule proceeded to state the ARMY ESTIMATES for the ensuing year. He intended to ask for a gross number of 98,714 men and officers, being 414 less than last year; of whom 101 were officers and one a regimental colonel, no successor being appointed to the late Duke of Cambridge in the colonelcy of the 60th Regiment. Of this force 59,598 were employed at home, and 39,116 in the colonies, in addition to 30,497 in India, for whom the public did not pay. The rota of duty had been lately relaxed, the term being 10 years colonial to 5 years home duty for the regiments on service in the nearer dependencies, and 15 colonial to 7½ home duty for those more remote. The money charge for the active force was 3,521,069*l.*, being 11,361*l.* less than the votes of last year. Some increase had occurred in the lodging

money, the 1*d.* per diem formerly allowed having been doubled. Education was happily improving in the army, the schools were flourishing, and in the regimental libraries 100,000 volumes were contained and placed at the disposal of more than 16,800 subscribers. The total military expenditure for effective and non-effective services would be 5,925,945*l.*, showing a retrenchment of 93,452*l.* upon the estimate of last year.—The first vote, that for 98,714 men, having been put from the chair, Mr. *Hume* moved that the number be reduced by 5,000.—The committee divided.—For the amendment, 47; for the vote, 186.

March 31. The ARMY ESTIMATES were resumed, and on the first vote, for 3,521,070*l.* to defray the charge of the land forces, Mr. *Hume* moved that for the present the vote be reduced to a sum of two millions, to be granted on account. The Committee divided.—For the amendment, 31; for the original proposition, 175.—Mr. *Williams* moved a second amendment, reducing the amount of the vote by a sum of 81,152*l.* This was negatived by a majority of 44 to 18.

April 2. Mr. *Locke King* moved the second reading of the COUNTY FRANCHISE Bill, on which the Ministry had suffered a defeat some weeks since of nearly two to one.—Mr. *Hume* seconded the motion.—Mr. *For Maule* found no objection to the principle of the measure, but contended that it was insufficient in details, and that the present moment was inopportune for its introduction.—The second reading was negatived by 299 to 83.

April 3. Lord *John Russell* moved that the House should go into Committee to consider the "mode of administering the oath of abjuration to persons professing the Jewish Religion."—Sir *R. H. Inglis* protested against the indifferentism to religion manifested in the proposal of the Prime Minister, and moved as an amendment that the House should go into Committee that day six months.—The House divided.—For the motion, 166; for the amendment, 98; majority, 68.—The Committee being formed, the preliminary resolution requisite to a Bill being brought in was agreed to.

April 4. In a Committee of Ways and Means the Chancellor of the Exchequer explained the alterations which he proposed to make in the BUDGET. A loud demand had been made for the unconditional repeal of the Window Duty, but he should not be acting justly if he gave to house property the whole benefit of the relief of taxation from the surplus. The fairest mode was to levy an uniform rate upon all Houses, and therefore he would

adopt it, and would propose to lay a rate of 9*d.* in the pound upon dwelling-houses, and 6*d.* in the pound on houses containing shops, victualling houses, or houses occupied by persons in the occupation of land. He proposed to retain the exemption from taxation of all houses of an annual value of less than 20*l.* This reduction would be a great relief to all the populous portions of the metropolis; but in Belgrave-square there would be an actual increase in the assessment of 10*l.* There were 3,500,000 houses in this country. Under his proposition 3,100,000 would be entirely exempt from taxation, and the tax would be levied upon 400,000 of the most valuable. He expected from this tax about 750,000*l.* He adhered to his original proposals with regard to the reduction of the coffee and timber duties, and expected upon the whole but a loss of 1,536,000*l.* which would leave him a margin of 356,000*l.* and for the present year of 924,000*l.* in consequence of the window and other duties which would be paid during the present year up to July. He felt he should not be justified in proposing any further reductions, looking to the state of affairs at the Cape. These were the proposals he had to submit to the House, if they should consent to renew the income-tax for a time. He thought that the policy which had been pursued for the last ten years was good. The Income Tax had been imposed in 1842 to meet a deficiency, but had been renewed in 1845 for a definite purpose—viz. to relieve industry from the burden of taxation; and if that policy was to be carried out they ought not to propose the repeal of that tax.

April 7. The report from the Committee of Ways and Means having been brought up, Mr. *Herries* moved a resolution, setting forth that the INCOME TAX had been intended to be a temporary measure, and declaring that the renewal should now be limited to such an amount as might be deemed necessary in the existing state of the revenue to provide for the expenditure sanctioned by Parliament, and for the maintenance of public credit.—After considerable debate, this resolution was defeated by 278 to 230.

April 8. Sir *H. W. Barron* moved that the House resolve itself into a committee to consider THE STATE OF IRELAND, with a view to relieve the distress there existing. From the poor law returns he showed that the rates had increased since 1845 from 310,000*l.* to 1,521,000*l.* per annum, notwithstanding the severity with which the workhouse test had been applied. During the same interval eleven million acres of arable land had gone out

of cultivation, the export of swine had decreased by one million sterling in value, and of sheep by half a million. Land, which would have sold in 1845 for twenty-four years' purchase, now fetched at best fourteen.—Sir *W. Somerville* remarked that Sir *H. Barron's* selection of the periods which he had contrasted was ingenious. Substituting, however, 1848 as the commencement of a new era, the famine having rendered the preceding twelve months altogether exceptional, he contended that the condition of Ireland was one of slow recovery from the terrible prostration occasioned by the potato-rot.—The motion was negatived by 138 to 129.

April 9. Sir *J. Duke* moved the second reading of the **SMITHFIELD MARKET ENLARGEMENT Bill**.—Mr. *Christopher* objected to the plan embodied in the Bill, which was drawn up under the auspices of the London Corporation. The area proposed to be added to the site of the market he believed to be altogether insufficient, the dangerous passage of droves through the streets would still be continued, while the enlargement, such as it was, would cost more than a million, and must be paid for out of the pockets of the farmers and graziers of the country. He moved that the Bill be read a second time that day six months.—The House divided.—For the second reading, 124; against, 246. The Corporation Bill was consequently lost.—Mr. *C. Lewis* then moved the second reading of the **SMITHFIELD MARKET REMOVAL Bill**.—Sir *G. Grey* explained that, should the House consent to the second reading, it was intended to refer the Bill to a select committee.—The second reading was carried by 230 to 65.

April 10. Sir *W. Molesworth* moved the subject of **COLONIAL EXPENDITURE**, by proposing two resolutions, declaring that steps should be taken to relieve this country, as speedily as possible, from its present civil and military expenditure on account of the colonies, with the exception of its expenditure on account of military stations or convict settlements; and to give to the colonists ample powers for their local self government, freeing them from that imperial interference with their affairs which is inseparable from their present military occupation.—Mr. *Hawes* opposed the motion. Its object was neither more nor less

than to induce the House to abandon its colonies. After all, the entire saving which Sir *William Molesworth* held out was only 1,200,000*l.*; and for that sum was the House prepared to abandon the greater part of our colonial empire?—After a discussion of some length the debate was adjourned.

April 11. On the motion to go into committee on the **ASSESSED TAXES Bill**, Mr. *Disraeli* moved, as an amendment, "that in any relief to be granted by the remission or adjustment of taxation, due regard should be paid to the distressed condition of the **OWNERS AND OCCUPIERS OF LAND** in the United Kingdom.—Mr. *Labouchere* opposed the proposal. He said that the hidden meaning of the last speaker was "Protection."—The House divided, for the amendment, 252; against it, 265—majority for Ministers, 13.

April 14. The House went into committee on the **ASSESSED TAXES Bill**. The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved a resolution for changing the mode of assessment, as based upon the number of windows, into a poundage calculated upon the annual value of houses, when above 20*l.* After a short discussion upon details, the resolutions were agreed to.—The House again resolved itself into committee on the **COFFEE AND TIMBER DUTIES**. The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved the preliminary resolutions necessary to the bringing in a Bill enacting the changes in the abovementioned duties, which he had indicated when explaining his finance scheme for the year.—Agreed to.

April 15. Mr. *Adderley* moved an address, praying that Her Majesty would appoint one or more commissioners to proceed to South Africa to inquire as to the best mode of adjusting the relations between this country and the **KAFIR TRIBES**, and of determining the engagements entered into by Her Majesty's High Commissioner in his settlement of the extended territory.—Lord *J. Russell* proposed as an amendment that a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the relations between this country and the Kafir and other tribes on our South African frontier.—The amendment was carried by 199 to 59.

The House then adjourned, over the Easter recess, to the 28th April.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

A new Ministry has been formed, of which M. Léon Faucher is the premier. The Ministers are, for—Foreign Affairs, M. Baroche; Justice, M. Rouher; Finances, M. Fould; Interior, M. Léon Faucher; Commerce and Agriculture, M. Buffet; Marine, M. Chasseloup-Laubat; Public Instruction, M. de Crouseilhès; War, General Randon; Public Works, M. Magne. In the sitting of the Assembly on the 11th April, M. Léon Faucher explained the views of the new Administration, in a speech which consisted of professions of loyalty to the Constitution, and of a firm determination to uphold order and to give efficiency to the Executive. M. St. Beuve, who was acting in concert with General Changarnier, next mounted the tribune, and after recalling the vote of January last, in which the Assembly had declared that the then existing Cabinet did not enjoy its confidence, and which had occasioned its downfall, complained that now, after an interregnum of several months, the Chief of the Executive had reinstated the very men the Assembly had judged, and moved a resolution declaring that the Assembly had no confidence in the Ministry. A division was taken,—for the order of the day 327; against it, 275; majority in favour of Ministers, 52.

PORTUGAL.

A very extraordinary and unaccountable insurrection has occurred in Portugal. The Duke of Saldanha, an nobleman hitherto distinguished by his zealous adherence to the cause of the Queen, and who has formerly filled some of the highest offices of the state, has rashly taken arms in order to overturn the ministry of the Conde do Thomar. On the 8th of April Saldanha took the troops from Cintra, expecting to be joined by various regiments of cavalry and infantry at Mafra and Santarem. The success of this movement was frustrated by the promptitude of the King, who assumed the command of the forces in Lisbon, and by a bold and rapid march secured the fidelity of Santarem; whereupon Saldanha fell back on Leiria and Coimbra. The Conde do Casal, the General commanding at Oporto, refused to join in the insurrection: and after a few days Saldanha was driven to take refuge across the Spanish frontier.

SPAIN.

The Ultra-Moderado Cortes, which assembled some months since, has been

growing restive under the less vigorous hands which succeeded to the power resigned by Narvaez. An opposition sprang up, which at last acquired the name of Progresista. In face of this increasing party, the Ministry of Bravo Murillo has kept in power chiefly by threats of a resignation, and of the return of Narvaez from France. On the 7th April the crisis arrived: and the Cortes was that day dissolved.—The Madrid Gazette has published a royal decree convoking the Electoral Colleges for the 10th of May, and fixing the opening of the Cortes for the 1st of June.

RHODES.

By a great earthquake which took place on the 28th Feb. Rhodes has suffered considerably; the fortifications were completely destroyed, and scarcely a house was left without a trace of the calamity. On the Asiatic continent opposite, the towns of Macri, Levisos, Doveri, Sene, Carosolsa, and fifteen villages, are now heaps of ruins; from 500 to 600 persons have fallen victims. Olive plantations to an immense extent have been utterly destroyed. Springs of potable water have been dried up, and boiling sulphureous springs appeared in several places.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The relief of Forts White and Cox was effected by the column commanded by Colonel Mackinnon on the 30th and 31st Jan. On the 22d Feb. Major-General Somerset, at the head of 1,200 troops, attacked Fort Armstrong, which had been seized by the Caffres and the rebel Hottentots of the Kat River settlement. The rebels made a desperate resistance, and the Major-General was obliged to blow up the tower with shells. Twenty-seven Caffres and Hottentots were killed in the fort, and 9 in the tower; upwards of 160 were taken prisoners, with 400 women and children, and 70 to 100 stand of arms. Major-General Somerset destroyed the fort and all its contents.

EAST INDIES.

The fort Dharoor, in the Nizam's dominions, of which the Robillas, confined in it as prisoners, had taken possession, was unconditionally surrendered on the 4th of February. A portion of the Prince's territory has been made over to the Government of the East India Company as an equivalent for the debt of 600,000*l.* due to it from the Nizam.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Westminster Improvements.—The new street in Westminster, to be called Victoria Street, and recently planned by the Westminster Improvement Commissioners, is now rapidly approaching its completion, and will, it is expected, be opened for traffic in June next. Not only will Victoria Street be a great improvement to the locality in appearance, but it will materially add to the comfort and security of the inhabitants, as it will occasion the removal of many, if not all, of the haunts of bad characters, for which unfortunately a part of Westminster is particularly celebrated. The new street extends from Dean Street, Westminster, to the Vauxhall Bridge-road, almost in a direct line. Its length is 3,080 feet, and it will have a uniform breadth of 80 feet—40 feet between the kerbs, and 20 feet for each foot-path. From its commencement near Broad Sanctuary and Dean Street, Victoria Street passes the New Way, Orchard Street, Tothill Street, New Pye Street, Strutton Ground, Duck Lane, Christ-church Burial Ground, the Horseferry Road, and Goodman's Green. Under the centre of the road runs the large sewer recently constructed, and carried to the river behind Northumberland House, and this communicates by smaller sewers to the adjacent streets and houses, giving ample drainage to the vicinity, and constituting, in fact, a portion of the general works for the drainage of London. Houses will be built at each side of this thoroughfare, which will form a new feature in the metropolis.

April 13. A fire broke out at the Angel Inn, *Edmonton*, which caused the entire destruction of the well-known Assembly Rooms. The building is insured in the Sun, and the contents in the Phoenix.

On the 1st April Levi Harwood and James Jones, both aged 29, were convicted at Kingston of the murder of the Rev. Mr. Hollest, at Primley, on the 27th Sept. (as related in our last volume, p. 669), and on the 16th they were executed at Horsemonger-lane Gaol.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Important renovations have been recently accomplished in the beautiful church of *Banwell*. The roof, the choir sittings, and the rood-screen have been restored, and the whole of the windows have been filled with stained glass, three of which are obituary memorials. The east window is in memory of the late Bishop Law, who for many years prior to his death resided in this parish, and it consists, in the tracery,

of subjects from Scripture. The lower and chief compartments contain the Evangelists and Apostles, with appropriate embellishments. The soffit of the window contains the Bishop's arms impaled with those of the sec, and round the splay is a dedicatory inscription. This work was erected by the subscriptions of several of the late Bishop's friends. Two of the other windows are memorials erected at the cost of the Rev. Chancellor Law to his mother Mrs. Law, the wife of the late bishop, and to his daughter Mrs. Grey, with whose charity and benevolence the subjects admirably accord. The one to the north side of the church represents the subject of the woman of Samaria at the well, with the legends—"Hungry, and ye gave me meat," and "Thirsty, and ye gave me drink." This is to the memory of the late Mrs. Law. That to Mrs. Grey, on the south side, represents the woman kissing the hem of our Saviour's garment, and the legend is—"Naked, and ye clothed me; and sick, and ye visited me." The other parts of these windows are filled up with glass of great beauty, and memorial inscriptions. The old glass figures formerly in the screen, which had been placed in the east window at the expense of Mr. Emery and Mrs. Herbert Williams, have been adapted to the two east windows of the aisles of the church, in which they have a very pleasing effect. The memorial windows, and the adaptation of the old glass, are the work of Mr. Warrington of London. The other stained windows, and, indeed, the fixing of the whole, were executed by Mr. Trickery, of Banwell, to whom great praise is due for the gratuitous execution of the work. There are now no less than eleven stained glass windows in the church and chancel. In the chancel, seats, corresponding with the building, have been erected by the Rev. Chancellor Law and Mr. Emery, for their respective families. For the whole of the taste displayed, and the erection of so many windows, the parish is in a great measure indebted to the Vicar, the Rev. W. H. Turner.

SCOTLAND.

March 15. A coal-pit explosion took place at *Nitshill*, near Paisley, by which more than fifty lives were lost. The Victoria pit is one of the deepest in Scotland, and its workings occupy an area of about fifty acres. It is a fiery coal, constantly emitting gas; yet ordinary oil-lamps or candles have been usually employed by the miners.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Feb. 19. The Marquess of Normanby invested with the Order of the Garter.

Feb. 25. Patrick Allan, esq. of Hospitalfield, Forfarshire, and of Hawkesbury Hall, and Elizabeth his wife, only child and heir of the late John Fraser, esq. of Hospitalfield, by Elizabeth his wife, in memory of the said Elizabeth Fraser and her late husband, to take the surname of Fraser after that of Allan, and to bear the arms of Fraser.

March 15. Royal Engineers, Lieut.-Gen. G. Wright to be Colonel-Commandant.

March 24. The Hon. Beatrice Byng to be one of the Maids of Honour in Ordinary to her Majesty, *vice* Hon. Caroline Dawson, res.

March 26. Knighted, John Kerle Haberfield, esq. Mayor of Bristol.

March 28. Sir John Romilly, Knt. to be Master and Keeper of the Rolls and Records in Chancery.

April 1. Stephen John Hill, esq. brevet Major in the Army, to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of H. M. Forts and Settlements on the Gold Coast.—Samuel Wensley Blackall, esq. Major in the Royal Longford Militia, to be Lieut.-Governor of Dominica.

April 2. George James Turner, esq. Q.C. to be a Vice-Chancellor, *vice* Wigram, res.

April 4. Edward Murray, esq. to be Marshal of Trinidad.—Staffordshire Yeomanry Cavalry, Major the Hon. William Bagot to be Lieut.-Colonel, Capt. the Hon. Gilbert Chetwynd Talbot to be Major.

April 7. Andrew Rutherford, esq. to be one of the Lords of Session in Scotland.—Royal Artillery, brevet Major T. C. Robe to be Lieut.-Colonel.—North Devon Yeomanry Cavalry, Sir T. Wheeler, Bart. to be Lieut.-Colonel-Commandant; Hugh Viscount Ebrington to be Lieut.-Col.; W. Tardrew, esq. to be Major.

April 8. James Moncreiff, esq. to be Advocate-General for Scotland.—David Ross, esq. now British Vice-Consul at Coquimbo, to be Consul at that port.—George Wattley, esq. to be Provost Marshal, island of St. Christopher.

April 11. Samuel Creelman, esq. to be Financial Secretary for the province of Nova Scotia.

April 14. Knighted, George James Turner, esq. a Vice-Chancellor; and William Page Wood, esq. M.P. Her Majesty's Solicitor-General.—Sir John Romilly, Knt. Master of the Rolls, and Sir George James Turner, Knt. a Vice-Chancellor, sworn of H. M. Privy Council.—Matthew Arnold, esq. to be one of H. M. Inspectors of Schools.—Royal Artillery, Capt. W. W. D'Arley to be Lieut.-Col.—North Lincoln Militia, Lieut.-Col. George Tomline to be Col.; the Hon. C. H. Egerton to be Lieut.-Col.

April 15. 37th Foot, Major-General William Smelt, C.B. from the 62nd Foot, to be Colonel.—50th Foot, Major-Gen. W. F. Loftus to be Colonel.—82nd Foot, Major-General Thomas Lightfoot, C.B. to be Colonel.—77th Foot, Major-Gen. George Brown, C.B. to be Colonel.

April 18. 17th Light Dragoons, Lieut.-Col. J. Lawrenson, from half-pay Unattached, to be Lieut.-Col.—Capt. J. D. G. Tulloch, on half-pay of 84th Foot, to have the local rank of Major while acting as Military Superintendent of Pensioners in North America.

April 25. Brevet, Captain William Osborne, 14th Foot, to be Major in the Army.

The Earl of Howth to be Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Dublin.

Matthew Davenport Hill, esq. Q.C. Recorder

of Birmingham, to be Commissioner of Bankruptcy for the Bristol District.

John Carter, esq. elected Alderman of the Ward of Cornhill.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

March 21. Vice-Adm. the Earl of Dundonald, G.C.B. to be Admiral of the Blue; Rear-Adm. C. P. Bateman to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue; Capt. W. W. Henderson, C.B. K.H. to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.—To be Retired Rear-Admirals under the terms proposed 1st Sept. 1846: Joseph Digby, Charles Warde, K.H., William Farrington, James Rat-tray, and John Allen.

April 2. Capt. Sir John Hill to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

April 8. Rear-Adm. A. Lysaght to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue; Capt. J. Carter to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.—Captain Peter M'Quhae (1835), to be Commodore of the second class, to relieve Commodore Bennet at Jamaica.—Comm. William Moorsom (1848), (additional of the Excellent) to the rank of Captain; Comm. Robert Coote (1847), to the Volcano steam vessel, on the coast of Africa; Comm. T. A. B. Spratt (1849), to the Spitfire steam vessel, at Malta.—Dr. James Grant Stewart to be Dep.-Inspector in charge of Malta Hospital.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Aylesbury.—Richard Bethell, esq.

Boston.—J. H. Freshfield, esq.

Cork.—Mr. Serjeant Murphy.

Coventry.—Charles Geach, esq.

Devonport.—Sir John Romilly (Master of the Rolls), re-elected.

Enniskillen.—James Whiteside, esq. Q.C.

Longford Co.—Rt. Hon. More O'Ferrall.

Oxford.—William Page Wood, esq. (Solicitor-General), re-elected.

Somerset (W.)—W. H. P. Gore Langton, esq.

Southampton.—Sir Alex. J. G. Cockburn (Attorney-General), re-elected.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. G. H. Arkwright, Ault-Hucknall V. Derby.

Rev. R. A. Bathurst, Birchanger H. Essex.

Rev. T. Bayly, Vicar Choral, York Cathedral.

Rev. G. Beardsworth, Selling V. Kent.

Rev. J. Beaumont, Sneyd P.C. Staffordshire.

Rev. F. Bennett, Maddington P.C. Wilts.

Rev. H. Brougham, Moynalty R. dio. Meath.

Rev. R. H. Brownrigg, Clonagoose V. Carlow.

Rev. C. Carr, Fletton R. Hunts.

Rev. G. R. Carr, Ainsworth (or Cockey) P.C. Lancashire.

Rev. C. Chambers, Sevenhampton P.C. Glouce.

Rev. — Clarke, Woolborough D.C. Devon.

Rev. C. Clayton, Holy Trinity P.C. and Lectureship, Cambridge.

Rev. B. L. Cubitt, Catfield R. and V. Norfolk.

Rev. W. B. Dalby, Wigganham St. Mary Magdalene V. Norfolk.

Rev. T. H. Davies, Archdeaconry of Melbourne, South Australia.

Rev. J. Dawson, St. Peter P.C. Belmont, Bolton, Lancashire.

Rev. W. C. Denny, Norton-Subcourse, Norf.

Rev. T. R. Dent, St. Jude P.C. Pottery Field, Leeds.

Rev. J. J. Douglas, St. Mary Episcopal Chapel, Kirriemuir, dio. St. Andrew.

- Rev. J. Dunningham, St. Mary-at-the-Quay P.C. Ipswich.
 Rev. J. C. Flood, Holywood I.C. Down.
 Rev. W. B. Galloway, St. Mark P.C. St. Pancras, Middlesex.
 Rev. N. A. Garland, Sibbertswold V. w. Col-dred V. Kent.
 Rev. C. Gutch, St. Saviour P.C. Leeds.
 Rev. W. Hallaran, Caherlutan Prebend, dio. Cloyne.
 Rev. H. Hallows, Kilken V. Flintshire.
 Rev. H. G. Hand, Hepworth R. Suffolk.
 Rev. T. H. Hawes, Stowey V. Somerset.
 Rev. R. Healop, Otterford P.C. Somerset.
 Rev. H. W. Hodgson, Ashwell V. Herts.
 Rev. G. W. Holt, Barton-upon-Humber V. Linc.
 Rev. W. Hughes, Bettws-Gwerfl-Goch R. Merionethshire.
 Rev. J. Hutchinson, Great Berkhamstead R. Herts.
 Hon. and Rev. L. C. R. Irby, Whiston R. w. Denton R. Northamptonshire.
 Rev. H. Jellett, Ballyspillane V. Cloyne.
 Rev. R. F. Jex-Blake, Great Dunham R. Norf.
 Rev. A. Jones, St. Peter P.C. Elworth, Chesh.
 Rev. B. O. Jones, Ruthin-Ward w. Llanrhudd R. Denbighshire (and not the Rev. G. L. Roberts, as stated at p. 420 *ante*).
 Rev. J. Kynaston, Christ Church P.C. Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire.
 Rev. B. R. Lawson, Wythburn P.C. Cumberl.
 Rev. A. Le Sueur, Grouville R. Jersey.
 Rev. H. J. Lloyd, Walton-in-Gordano R. and Weston-in-Gordano R. Somerset.
 Rev. J. Lyle, Kildallogh (or Kildolock) R. Connor.
 Rev. C. Lyne, Tywardreth P.C. w. Tregaminion C. Cornwall.
 Rev. F. Morse, Ladywood P.C. Birmingham.
 Rev. M. A. Nicholson, Hanslope V. and R. w. Castlethorpe C. Hucks.
 Rev. M. F. F. Osborn, Kilworth-Beauchamp R. Leicestershire.
 Rev. A. F. Padley, Greetwell P.C. Lincolnshire.
 Rev. H. Pemble, North Mundham V. and Hunston V. Sussex.
 Rev. J. D. Penrose, Magourney R. and V. Cloyne.
 Rev. H. W. O. Polhill, Illington R. Norfolk.
 Rev. S. G. Poole, Afternoon Lectureship, St. Dunstan, Stepney.
 Rev. H. J. Pye, Clifton-Campville R. w. Chilcote C. Staffordshire.
 Rev. J. R. Quirk, Attleborough P.C. Warw.
 Rev. S. J. Ram, Aston-Flamville R. w. Burbage, Leicestershire.
 Rev. J. H. Raven, Worlington R. Suffolk.
 Rev. J. Richards, Capel-Ifan P.C. Brecon.
 Rev. W. A. Robinson, Kensington Chapel P.C. Bath.
 Rev. J. Rowlandson, Kirby-Moorside V. w. Cockan C. and Gillmoor C. Yorkshire.
 Rev. E. Sayres, Cold-Ashton R. Gloucestersh.
 Rev. T. Sedger, Rusland P.C. Lancashire.
 Rev. R. Shutte, Evening Lectureship, St. Bartholomew-the-Great, London.
 Rev. J. H. Singer D.D. (R. and V. Raymochy), Archdeaconry of Raphoe.
 Rev. J. Smith, Rotherfield-Greys R. Oxfordsh.
 Rev. W. Smith, Keddington V. Lincolnshire.
 Rev. A. D. Stacpoole, Writtle V. w. Roxwell C. Essex.
 Rev. R. Swindall, Chancellor of Ardferd Cathedral.
 Rev. R. D. Thomas, Christ Church P.C. Chester.
 Rev. — Thorold, Lectureship, St. Peter-at-Arches, Lincoln.
 Rev. J. Twells, Gamston R. Notts.
 Rev. R. Tyas, Kingsley P.C. Cheshire.
 Rev. T. Walker, Tullybrackey, Prebend, dio. Limerick.
 Rev. F. Webb, Castlemagner V. Cloyne.
 Rev. T. White, Powerstown R. and V. Kilkenny.
 Rev. F. Wickham, Frimley P.C. Surrey.
 Rev. G. R. Winter, East Bradenham R. Norf.
 Rev. J. Winter, Postling V. Kent.
 Rev. C. Worthy, All Hallows, Goldsmith R. Exeter.
 Rev. J. G. Wulff, Illogan R. Cornwall.
 Rev. W. Young, D.C.L. Croxton R. and Etlisley V. Cambridgeshire.
- To Chaplaincies.**
 Rev. R. W. P. Davies, Sheriff of Brecon.
 Rev. J. Eaton, Shardlow Union, Derbyshire.
 Rev. J. J. Evans, Sheriff of Radnorshire.
 Rev. J. R. Harvey, Sheriff of Gloucestershire.
 Rev. H. E. Heaton, Sheriff of Flintshire.
 Rev. C. Jones, Clatterbridge Union.
 Rev. H. W. Jones, Sheriff of Norfolk.
 Rev. W. Marriott, Bristol Gaol.
 Rev. G. L. Roberts, Sheriff of Denbighshire.
 Rev. O. Robinson (Assistant) Garrison, Belize, Honduras, dio. Jamaica.
 Rev. H. Sanders, Sheriff of Devon.
 Rev. T. P. Symonds, Wigan Union, Lanc.
 Rev. F. Wade, Earl of Albemarle.
 Rev. F. C. E. Warcup (and Naval Instructor), H. M. ship Penelope.
- Collegiate and Scholastic Appointments.**
 Rev. J. L. Allan, Mastership, Cranbrook Grammar School, Kent.
 R. W. Allen, esq. Warden, Dulwich college. (This election is disputed.)
 J. Bell, M.A. Principal, Proprietary School, Bishop's Stortford, Herts.
 Rev. E. Bradley, Martock Grammar School, Somerset.
 Rev. S. Clark, Principal, Training Institution, Battersea.
 Rev. J. F. Macmichael, Head Mastership of Ripon Grammar School.
 R. H. Rickards, esq. Professor of Law in King's college, London.
 Rev. C. Wildbore, Mastership, Humberston Grammar School, Lincolnshire.

BIRTHS.

- Feb. 10. At Bedford sq. the wife of Charles E. Murray, esq. barrister-at-law, a dau.—
 17. At Madeira, the wife of Capt. Kemeys Tynte, a dau.—
 22. At Aspell hall, Suffolk, the wife of Dr. Barrington Chieffallier, a son.—
 23. In Queen square, Bloomsbury, the wife of J. Eustace Grubbe, esq. a son.
 March 6. At Whaddon house, Linc. the wife of Edward Dawson, esq. a son.—The wife of Thomas Cradock, esq. of Quorndon, Leic. a son.—In Dublin, the wife of William Blackburne, esq. of Tankardstown, a son and heir.—
 7. At Mangalore, the wife of Francis N. Maltby, esq. Civil Service, a dau.—
 10. At Brighton, Mrs. Noel Hoare, a son.—In Upper Brook st. the wife of Cecil Fane, esq. a son.—
 15. At Ashley hall, near Newmarket, the wife of John Hammond, esq. a son and heir.—
 16. At Hazlewood castle, Yorkshire, the Hon. Mrs. Vavasour, a dau.—At Anketell grove, the wife of Matthew John Anketell, esq. a son.—
 17. At Wold, Northamptonsh. the wife of John de Courcy Hamilton, esq. a dau.—At Shardlow hall, Mrs. Sutton, a son.—
 18. At Lough hill house, co. Limerick, the wife of Edward B. Thornburgh, esq. a son.—At the Vicarage, Weaverham, Cheshire, the wife of the Rev. Charles Spencer Stanhope, a dau.—
 19. At Madeira, the Viscountess Northland, a dau.—
 20. At Dover, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Farrant, K.L.S., H. M. Secretary of Legation in Persia, a dau.—
 22. At Hurley Park, Hampshire, the wife of Sir William Heathcote, Bart. a son.—At Wiesbaden, the wife of Capt. Carnegie, E.I.C.S. a son.—At Marlow lodge, near Ludlow, the

wife of Capt. W. J. Verner, of the 21st Fusiliers, a dau.—23. In Upper Harley st. Lady Caroline Garnier, a son.—24. At the Hague, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Elliot, a son.—25. In Upper Brook st. the Viscountess Stopford, a dau.—26. At Cotheridge court, Worc. the wife of the Rev. W. C. Berkeley, a son.—27. In Grosvenor sq. Viscountess Ebrington, a dau.—28. In Wilton cresc. the Countess of Winchelsea, a son.—29. At Knighton, near Leicester, the wife of C. C. Macaulay, esq. a son.—At Lichfield, Mrs. Philip Dyott, a dau.—31. At Upper Harley st. Lady Sophia F. Tower, a son.—At Eaton pl. the Hon. Mrs. Henry Spencer Law, a dau.—At Hatherthall hall, Staff. the wife of Thos. Entwisle, esq. a son.

April 3. At Colesbourne, Glouc. the wife of J. H. Elwes, esq. a dau.—4. At Ashburnham Place, the Countess of Ashburnham, a dau.—7. In Lowndes sq. Lady Vivian, a dau.—At Bute house, Petersham, Lady Louisa Whitmore, a dau.—At Bourne Park, Kent, the wife of Matthew Bell, esq. a dau.—At Penlee, Stoke, the wife of Charles Langton Massingberd, esq. a son.—At Kippax hall, Yorksh. the wife of Francis Hastings Medhurst, esq. a son.—At Southwick pl. Hyde park, Mrs. Lindsay Sloper, a son.—10. At Monaltire house, co. Aberdeen, Lady Cochran, a son and heir.—At Stourton hall, Linc. the wife of Joseph Livesey, esq. a son and heir.—At Winchester, the wife of Lieut.-Col. A. Onslow, Scots Fusilier Guards, a son.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 10. In Jamaica, the Rev. G. M. Clinckhett, Incumbent of St. Matthew's, Claremont, youngest son of Abel Clinckhett, esq. of Barbados, to Jane, youngest dau. of the late Rev. William Henry, of Tooting, Surrey.

14. At Uske, Henry Montonnier *Hawkins*, esq. of Tredunnoch, co. Monmouth, to Lucy, youngest dau. of David Lambe, esq. of Ty Bryth, Uske.

16. At Madras, Charles Norman *Pochin*, esq. Civil Service, third son of the late George Pochin, esq. of Barkby hall, Leic. to Diana, eldest dau. of Sir Vansittart Stonehouse, Bart.

17. At Poona, Bombay, Robert James *Russell*, esq. of the Horse Art. to Mary-Anne-Louisa, dau. of the late Col. Stratford Powell, Adj.-Gen. Bombay Army.

28. At Montreal, in Canada, John Edward *Johnstone*, esq. M.D. to Amelia, relict of Dr. Carter (nephew of Sir Isaac Brock), and dau. of the late John Coward, esq. Ordnance Storekeeper in Canada.

30. At Cuttack, Bengal, Henry Lucius *Dampier*, esq. Civil Serv. to Charlotte-Isabella-Lindsay, eldest dau. of F. Gouldsbury, esq. Civil Service.

Feb. 4. At Clarendon, Jamaica, the Rev. George Aug. *Addison*, A.M. Rector of Manchester, to Anna, second dau. of the late Chas. Farquharson, esq.

19. At Great Bentley, Essex, Mr. J. Charles *Stovin*, eldest son of the late Capt. Stovin, R.N. to Mary, only dau. of the Rev. T. Jones.

20. At Hampton Bishop, Heref. Edward Hugh *Blackeney*, esq. Staff Surgeon, eldest son of the late Major W. A. Blackeney, G.C.B. and G.C.H., to Charlotte-Maria, only dau. of the late Col. Weare, K.H.—At Ramsgate, Richard Cotton *Levin*, esq. Madras Civil Serv. to Mary-Eliza, eldest dau. of William Carr, esq. of Chase lodge, Enfield.—At Eckington, Joseph, eldest son of Charles *Priestley*, esq. of Broughton grange, near Manchester, to Eliza, the adopted dau. of Mr. Rotherham, of Mosborough hall, Derb.—At York, Joseph *Holl*,

esq. of Headingley, Leeds, to Mary-Annette, younger dau. of the late John Fawsitt, esq. of Housley house.—At Bradford Abbas, Dorset, Frederick *Brady*, esq. R.N. to Emma, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Grant, esq. of Soberton, Hants.

March 1. At St. Andrew's, Jamaica, Henry John *Kemble*, esq. to Isabella, youngest dau. of the late William James Stevenson, esq. formerly Receiver-General of that Island.

3. At Esher, Edmund-Lewis, eldest son of Thomas *Clutterbuck* esq. of Hardenhuish park, Wilts. to Louisa-Maria, second dau. of J. W. Spicer, esq. of Esher Place, Surrey.

4. At St. Marylebone, the Rev. Charles *Paul*, Vicar of Wellow, Somerset, to Gertrude, eldest surviving dau. of the late John Cossins, esq.—At Alnwick, the Rev. Francis *Heugill*, Rector of Irwell, Notts, to Margaret, second dau. of the late R. H. Dawson, esq. of Alnwick.—At Christ Church, Marylebone, the Rev. Stewart W. *Hanna*, to Frances E. C. Blagrove, third dau. of the late C. G. Blagrove, esq. Bengal Civil service.—At Chelsea, Robert *Berkeley*, jun. esq. of Spetchley park, Worcestersh. to Catherine, youngest dau. of the Hon. Col. Browne, and niece to the Earl of Kenmare.—At Clerkenwell, the Rev. H. *Hughes*, M.A. Incumbent of Haddenham, to Sarah-Anne, youngest dau. of the late Mr. Robert Pate, of Haddenham.—At St. Pancras, Alfred *Augustus Fry*, esq. of Lincoln's inn, barrister-at-law, to Mary-Anne, eldest dau. of John Jennings, esq.—At St. George's Hanover sq. J. E. Vaughan *Williamson*, esq. 17th Madras Inf. only son of the late Brig. W. Williamson, C.B. to Anna, fourth dau. of David Hunter, esq. Brompton.—Charles, youngest son of the Rev. Simon *Webber*, Vicar of Tisbury, and Rector of Fonthill, Wilts. to Marian-Sophia-Grant, eldest dau. of C. J. Griesbach, esq. of London.

6. At St. Giles's-in-the-fields, A. B. *Henderson*, eldest son of Alex. Henderson, esq. of Park lane, to Emily-Mary, only child of the late R. P. Moore, esq.—At Darlington, Chas. Albert, son of the late William *Leatham*, esq. of the Heath, Wakefield, to Rachel, dau. of Joseph Pease, esq. of Southend, Darlington.

8. At All Souls' Langham pl. Edmund St. John *Mildmay*, esq. son of the late Sir Henry Mildmay, Bart. to Louisa, widow of Clarence Wigney, esq.—At Paddington, Alfred, only son of the late James *Haffenden*, esq. of Home-wood house, Tenterden, to Jane, third dau. of George Banks, esq. of Batham hill.

10. At St. George's Hanover sq. the Hon. Henry William *Parnell*, to the Hon. Caroline Margaret Dawson, Maid of Honour to the Queen.

11. At Plymouth, the Rev. C. C. *Gooden*, Vicar of Montacute, Som. and youngest son of the late Wyndham Gooden, esq. of Compton house, Dorset, to Bessy-Curgiven, only dau. of John Smith, esq. of Plymouth.—At Tis-sington, Derb. John G. Newton *Alleyne*, esq. eldest son of Sir R. A. Alleyne, Bart. of Barbados, and late Warden of Dulwich college, to Augusta-Isabella, fifth dau. of Sir Henry Fitzherbert, Bart.—At Paddington, *Aeneas Mackintosh*, esq. of Daviot, Inverness-shire, to Louisa-Fanny, third dau. of the late Major Alex. MacLeod, Bengal N. Inf.

13. At Petworth, Nigel *Kingscote*, esq. eldest son of Col. Kingscote, of Kingscote pk. Glouc. to Caroline-Sophia, fourth dau. of Col. Wyndham, of Petworth, Sussex.—At Battle, Henry Montague *Champneys*, esq. of Slough, Bucks, son of the Rev. C. Champneys, Rector of St. Botolph's, Billingsgate, to Catherine-Margaret, only surviving dau. of Charles Laurence, esq.—At Grangeormara, Dublin, the Rev. Charles *Bedford*, Rector of Denton, Sussex,

to Elizabeth-Georgina, eldest dau.; and also, at the same time, the Rev. Samuel Asher *Herbert*, of St. Mary's, Gateshead, to Annie-Jane-Beresford, second dau. of John Dolan, esq. of Dublin. — At Great Brickhill, Bucks, George-John, second son of the late Hon. and Rev. Edward *Wingfield*, to Sophia, youngest dau. of the late P. D. Panncoft Duncombe, esq. of Great Brickhill Manor. — At Brompton, Lieut.-Col. *Ellis*, C.B. to Louisa, dau. of Wm. Drayson, esq. Brompton, Kent. — At Knighton, Radnorsh. C. Edw. *Dunsey*, esq. 1st Bombay Fusiliers, to Fanny, eldest and only surviving dau. of the late John Dansey, esq. of Ludlow. — At Bedford, the Rev. John *Bateson*, son of the Rev. C. Bateson, to Penelope-Margaret, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Bird, esq. of Jamaica.

14. At Bedford, the Rev. Alex. *Stewart*, B.A. to Marian-Bayly, eldest dau. of Robert Weale, esq.

15. At St. Botolph Aldersgate, George Perkins *Stancumb*, esq. of Trowbridge, to Catherine-Janet, only dau. of Wm Lobb, esq. M.D.

18. At Bangor, Flintshire, George Morrison *Marsh*, esq. late of the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to Harriet, eldest dau. of the late Wm. Henry Watson, esq. of Lowe hall, Shropshire. — At Edinburgh, William *Idge*, esq. M.D. to Margaret, only surviving dau. of A. G. Sommerville, esq. G. P. O.

19. At Cheltenham, Edward *Amphlett*, esq. late of the Scots Greys, to Lavinia-Flora-Henrietta, eldest dau. and coheirces of A. C. Greenhill, esq. of Knowl hall, Som. — At Bradford, Thomas *Clarke*, esq. M.D. of Leeds, to Elizabeth-Hannah-Noble, niece of the late Richard Garnett, esq.

20. At Ashburton, John *Symons*, esq. of Buckfastleigh, to Mary-Jane, eldest dau. of Mathew White, esq. At Burwood place, Hyde park, James *Hertz*, esq. of Manchester, to Tryphena, youngest dau. of the late S. G. Da Costa, esq. of Stoke Newington. — At St. George's Hanover sq. the Hon. Robert *Rolls*, Capt. 42nd Highlanders, to Harriet-Ann, eldest dau. of Sir H. F. Davie, Bart. M.P. — At Tottenham, Alfred *Pett*, M.D. to Mercy, youngest dau. of the late Charles Morgan, esq. of Clifton.

— At Dublin, Hampden Hugh *Mason*, esq. M.D. Surgeon 4th Light Dragoons, to Mary-Rebecca, eldest dau. of the late E. N. Irwin, esq.

22. At Brighton, George R. *Osborne*, esq. second son of Lieut.-Gen. Osborne, E.I.C.S. of Pengelly house, Cheshunt, Herts, to Alice, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Solly, esq. of Walthamstow, Essex. — At Camberwell, Thos. Davis, eldest son of the late James *Chipchase*, esq. formerly of Durham, to Emily, eldest dau. of the late John Gill, esq. R.N.

24. At Tor Church, Alexander Robt. *Sutherland*, esq. of Torquay, to Maria-Theresa, only dau. of Vice-Adm. Sir T. Cochrane, K.C.B.

25. At St. Alban's, Benjamin *Winstone*, esq. M.D. only surviving son of the late John Winstone, esq. of Charterhouse sq. to Clara, third dau. of the late Abraham Scott, esq. of Oster hill, Herts. — At Oxford, Walford, eldest son of John Walford *Joad*, esq. late of Fladbury, Worc. to Rosamund-Martha, second dau. of C. J. Waddell, esq. of Grandpont house, Berks.

— At Eglwysfach, Thomas Collett *Sanders*, esq. Fellow of Oriel college, Oxford, and barrister-at-law, eldest son of Samuel Sanders, esq. of Lockers, Herts, to Margaret, second dau. of Wm. Hannier, esq. of Bodnod, Denb. — At Leicester, Mr. James Sherard *Coleman*, eldest son of the Rev. James Sherard Coleman, Rector of Houghton-on-the-hill, Leic. to Frances, widow of Mr. John Garner, of Leicester. — At Exeter, Capt. W. J. Esten *Grant*, R. Art. to Mary, eldest dau. of Capt. George Truscott,

R.N. — At Upper Chelsea, James *Willis*, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, to Amelia, second dau. of the late Wm. Robinson, esq. of Connaught sq.

26. At Brotherton house, Kincardineshire, Alex. *Porteous*, esq. of Lauriston, to Helen, second dau. of David Scott, esq. of Brotherton. — At St. George's Bloomsbury, Edwin Howard *Tripp*, esq. of Clapham park terrace, to Fanny, only child of George French Flowers, esq. of Keppel st. — At Brodie house, near Forres, N.B. Lieut. H. E. *Pattullo*, Bombay Fusiliers, to Maria, third dau. of E. H. Woodcock, banker, Coventry.

27. At Aston, Warw. Patrick *Fraser*, esq. Advocate, Edinburgh, to Margaret-Anne, eldest dau. of William Sharp, esq. of the Larches. — At Old Swinford, Worc. the Rev. John *Harris*, of St. Mary's, Cardiff, to Elizabeth, third dau. of John Webb, esq. of Stourbridge; and at the same time and place, Henry *Burton*, esq. to Anne, fifth dau. of John Webb, esq. — At Glenlogan house, Ayrshire, Edward-Chas. eldest son of Edward Harrison *Barnwell*, esq. of Northampton, to Emily-Endora, only child of the late James Ranken, esq. of Glenlogan. — At Florence, Balcarres Blairmyple Wardlaw *Ramsay*, esq. Capt. 73th Regt. to Anne-Margaret, only dau. of the late Edward Collins, esq. of Frowlesworth, Leicestershire.

31. At St. Pancras Euston sq. Peter *Lee*, esq. solicitor, Winchester, to Amelia-Harriet, third dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Chas. Wright, K.H. — At Tulla Church, W. I. Harrison *Morland*, barrister, I.L.D. to Dorcas-Matilda, dau. of the late John Westropp, esq. of Fort Anne, co. Clare.

Lately. — At Kilmactranny, Nicholson *Gardiner*, esq. youngest son of the late Henry Gardiner, esq. of Kingsborough, co. Sligo, to Dorothea, youngest dau. of the late William Fleming, esq. of Abbeyville.

April 1. — At St. George's Hanover sq. Wm. Cunningham Fairlie *Sparrow*, esq. son of the late Robert George Sparrow, esq. of the 43th Foot, to Eleanor, dau. of the late John Buckley, esq. merchant.

2. At All-souls' Langham pl. Henry, second son of the late Henry De Burgh *Daly*, esq. of Lurgan, Galway, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Caidy, Incumbent of Whitbeck, Cumberland. — At Swanscombe, Kent, George *Valliamy*, esq. Suffolk street, Pall mall, to Eliza, relict of Matthew King, esq. Port Glasgow, and second dau. of Capt. Unfreville, R.N. — John, eldest son of Andrew *Mutholland*, esq. of Springvale, co. Down, to Fanny, dau. of the late Hugh Lyle, esq. of Knocktorna, co. of Londonderry. — Capt. H. J. *Manley*, Madras Army, to Eliza-Katharine, elder dau. of the Rev. Philip Francis, of Stibbard, and granddau. of the late Grey *Lloyd*, esq. of Hackford vale. — At Framlingham, Suffolk, Frederick Palgrave *Barlee*, esq. of Her Majesty's Ordnance, to Jane, youngest dau. of the late Edward Oseland, esq. of Coleraine, Ireland.

3. At the Church of the Savoy, James Wilberforce *Stephen*, Fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, barrister-at-law, and eldest son of Sir George Stephen, to Katharine-Rose, fourth dau. of the late Rev. Rowater James Vernon, Senior Chaplain East India Co.'s Service. — At St. James's Piccadilly, Major Henry J. *Stanners*, 5th Bengal Cavalry, to Sarah-Shadforth Oliver, step-dau. of Wm. Brignall, esq. of Durham. — At Leamington, Robert *Dallas*, esq. late Capt. in the Queen's Bays, to Emily-Florence, only dau. of Charles Earle, esq. of Newbold Firs, a county magistrate.

5. At Southampton, Capt. John *Shepherd*, R.N. to Anna, second dau. of Vice-Adm. Dick.

OBITUARY.

THE EARL OF HARRINGTON.

March 3. At Brighton, aged 70, the Right Hon. Charles Stanhope, fourth Earl of Harrington, co. Northampton, and Viscount Petersham, co. Surrey (1742), and Baron Harrington, co. Northampton (1729), a Colonel in the army.

He was born April 8, 1780, the eldest son of Charles third Earl of Harrington, G.C.H., a General in the army, and Colonel of the First Life Guards, by Jane-Seymour, daughter and co-heir of Sir John Fleming, Bart. He was educated by Mr. Tickell, of Wargrave (the son of the poet), who had previously educated his father and uncle.

He entered the army as Ensign, Dec. 2, 1795; became Captain in the 10th Light Dragoons, Nov. 21, 1799; Major in the 3d West India regiment, Jan. 24, 1803; Lieut.-Colonel in the army, June 25, 1807; and Colonel, June 4, 1814. He retired on half pay of the 3d West India regiment in Aug. 1812.

He was one of the intimate companions of George the Fourth, who appointed him a Lord of the Bedchamber in 1812.

He succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father, Sept. 5, 1829.

As Lord Petersham he was a distinguished leader of fashion: and, among other matters, originated a vestment which long retained his name—the Petersham great coat. To the day of his death he was remarkable for the style of his equipage and liveries, which somewhat resembled those of the old French noblesse, but which were wholly peculiar to himself, and usually, it is said, designed by his own hands. The fine old armorial coat of the Stanhopes—Quarterly, ermine and gules—looked well on his broad-spread panels. His Lordship was much attached to planting and landscape-gardening, and had transplanted many large forest trees upon his estate in Derbyshire. Since his marriage he had in a great measure retired from public life and general society; but occasionally entertained at his house some of the most distinguished professors of the stage and dramatic literature.

He married, April 7, 1831, the celebrated actress, Miss Maria Foote, daughter of Mr. Samuel Foote, of Exeter. The marriage took place at his Lordship's seat at Elvaston; and the lady previously settled upon her father and mother, who were present at the ceremony, the fortune she had realized in her profession. She survives him, having had issue Charles

Viscount Petersham, who died in 1836, in his fifth year; and one surviving daughter, the Lady Jane St. Maur Blanche Stanhope, born in 1833.

The peerage is inherited by his Lordship's next surviving brother, Colonel Leicester Stanhope, C.B., who married, in 1831, Elizabeth-William, only child and heir of William Green, esq. of Jamaica, and has issue one son, Seymour-Sydney-Hyde, now Viscount Petersham, born in 1845.

There is a whole-length portrait of the late Earl of Harrington, when Viscount Petersham, by Dighton.

THE EARL OF MEATH, K.P.

March 15. At Great Malvern, aged 78, the Right Hon. John Chambre Brabazon, tenth Earl of Meath (1627), eleventh Lord Brabazon, Baron of Ardee (1618), in the peerage of Ireland; first Baron Chaworth, of Eaton hall, co. Hereford (1831), K.P., Lord Lieutenant of the county of Dublin, Custos Rotulorum of the county of Wicklow, and a Privy Councillor of Ireland.

He was born April 9, 1772, the fourth and youngest son of Anthony eighth Earl of Meath, by Grace, daughter of John Leigh, esq. of Ross Garland, co. Wexford.

He succeeded to the peerage on the death of his brother, who was killed in a duel with Mr. Gore, May 26, 1797.

He was nominated a Knight of the order of St. Patrick in 1821.

In 1831 he was created a peer of the United Kingdom as Baron Chaworth, receiving that title in commemoration of his descent from that family, Juliana only daughter of the Lord Viscount Chaworth having been the wife of Chambre fifth Earl of Meath.

He was sworn a Privy Councillor of Ireland in the same year.

His Lordship supported the Whig party, and voted for the Reform Bill on the decisive division of the 14th April, 1832.

The Earl of Meath married, Dec. 31, 1801, Lady Melosina Adelaide Meade, fourth daughter of John first Earl of Clanwilliam; and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue five sons and one daughter: 1. Anthony Lord Ardee, who died in 1826 in his 24th year; 2. William, now Earl of Meath; 3. the Hon. John Brabazon; 4. the Hon. Richard Brabazon; 5. the Right Hon. Theodosia Countess of Gosford, married in 1832 to Archibald third and present Earl of Gosford, and

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has issue; 6. the Hon. Chaworth Brabazon, who died young.

The present Earl was born in 1803, and married in 1837 Harriet, second daughter of Sir Richard Brooke, Bart. of Norton Priory, Cheshire; by whom he has issue one child, Reginald now Lord Brabazon. The present Earl is Colonel of the Dublin Militia, and was formerly M.P. for that county.

LORD DACRE.

March 21. At the Hoo, Hertfordshire, aged 77, the Right Hon. Thomas Brand, Baron Dacre of Gillesland (by writ 1307), a Commissioner of the Metropolitan Roads, and a barrister-at-law.

His Lordship was born at the Hoo on the 15th March, 1774, the elder son of Thomas Brand, esq. of the Hoo, by the Right Hon. Gertrude Baroness Dacre, daughter of Henry Roper, Lord Teynham, and only sister and heiress of Charles-Trevor Roper, Lord Dacre.

The Hon. Thomas Brand was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn June 25, 1800. In Feb. 1805, on the decease of the Hon. Peniston Lamb, he was a candidate for the county of Hertford, but was defeated by William Baker, esq. who polled 1,558 votes, and Mr. Brand 1,076. At the general election of 1807 he was returned without a contest in conjunction with Sir John S. Sebright, in the place of the former members, Mr. Plumer and Mr. Baker. He was rechosen in 1812 and 1818, and represented the county until his succession to the peerage, on the death of his mother, Oct. 3, 1819. He was usually a supporter of the Whig opposition; and after his accession to the peerage he voted in favour of the Reform of Parliament, and other propositions of the Liberal party, excepting in their latter measures for the free importation of foreign corn.

Lord Dacre married, in Nov. 1819, Barbarina, widow of Valentine Henry Willmot, esq. of Farnborough, Hants, and second daughter of the late Adm. Sir Chaloner Ogle, Bart. That lady survives him, without issue.

The barony has devolved on his brother Lieut-General the Hon. Henry Otway Trevor, C.B. Colonel of the 31st Foot. He was born in 1777, and took the name of Trevor on succeeding to the estates of that family at Glynden in Sussex. He married in 1806 Pyne, second daughter of the Hon. and Very Rev. Maurice Crosbie, Dean of Limerick, by whom he has issue the Hon. Henry Brand, M.P. for Hertfordshire, and other children.

LORD DE L'ISLE AND DUDLEY.

March 4. At Penshurst, aged 51, the Right Hon. Philip Charles Sidney, Baron De L'Isle and Dudley, of Penshurst, co. Kent (1835), and the second Bart. (1818); G.C.H. and D.C.L.

His Lordship was born March 11, 1800, the only son of the late Sir John Shelleysidney, of Penshurst, Bart. by Henrietta-Frances, youngest daughter of Sir Henry Hunloke, Bart.

He was formerly a member of Christ Church, Oxford, but received the degree of D.C.L. as a member of Sidney Sussex college, Cambridge, in 1835.

As a co-heir of the Sidneys Earls of Leicester, his father in 1824 claimed the ancient barony of Lisle formerly vested in the Sidneys and Dudleys. This was the subject of one of the most elaborate investigations of the late Sir Harris Nicolas, who published a volume upon it in 1829.

A more direct path to titular distinction was opened to the son, as one of the sons-in-law of King William the Fourth. Shortly after the accession of King William, Mr. Sidney was nominated in 1831 a Grand Cross of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order; his wife, Lady Sophia, being raised to the rank of the daughter of a Marquess; and as soon as the Whigs—for Sir Philip Sidney was a Conservative—had retired from power, he was advanced to the peerage by the title of Lord De L'Isle and Dudley by patent dated Jan. 13, 1835. On the 10th of the same month he was appointed one of the Lords of his Majesty's Bedchamber, but he resigned with the ministry in April following. In parliament his Lordship was a consistent supporter of the Conservative party. He was appointed Surveyor-General of the Duchy of Cornwall in 1832, and resigned that office in March 1849, when he inherited the estates and title of his father.

He had married Miss FitzClarence, (the eldest sister of the late Earl of Munster,) on the 13th Aug. 1825. She died on the 10th April 1837, having had issue two sons and four daughters: 1. the Hon. Adelaide-Augusta-Wilhelmina; 2. Philip, now Lord De L'Isle and Dudley; 3. Robert-Dudley, who died an infant in 1830; 4. Elizabeth-Frederica, who died an infant in 1831; 5. the Hon. Ernestine-Wellington; and 6. the Hon. Sophia-Philippa, born in 1837.

The present Lord was born in 1828; he is a Cornet in the Royal Horse Guards, and in consequence of his marriage in April 1850 with Mary, only child of the late Sir William Foulis, of Ingleby Manor, co. York, Bart. he has taken the additional name of Foulis.

LORD MONCREIFF.

March 30. At his house in Moray-place, Edinburgh, in his 75th year, Sir James Wellwood Moncreiff, the ninth Bart. (1626) of Talliebole, co. Kinross; one of the Senators of the College of Justice.

He was the second son of the Rev. Sir Henry Wellwood Moncreiff, the 8th Baronet, a very eminent divine of the church of Scotland, by Susan-Robertson, eldest daughter of James Robertson Barclay, esq. Keavil, co. Fife. His elder brother, William Moncreiff, LL.D. was King's Advocate in the Admiralty Court of Malta, and died unmarried in 1813.

Sir James was called to the Scottish bar in 1799, and nominated one of the ordinary Lords of Session in 1829. For extensive and sound legal knowledge, for acuteness, combined with an ever healthy and reliable judgment: and for indefatigable industry, he was, perhaps, superior to his many able contemporaries. He succeeded his father in the dignity of a Baronet in August, 1827.

He married, in 1808, Anne, daughter of Capt. George Robertson, R.N. and by that lady, who died in 1843, he had issue six sons and four daughters. His eldest son and successor, the Rev. Sir Henry Moncreiff, was born in 1809, and married in 1838 a daughter of George Bell, esq. of Edinburgh.

The funeral of this distinguished judge took place on Friday the 4th of April in the Dean Cemetery, within a few paces from the spot where his illustrious colleague Jeffrey was interred. The procession consisted of 16 mourning coaches, and 12 or 13 private carriages. The chief mourners were—The Rev. Sir Henry Wellwood Moncreiff, Bart.; James Moncreiff, esq. Solicitor-General; William Moncreiff, esq. accountant; the Rev. George Robertson Moncreiff; W. W. Stoddart, esq.; Robert Paul, esq.; the Rev. Dr. Paul; Alexander Maconochie, esq. of Meadowbank; and R. B. Maconochie, esq. Among the company were the following:—Lord Fullerton, Lord Murray, Lord Wood, Lord Robertson, Lord Dundrennan, the Very Rev. Principal Lee, the Rev. Dr. Cunningham, the Rev. Dr. Candlish, the Rev. Dr. Guthrie, Robert Graham, esq. of Redgorton, Alex. Dunlop, esq. advocate, Sheriff Monteith, Sheriff Gordon, J. Gibson Thomson, esq. Dr. George Bell, &c.

SIR STAFFORD HENRY NORTHCOTE, BT.

March 17. At Pynes, near Exeter, in his 89th year, Sir Stafford Henry Northcote, the 7th Bart. of that place (1641), a Deputy Lieutenant and Magistrate of Devonshire.

He was the only son of Sir Stafford the sixth Baronet, by Catharine, daughter of the Rev. George Bradford, Rector of Tallaton, co. Devon; and he succeeded to the title in his ninth year, no less than eighty years ago, on the 11th March, 1771. He was a member of Emmanuel college, Cambridge, where he received the honorary degree of M.A. in 1782. He raised the first yeomanry cavalry enrolled in Devonshire, and during his long life enjoyed the respect and affection of all his neighbours.

He married, May 6, 1791, Jaquetta, eldest daughter of Charles Baring, esq. of Larkbear, and by that lady, who died Jan. 22, 1841, he had issue three sons: 1. Henry Stafford Northcote, esq. who died in Feb. 1850, leaving by Mary, sole daughter of Thomas Cockburn, esq. of Portland Place, a numerous family, of whom the eldest, Stafford-Henry, has succeeded to the baronetcy; 2. Hugh Stafford, a Lieut.-Colonel in the army, who married in 1826 Harriett, youngest daughter of William Ceely Trevillian, of Middeney, co. Somerset, esq. and has issue; and 3. the Rev. Charles Stafford Northcote, Rector of Upton Pynce, who married in 1830 Elizabeth-Helena, third daughter of the late Thomas Robbins, esq. and has issue.

The present Baronet was born in 1818, is M.A. of Balliol college, Oxford; and married in 1843 Cecilia-Frances, daughter of T. Farrer, esq. of Lincoln's Inn. His name has been recently much before the public as one of the secretaries of the Royal Commission for the Industrial Exhibition of 1851.

SIR GILBERT HEATHCOTE, BART.

March 26. At his seat, Durdans, near Epsom, aged 77, Sir Gilbert Heathcote, the 4th Bart. (1732-3) of Normanton Park, co. Rutland.

He was the eldest son of Sir Gilbert the third Baronet, by his second wife Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Hudson, esq. of Teddington, co. Surrey. Whilst in his minority, he succeeded to the title on the death of his father, Dec. 4, 1785.

He entered Parliament at the early age of twenty-one as one of the members for the county of Lincoln, being returned at the general election of 1796 without a contest as the successor of Sir John Thorold, Bart. He was again returned in 1802 and 1806, but not in 1807, in consequence of a contest being then threatened, into which he declined to enter.

In 1812 he was returned for the county of Rutland, which he continued to represent until the dissolution of 1841. He

then retired from active political life, but continued to the end of his days much devoted to the amusements of the turf, on which no one was more distinguished for high principle and honour. It is worthy of remark, that during his long political and sporting career on the turf he never made a bet, and in his many elections he never had a contest. Sir Gilbert won the Derby in 1838, and on that occasion and on all others his success was always greeted with unwonted enthusiasm.

Sir Gilbert Heathcote was twice married: first, on the 15th Aug. 1793 to Lady Katharine Sophia Tollemache, fourth daughter of John Manners, esq. of Grant-ham Grange, co. Lincoln, by Louisa Countess of Dysart; and, having become a widower in May 1825, secondly, in August of the same year, to Mrs. Eldon, of Park Crescent, Portland-place: she died in 1842. By the former lady he had issue three sons: 1. Sir Gilbert-John his successor; 2. Lionel-Edward; and 3. William-Henry, who married in 1833 Sophia-Matilda, only daughter of Thomas Wright, esq. of Upton hall, co. Nottingham. By his second wife Sir Gilbert had one son, Arthur Heathcote, esq. born in 1829.

The present Baronet was born in 1795; and married in 1827, the Hon. Clementina-Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Lord Willoughby d'Eresby, by whom he has issue. He is now M.P. for Rutlandshire, having succeeded his father in 1841 as the representative of that county, after having like him previously represented the county of Lincoln.

SIR WILLIAM DILLON, BART.

March 31. At Lisnullen, co. Meath, in his 77th year, Sir William Dillon, the fourth Baronet of that place (1801), and Baron of the Holy Roman Empire (1782).

He was the fourth son Sir John Dillon the first Baronet, M.P. for Blesinton in the Irish parliament, by Milicent, daughter of Roger Drake, of Fernhill, co. Berks, esq. His three elder brothers all died without issue.

He succeeded to the dignity of a Baronet on the death of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Arthur Richard Dillon, July 3, 1845.

Sir William Dillon married in 1813 Ellen, daughter of Richard Webb, esq. of Hiltoun, and has left issue. He is succeeded by his only son, now Sir Arthur Henry Dillon, who is an Ensign in the 74th Highlanders.

SIR ALEXANDER HOOD, BART. M.P.

March 7. In Wimpole-street, aged 57,

Sir Alexander Hood, the second Bart. (1809), of Wootton House, Somerset, M.P. for the Western Division of that County.

He was born at Wootton in 1793, the eldest son of Capt. Alexander Hood, R.N. (who was killed in 1798 when Captain of the Mars, in action with l'Hercule, which was captured,) by Elizabeth, daughter of John Periam, esq. of Butleigh Wootton.

He was a member of Exeter college, Oxford, where he graduated.

He succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his uncle, Admiral Sir Samuel Hood, K.B., June 13, 1815, in fulfilment of a special remainder granted with the dignity to that distinguished officer in 1809. He was also in remainder to the barony of his cousin, Lord Bridport, which was likewise conferred for naval services.

Sir Alexander Hood was returned to Parliament for West Somerset at the last general election in 1847; on which occasion both the old members, Mr. Acland and Mr. Dickinson, had retired. Four candidates were proposed, and the result of the poll was as follows:—

Charles A. Moody, esq. . . .	3603
Sir Alexander Hood	3311
Hon. P. P. Bouverie	2783
Bickham Escott, esq. . . .	2624

In his election address Sir Alexander Hood declared himself for "Church and State;" for Protection to Agriculture; and opposed to any endowment of the Roman Catholics. On every question that affected Agriculture he was found in his place in the House, tendering a hearty support to that interest; and on all motions in which the Established Church was concerned his Protestant principles were unmistakably expressed. In private life he was kind and charitable, and as a magistrate he was active in the discharge of his public duties.

Sir Alexander Hood married, Aug. 3, 1815, Amelia-Anne, second daughter of the late Sir Hugh Bateman, Bart.; and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue three sons and three daughters: 1. Samuel-Bateman-Periam, who died an infant in 1817; 2. Emily-Periam, married in 1846 to James Curtis Somerville, esq. of Dinder House, co. Somerset; 3. Sir Alexander-Bateman-Periam, who has succeeded to the title; 4. Sophia-Mary; 5. Arthur-William-Acland, Lieut. R.N.; and 6. Anne.

The present Baronet was born in 1819, and is a Captain in the Royal Horse Guards. He married, in 1849, Isabel-Harriet, only surviving child of Sir Peregrine Palmer Fuller-Palmer-Acland, Bart.;

and assumed in consequence the names of Palmer-Acland before his own.

SIR EAST G. CLAYTON-EAST, BART.

March 6. At Hall Place, near Maidenhead, aged 56, Sir East George Clayton-East, Bart. a Deputy-Lieutenant and Magistrate of Berkshire, and LL.B.

He was the second son of Sir William Clayton, the 4th Bart. of Morden, in Surrey, by Mary daughter of Sir William East, of Hall Place, Bart. and sister to the late Sir Gilbert East, Bart. on whose death, in 1828, that dignity expired.

He was a member of Caius college, Cambridge, and received the degree of LL.B. at that university in 1818.

On inheriting the estates of the East family he assumed that name by royal sign manual, dated April 6, 1829, and he was created a Baronet in 1838.

He married in 1815 Marianne-Frances, eldest daughter of Charles Bishop, esq. of Sunbury, Middlesex, his Majesty's Procurator General, and had issue four sons and five daughters: the former were, 1. Sir Gilbert East, who has succeeded to the title; 2. Augustus-Henry, who died in 1845; 3. Charles-William, Lieut. 15th Foot; and 4. Frederick-Richard. The daughters were, 1. Marianne-Gilberta, married in 1839 to John Joseph Wakehurst Peyton, esq. of Wakehurst Park, Sussex, Lieut. 2nd Life Guards, who died in 1844, and she in 1848; 2. Augusta-Frances, married in 1845 to Henry Ainslie Hoare, esq. only son of Charles Henry Hoare, esq. of Wavendon House, Bucks; 3. Mary-Georgiana; 4. Selina-Louisa, married in 1847 to Henry C. Morgan, esq. late of the King's Dragoon Guards; and 5. Maria Theresa.

The present Baronet was born in 1823, and married in 1845 Emma-Jane, eldest daughter of Sebastian Smith, esq. of Connaught Place West.

ALDERMAN SIR JOHN PIRIE, BART.

Feb. 26. At his residence, Champion Hill, Camberwell, aged 70, Sir John Pirie, Bart. Citizen and Plasterer, Alderman of the city of London, President of St. Thomas's Hospital, &c.

Sir John Pirie was born at Aberdeen Sept. 18, 1781, and was the eldest son of John Pirie, of Dunse, co. Berwick, by Helen, daughter of George Renton, of Paxton. He came to London when a youth, and, having risen to great commercial importance as a merchant and shipowner, he was elected Sheriff of London and Middlesex in 1831; and his services in that office were acknowledged

by a unanimous vote of thanks of the Livery. He was elected Alderman of the ward of Cornhill in 1834.

In 1841 he was proposed by his friends as one of four Conservative candidates for the representation in parliament of the city of London, which had in the previous parliament been wholly possessed by the Whig-Radicals. He was absent at the time, in consequence of illness; but, although his name was placed at the foot of the poll, it was but little below his competitors, 6,017 votes being registered in his favour. In the same year he became Lord Mayor, after a contested election of several days, in which there were polled for Alderman Pirie 2,741, Alderman Thomas Johnson 2,713, Alderman Harmer 2,294. On that occasion, on returning thanks in Guildhall, he remarked, "I little thought forty years ago, when I came to the city of London a poor lad from the banks of the Tweed, that I should ever arrive at so high a distinction." It happened that on the day of his inauguration (Nov. 9) a heir was born to the crown of Great Britain; and, to commemorate the loyal participation of the city of London in the rejoicings upon this auspicious event, Sir John Pirie was raised to the dignity of a Baronet by patent dated in April 1842. Three ostrich-feathers were granted at the same time as an augmentation of his arms; and an ostrich-feather is placed in the beak of his crest,—an eagle's head erased.

At a meeting of the Court of Aldermen held on the 25th of March last, a resolution was passed, expressing the sense entertained by the Court "of the high tone of manly feeling with which their departed brother discharged all the important duties intrusted to him; they revert with melancholy satisfaction to his dignified conduct as chief magistrate during his auspicious mayoralty, to his splendid and generous hospitality, to his firm but merciful dispensation of justice, his ready and unbounded charity, and his universal philanthropy."

At the wardmote also, which has been held in Cornhill ward for the election of his successor, a resolution was unanimously passed,—“That the inhabitants of this ward desire to express the sincere grief with which they have received the painful intelligence of the demise of the late Sir John Pirie, baronet, their worthy and respected Alderman for 17 years. They feel deeply sensible that in him they have not only lost an able and upright magistrate, at once dignified, impartial, and forbearing, and a firm upholder of the rights and privileges of the city of London, but a kind and liberal friend—one who was ever ready

to aid and comfort the distressed, and to promote the moral and social welfare of his fellow-creatures."

Sir John Pirie was elected President of St. Thomas's Hospital during the year of his mayoralty. He was Deputy Chairman of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, and Treasurer of the British and Foreign Sailors' Society for promoting the moral and religious improvement of Seamen.

Sir John Pirie married, in April 1807, Jean, daughter of Mr. Robert Nichol, of Kelso; but has left no issue. His will has been proved at Doctors' Commons, and the property sworn under 30,000*l.*

SIR DUDLEY HILL, K.C.B.

Feb. 21. At Umballah, Major-General Sir Dudley St. Leger Hill, K.C.B. and K.T.S. Colonel of the 50th Regiment, and Major-General on the staff in Bengal.

He was the eldest son of Dudley Hill, esq. of the county Carlow, by the eldest daughter of Colonel Clarges.

This distinguished officer entered the army in 1804 as an Ensign of the 82nd regiment. The following year, having exchanged into the 95th (now Rifle Brigade), he proceeded with the expedition to South America, volunteered the forlorn hope at Monte Video, and led the storming party that scaled the walls of the batteries on the south side of the fortress; he was also present at the battle of Colonia and the attack on Buenos Ayres, where he was wounded and taken prisoner. He proceeded to the Peninsula in 1808 with his regiment, and was present at the battle of Roleia, where he was wounded in the leg in the action at Benevente, and the retreat to Corunna. After having come home in consequence of his wounds, he returned to Portugal in 1809, and was present at the battle of Talavera, the action at Coa, and in all the different actions the Rifles were engaged in until he was appointed Major in the Lusitanian Legion, previous to the battle of Busaco, where he commanded a wing of the regiment, and was wounded. He commanded half the regiment and the British Light Companies at Fuentes d'Onor, the 8th Cacadores at the storming of Badajoz, and, unassisted by any other troops, took the strong fort of Pardaleras on the night of the assault. He again commanded the battalion at Salamanca, and was twice severely wounded. He was, however, present at the siege of Burgos, and during the retreat defended the passage over the Currión, where more than half his battalion were killed, and he was himself wounded and taken prisoner. At Vittoria, and during the entire siege

of Saint Sebastian, Lieut.-Colonel Hill again commanded the battalion. At the storming of this fortress he headed the attack of the 5th division, where he was twice wounded, and finally he commanded his regiment at Bayonne, at the repulse of the sortie. Altogether he was wounded severely on seven occasions. He was nominated a Companion of the Bath in 1815, knighted in 1816, and advanced to be K.C.B. in 1848. He was also nominated a Knight of the Tower and Sword in 1815, and Commander of St. Bento d'Avis. He received from his countrymen of the county Carlow a valuable sword and two pieces of plate.

In 1834 he was appointed Governor of St. Lucia, and conveyed there the act of the emancipation of the slaves. He returned to England in 1838. In 1848 Sir Dudley Hill was appointed a General on the staff in Bengal, and the following year Colonel of the 50th regiment.

Sir Dudley Hill married first the third dau. of Robert Hunter, esq. of Kew, by whom he had two sons, Dudley St. Leger and Charles Hunter, both officers in the Army; and four daughters: 1. Caroline-Wilhelmina, married to George Denis O'Kelly Templer, esq.; 2. Julia; 3. Charlotte-Lavinia, married to D. Lionel Mackinnon, esq. of the Coldstream Guards, son of W. Mackinnon, esq. M.P.; 4. Rosamond Shirley St. Leger, married to Jonas Travers, esq. of the 3rd Light Dragoons, son of the late Col. Travers of Cork. Sir Dudley Hill married 2dly June 23, 1838, Mary, widow of Mark Davies, esq. of Turnwood and Holnest, co. Dorset.

SIR STEPHEN R. CHAPMAN, K.C.H.

March 6. At Tainfield House, near Taunton, aged 75, Lieut.-General Sir Stephen Remnant Chapman, K.C.H. and C.B., Colonel Commandant in the corps of Royal Engineers.

He was the son of Richard Chapman, esq. of the same place, by a daughter of Stephen Remnant, esq. He entered the Royal Engineers as Second Lieutenant in 1793, and served in Holland in 1799, at Copenhagen in 1807, and throughout the war in the Peninsula. He received a medal for his services at Busaco, and the new war medal. He was afterwards for several years secretary to the Earl of Mulgrave, the Master-general of the Ordnance; and subsequently became Governor, Vice-Admiral, and Commander-in-chief at Bermuda. He attained the rank of Colonel in 1825, that of Major-General in 1837, and that of Lieut.-General in 1846. He was nominated a

Companion of the Bath in 1815, and received the honour of knighthood in 1831.

Sir Stephen Chapman married a lady of the name of Sneyd.

REAR-ADM. COLIN CAMPBELL.

March 3. At Park Cottage, near Uxbridge, in his 64th year, Rear-Admiral Colin Campbell, of Ardpatrik, Argyleshire.

He was the fourth son of Walter Campbell, esq. of Shawfield and Woodhall, Lanarkshire, and of the island of Islay, Argyleshire. He entered the royal navy in 1799 on board the *Anson* 44, Capt. P. C. Durham, with whom he served in that ship and in the *Endymion* 40, until April 1802, and contributed to the capture of several privateers and other armed vessels. He afterwards served in the *Donegal* 74, in the Channel; in the *Glatton* 54, in which he visited New South Wales; and in the *Defiance* 74, another ship of Sir P. C. Durham, in which he participated, as master's mate, in Sir Robert Calder's action and in the battle of Trafalgar. He obtained his first commission Jan. 22, 1806, and was next appointed to the *Phœbe* 36, in which he served at the capture of Martinique and Guadeloupe in 1809; he afterwards served in the *Helder*, *Achates*, and *Neptune*. He was confirmed Commander Sept. 22, 1809, in the *Port d'Espagne* sloop; and he subsequently served in the *Curieux* and *Drake* sloops, and for upwards of 12 months as acting Captain, on the Mediterranean station, of the *Freija* 36. He was officially posted Feb. 28, 1812, and advanced to flag-rank, Oct. 1, 1846. He married in 1827 Harriet, daughter of James Royds, esq. of Mount Falinge, Lancashire, by whom he had issue four children, and the eldest son, James Carter Campbell, is a midshipman R.N.

REAR-ADMIRAL RYE.

Jan. 18. In Coleshill-street, Eaton-square, aged 86, Rear-Admiral Peter Rye.

He entered the navy in 1778 on board the *Winchelsea* 32; and was made Lieutenant into the *Gorgon* 44, March 16, 1791. Having removed into the *Crescent* 42 in Jan. 1793, he was at the capture of the *Réunion* 40-gun frigate on the 20th Oct. following, and on that occasion was wounded in the head. He was also in the *Orion* 74 in Lord Bridport's action off *L'Orient* June 23, 1795. He afterwards had charge, for about twelve months, of the *Earl Spencer* cutter, employed on particular service; on the 1st Jan. 1801 was made Commander, and he afterwards cruized with success in the *Rambler* 14, on the Jersey station, until

the peace of Amiens. He subsequently commanded the *Providence* hired armed brig, on the Baltic and Cork stations, from April 1804 until promoted to post rank Aug. 12, 1812. On the 11th April, 1805, he captured the Dutch schooner *l'Honneur* of 12 guns, carrying 1000 stand of arms. He commanded first the Ceylon and afterwards the *Porpoise* from April 1813 to Oct. 1814. He enjoyed the out-pension of Greenwich Hospital from the 18th July 1837, until accepting the rank of a retired Rear-Admiral Oct. 1, 1846.

CAPT. SIR W. WINNIETT, R.N.

Dec. 4. At Acra, on the Gold Coast of Africa, aged 55, Commander Sir William Winniett, R.N. Governor and Commander-in-chief of her Majesty's Ports and Settlements on the Gold Coast.

Sir Wm. Winniett was born at Annapolis Royal, in Nova Scotia, and was the son of William Winniett, esq. high sheriff, deputy registrar judge of wills and probates, and collector of customs at that place, by a daughter of Joseph Totton, esq. He entered the royal navy, June 18, 1807, as second-class volunteer on board the *Cleopatra* 32, and was employed at first on the coast of North America, and then in the West Indies. Under Capt. Pechell he assisted at the capture (the British ships *Jason* 32 and *Hazard* 18 in company) of the French 40-gun frigate *La Topaze*, Jan. 22, 1809, after a very spirited action, fought chiefly between the *Cleopatra* and the enemy, which was anchored, with springs on her cables, under a small battery to the southward of *Pointe Noire*, Guadeloupe. In the ensuing month he co-operated in the reduction of Martinique. In August 1811 he removed to the *Africaine* 38, and was employed in the East Indies for about two years. He served afterwards on the North American, Home, West India, and African stations, in the *Tonnant* 80, *Royal Sovereign* 100, *Salisbury* 58, *Pique* 36, and *Morgiana* 18; and was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Jan. 29, 1821. He was subsequently appointed, May 21, 1830, to the coast blockade, as a supernumerary of the *Hyperion* 42, Captain W. J. Mingaye; March 16, 1831, to the coast guard; March 17, 1837, to the command of the *Viper* brigantine; and Oct. 9, 1839, to the *Firefly* steamer, which were on the African and North America and West India stations. On the 5th Nov. 1842, after a few months of half-pay, he was appointed to the *William* and *Mary* yacht, Capt. Sir F. A. Collier, lying at Woolwich; and Jan. 1, 1843, to the command (with his name on the books of the vessel last-named) of

the Lightning steamer. He was promoted to the rank of Commander Oct. 5, 1843.

Capt. Winniett was appointed Lieut.-Governor of her Majesty's Forts and Settlements on the Gulf Coast of Africa Oct. 24, 1845; and was advanced to the titles of Governor and Commander-in-Chief, when the settlements were made independent of Sierra Leone, in 1850. He received the honour of knighthood for his services in 1849. During his residence he has effected a vast amount of improvement in the scope of his government. His death is sincerely lamented, no less by his countrymen and the profession at large, than by the tens of thousands of the black population who have enjoyed his protection and philanthropic government.

He married, in 1824, the only daughter of the late Colonel William Fenwick, of the Royal Engineers, and granddaughter of Thomas Walker, esq. of the 40th Foot, barrackmaster of Annapolis Royal.

CAPT. C. F. PAYNE, R. N.

Dec. 9. Aged 72, Charles Frederick Payne, esq. retired Captain R. N.

He was one of the sons of the late Rev. Samuel Payne, Rector of Weymouth, Wyke, and Portland; and his brother William is a retired Commander R. N.

He entered the navy March 1, 1793, on board the Colubon 74, and was in the battle of June 1, 1794. Having subsequently joined the London 68, he served under the flag of Sir John Colpoys in Lord Brady's action on the 23d June, 1795. He was promoted to Lieutenant 1799; and appointed to l'Amable 32, in which he sailed to the West Indies. In April 1801 he assumed the command of the Triton at Martinique, and he also served in the West Indies in the Galette. In April 1802 he became senior Lieutenant of the Juno, 16th frigate, in which he assisted at the bombardment of Dieppe and St. Valery, and was slightly wounded at the capture of one of the enemy's vessels; and he commanded a division of rocket boats sent to attempt the destruction of the tower and flotilla at Boulogne.

He was made Commander Dec. 26, 1806; and appointed first to the Adelphe rocket-ship, and then to the Cretan 16, on leaving which he was promoted to post rank June 7, 1811. In the following December he proceeded to the Canadian lakes, to assume the command of the St. Lawrence 94, as flag-captain to Sir Edw. W. C. R. Owen. He returned to England in Dec. 1815; and accepted the retirement Oct. 1, 1816.

He married, in 1811, Miss Elizabeth Beyer, of Dorchester, and had five or seven

children. His death occurred suddenly, from apoplexy, whilst following the hounds at Wycombe Regis in Dorsetshire.

LIEUT.-COLONEL GARLAND, K. H.

Jan. 17. At Lille. Lieut.-Col. John Garland, K. H. unattached, late of Quatre Bras Cottage, Dorchester.

The deceased saw some rough service, and was the holder of a Waterloo and old war medal. He entered the service as Ensign in 1805, and served in the Peninsula from 1809 to 1813, including the defence of Tarifa and Cadix, the battle of Fuentes d'Onor, the pursuit of Massena, the battle of Salamanca, the siege and capture of Badajoz and Burgos, and the action at Villa Muriel. While performing those services he was adjutant of the 30th Foot. He next served with the 73d Foot during the campaign of 1815, including the battle of Quatre Bras, the retreat on the following day, and the battle of Waterloo, at which he was severely wounded, having been senior officer in the brigade of Lord Harris. Colonel Garland had been on the unattached list since 1825.

MAJOR CRADOCK.

April 5. At the house of his brother in Leicester, aged 65. Thomas Cradock, esq. a Major in the army, and one of the Military Knights of Windsor.

He was the youngest son of William Cradock, esq. an eminent solicitor at Loughborough, who is now represented in the same profession by his grandson, the present Thomas Cradock, esq. of that town. His mother was the daughter of John Davis, esq. of Rempstone, and was aunt of the present Bishop of Peterborough, to whom, therefore, Major Cradock stood in the relation of first cousin.

He entered the army in 1806 as an Ensign in the 27th regiment, then commanded by a distinguished nobleman of his country, the Earl of Moira, afterwards Marquess of Hastings. Shortly after the breaking out of the Peninsular War in 1808, being then Lieutenant, he joined the army in Portugal under the command of Lord Wellington, and took part in nearly all the important actions of that memorable war, including Busaco, Albulera, Talavera, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Nivelle, Orthes, and Toulouse. At the siege of Badajoz his regiment (the 27th) formed part of the storming party at the main breach, and such was the carnage that Major Cradock, though only Lieutenant, entered the town in command of the regiment. At Salamanca he was engaged in the brush, one of the most celebrated in the war, that took place the

night before the battle, when an important position occupied by a strong corps of the enemy was carried at the point of the bayonet by a comparatively small force of British troops. This was one of the very few instances during the war when a French corps awaited the shock of British steel. They usually turned before the bayonets had well crossed, but on this occasion they stood firmly until they were fairly borne down by the sheer strength and bull-dog courage of the British soldiers. At Albufera, the division to which Major Cradock belonged (Sir Lowry Cole's) formed the reserve, but was brought into action early in the day to supply the defection of a corps of 10,000 Spaniards, who had been suddenly seized with a panic, and abandoned the important position assigned to them. It was this which had nearly occasioned the loss of that sanguinary battle, and the writer of this memoir has heard Major Cradock describe the confusion and horror of the scene when the British division, pressing forward to gain the position, became nearly overwhelmed by the dense masses of the flying Spaniards, and had no resource but to clear their way through them at the point of the bayonet.

At the close of the war with France in 1814, the 27th was one of the regiments which was immediately shipped off to America to take part in the war then going on with that country. Lieut. Cradock accompanied his regiment, and was engaged in several of the actions of the latter part of the war, including the disastrous one of New Orleans.

The American war had just terminated when that with France was renewed by the escape of Bonaparte from Elba in March 1815; and the 27th was one of the old Peninsular regiments which were fortunate enough to rejoin their chief in time to fight once more under his command in the ever memorable battle of Waterloo. The regiment may be almost said to have marched straight from America to Waterloo, for they scarcely touched English ground, putting in only two or three days at Portsmouth on their way to Ostend, from whence they marched direct to the field. Here they displayed in no small degree the unflinching fortitude and indomitable perseverance which on that eventful day so nobly distinguished the British regiments of the line. Out of little more than 700 men who took up their ground in the morning, 400 had fallen killed or wounded before the repulse of the enemy and the final advance of the British line in the evening. Amongst the wounded was Lieut. Cradock, who received a severe wound from a mus-

ket shot in the face, the ball entering one cheek, carrying away part of the roof of the mouth, and passing through the other cheek.

The peace in 1815 found the subject of our memoir still only a Lieutenant, notwithstanding the length and activity of his service. This was owing to the circumstance of the 27th having been a three-battalion regiment, and the extraordinary system of promotion then pursued in those regiments rendered it equivalent to rising through three regiments instead of one. The consequence was, that, though his money was always ready for purchase, Major Cradock did not obtain his company until several years after the war, when he exchanged into the 34th regiment, then stationed in the West Indies, where he joined the regiment, and after serving some time in that country he returned to England, and retired on half-pay.

In 1842 Capt. Cradock was appointed one of the Military Knights of Windsor, having been selected from amongst a great number of competitors, solely in regard to "his services and his conduct in the field," as was signified to him in the most handsome and gratifying manner by Sir James Graham, with whom the appointment then rested. In 1845 he was promoted to the rank of Major by brevet.

After a series of attacks of illness, traceable to the effect of the fatigues and hardships of his military life, he expired, deeply and sincerely lamented not only by his family but by a numerous circle of friends, both military and civil, by all of whom his memory will long be cherished as an affectionate relation, a warm-hearted friend, and a gallant soldier.

CAPTAIN J. D. CUNNINGHAM.

Feb. 28. At Umballa, in India, Captain Joseph Davey Cunningham, of the Hon. Company's Engineers.

Captain Cunningham, the eldest son of the late Allan Cunningham, the poet and biographer of British Artists, was born in Lambeth, on the 9th of June, 1812, and educated at a day-school in Pimlico, conducted by a Mr. Robertson, and afterwards at a school at Chelsea, under a Mr. Law. On leaving Chelsea, his further education was conducted, from pure friendship for his father, by the late George Darley; who was so pleased with his pupil's proficiency and intuitive skill in mathematics that he strongly recommended his father to send him to Cambridge, foretelling for him the highest mathematical honours of the University. But the son was anxious to be a soldier; and the father, wishing as far as possible to indulge the bent of his inclinations, pro-

misled to seek a cadetship for him, and, in the mean time, to test the strength of his love for the calling, put Count Ségur's "Campaign in Russia" into his hands. This narrative of the hardships incident to a soldier's life only strengthened the boy's military aspirations, and Sir Walter Scott undertook to secure the desired cadetship. To Addiscombe then young Cunningham went; leaving that seminary, at the usual period of two years, as first engineer (or first scholar), with the first prize for mathematics, and with the sword which the East India Company gives to the best conducted lad of the half-year in which the prizes are distributed. From Addiscombe he went for a year to Chatham, as is the practice still in force with the Company's engineers; and served there with activity and increasing knowledge under the eye of General Pasley, whose friendship he secured, as he did that of the present Colonel Jebb, well known to all who are interested in the science of prison discipline and reformation. Leaving Chatham, he sailed for India, in Feb. 1834, carrying letters of introduction from Sir John Malcolm, who had taken a liking to him for his own as well as for his father's sake. Serving with distinction under General McLeod, the present chief engineer of his corps, he received in 1837, through the unsolicited favour of Lord Auckland, the important appointment of assistant to Colonel (now Sir Claude) Wade, the political agent in Loodiana, and the officer in charge of the British relations with the Punjab and the chiefs of Afghanistan. What his services were after this in the north-west frontier of India, he has detailed with becoming brevity and modesty in the preface to his "History of the Sikhs," a work which he had been induced to undertake on the recommendation of his father, who thought that a taste for letters and a love of books on the part of his son might be made of service in elucidation of the history of the remarkable people among whom he was so importantly mixing. For a period of eight years, from 1837 to 1845, Captain Cunningham was living among the Sikhs as political assistant, first to Colonel Wade, then to Mr. Clerk (now Sir George Clerk), next to Colonel Richmond, and lastly to the late Major Broadfoot. Few, therefore, had better opportunities of studying the Sikh character; and that he was no common or casual observer his "History of the Sikhs," published in 1849, furnishes ample evidence. But his private history—above all his correspondence (from the time of the appointment of Major Broadfoot to the battle of Soobraon)—will, we are given to understand,

throw much further light on this important period of our rule in India.

Up to this point all is high promise and progressive fulfilment in the life of Captain Cunningham: but we come now to painful incidents in the young officer's career, and to their melancholy termination. Shortly after the publication of his "History of the Sikhs," the East India Company removed Captain Cunningham from his post of political agent at Bhopal, on the charge of his having made unauthorized use of official documents in his work. To the impression made on his sensitive nature by this act of severity the family attribute in a great degree the premature close of his life. It is stated by his friends that he had conceived himself (whether erroneously or not) to have received sufficient authorisation to protect him against any possible stigma in respect of his dealing with the facts within his knowledge. A frame weakened by half a life of Indian service was ill prepared to sustain the distress of mind with which he regarded a measure against himself that implied dishonour. It was in vain that he was urged by friends, both in England and abroad, to return home. His determination was to regain the confidence he had lost. To all persuasions he replied that he would not return with a slur on his fame. It was, he said, the duty of a soldier to bear reprimand without a murmur, and to go wherever his superiors should order him. His new and onerous duties, and his anxiety to discharge them efficiently, added to his mental and bodily ailments: and he died, as he thought a soldier should, at his post.—*Athenæum*.

JOHN BELL, ESQ. M.P.

March 5. At Thirsk, of paralysis, aged 41, John Bell, esq. M.P. for that town.

He was the only son of the late John Bell, esq. of Thirsk, by a daughter of C. Charlton, esq. He was first returned to Parliament for Thirsk in 1841; and again without a contest in 1847.

He generally voted with the Whigs, and most of his more intimate friends were of that school of politics. On the question of protection, however, he was amongst the few who adhered to their professions, and voted against Sir Robert Peel, and gave to his constituents great satisfaction on that account. In July 1849 he was declared, by a commission, "insane, and unable to take care of himself and his property;" and yet, such is the strange state of the law, that there seemed to be no provision for relieving him of the important and responsible trust which he held. He is

succeeded in his estate by a nephew, who is within a few months of being of age, son of the Rev. Mr. M'Bean, who married his sister.

His body was committed to the family vault in the church-yard of Thirsk, followed by the tenantry and a considerable number of the inhabitants of the town. His prolonged mental imbecility, and the severe suffering he experienced, prevented the expression of that sorrow which might otherwise have been felt for a peaceable country gentleman, who was always a good landlord, and invariably liberal to the local charities.

THOMAS CLIFTON, ESQ.

Feb. 17. In Belgrave-square, aged 63, Thomas Clifton, esq. of Clifton and Lytham Hall, Lancashire, a Deputy Lieutenant and Magistrate of that county.

Mr. Clifton was the representative of one of the most ancient Lancashire families, which had continued in communion with the faith of the Church of Rome. At an early age he abjured the errors of Romanism, and for many years before his death he had been a conscientious and zealous member of the Church of England.

He was born Jan. 29, 1788, the eldest son of John Clifton, esq. who died in 1832, by Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Riddell, esq. of Felton Park and Swinburne Castle, co. Northumberland. In early life he was an officer in the 14th Dragoons, and served under the Duke of Wellington in Spain and Portugal.

He married, March 17, 1817, Hetty, daughter of Peregrine Treves, esq. Postmaster-general of Calcutta, and widow of David Campbell, of Kildalloig, co. Argyll, and by that lady he had issue five sons.

His eldest son, John Talbot Clifton, esq. was formerly an officer in the 1st Life Guards; 2. Henry; 3. Chandos Frederick, Lieut. in the 9th Lancers; 4. Edward Arthur, of the Bengal civil service; 5. Augustus Wykeham, Lieut. Rifle brigade.

W. LEAPER NEWTON, ESQ.

March 7. At Leylands, near Derby, aged 71, William Leaper Newton, esq. a Deputy Lieutenant and Magistrate of that county, and a barrister-at-law.

He was the second son of John Leaper, esq. of Derby, who assumed the additional name of Newton in 1789, by Anna-Maria, daughter of Philip Hutchinson, esq. of Risley, co. Derby, and cousin to Sir Francis Hutchinson, of Glanmore Castle, co. Wicklow, Bart.

He was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, Nov. 27, 1806.

He married, Aug. 14, 1814, Henrietta, second daughter of John White, esq. of

Devonshire Place House, Middlesex, and had issue ten children; of whom two sons and several daughters survive. His eldest daughter is the wife of the Ven. John Rushton, Archdeacon of Manchester.

CHARLES KIRKPATRICK SHARPE, ESQ.

March 17. At his house in Drummond-place, Edinburgh, Charles Kirkpatrick Sharpe, esq. M.A. for nearly half a century a distinguished member of the literary circles of that city.

Mr. Sharpe sprung from a house which, in more than one generation, had been distinguished by a taste for literature. His grand-uncle, Matthew Sharpe of Hoddam, who died in 1769 at the age of seventy-six, was a correspondent of David Hume, who addressed to him one of the most characteristic letters to be found in the whole range of the historian's correspondence. It may be read in *fac-simile* in Mr. Burton's "Life of Hume," vol. i. pp. 178-9. Matthew Sharpe had been "out in the Fifteen," and, escaping from the rout of Preston in the disguise of a pig-drover, made his way back to Scotland, whence he passed into France. After a long exile, spent chiefly at Boulogne, he returned to his native country to take possession of the paternal domain in Annandale, to which he succeeded on the death of his elder brother in 1740. Dying unmarried, he bequeathed his estate to his kinsman, Mr. Charles Kirkpatrick, a grandson of Sir Thomas Kirkpatrick of Closeburne, the second Baronet of his line. Burns writing to this gentleman, about 1790, says, "You, I am told, play an exquisite violin, and have a standard taste in the belles lettres." To what he calls "a charming Scots air" of Mr. Sharpe's composition, the poet wrote a spirited set of verses.

Mr. Charles Kirkpatrick Sharpe was the second son of Burns' correspondent—the eldest being the late General Matthew Sharpe of Hoddam, who represented the Dumfries burghs in the House of Commons from the year 1832 to the year 1841. Unlike that gentleman, who was "a Whig, and something more," Mr. Charles Kirkpatrick Sharpe was a Tory of the old high Cavalier school of Church and King—a bias to which, doubtless, the years that he spent at Christ Church, Oxford, contributed not a little. He received the degree of M.A. from that university Jan. 28, 1806. His education was intended to qualify him for holy orders, but if he himself ever seriously contemplated that destiny, the thought was early laid aside, and before he had attained his thirtieth year he had fixed himself in the position which he kept to the last—that of

a man of fashion, devoting his leisure hours to the successful cultivation of literature, music, and the fine arts.

His first appearance as an author, we believe, was in the *Border Minstrelsy*, edited by Sir Walter Scott, to which, in the year 1803, he contributed the "Tower of Repentance," a ballad of no inconsiderable merit. Four years afterwards he published a volume of "Metrical Legends and other Poems." Speaking of this work in the *Quarterly Review*, a good many years after its appearance, Scott characterised the verse as "exhibiting talents not only for the heroic ballad, but for that arch and playful style of poetry which helps 'to add feathers' to the lightsome hours of pleasant society." He described the notes as "evinced extensive antiquarian research through the most wearisome and dull volumes, with the singular talent necessary for distinguishing and extracting from them whatever is interesting in point of manners, or curious as an elucidation of principles, and for seasoning the whole with a strong turn for humour seldom exhibited by professed antiquaries." This high praise of Mr. Sharpe's prose will not be disputed; but, upon the whole, perhaps, Scott more truly described his verses in a private letter written at the time of their publication. "Talking of fair ladies and fables," he wrote to Lady Louisa Stuart, "reminds me of Mr. Sharpe's ballads, which I suppose Lady Douglas carried with her to Bothwell. They exhibit, I think, a very considerable portion of imagination, and occasionally, though not uniformly, great flow of versification. There is one verse, or rather the whole description of a musical ghost-lady sitting among the ruins of her father's tower, that pleased me very much. But his language is too flowery, and even tawdry, and I quarrelled with a lady in the first poem, who yielded up her affection upon her lover showing his white teeth." But though not rating the "Metrical Legends" very highly, the author of the "*Lay of the Last Minstrel*" had such an opinion of Mr. Sharpe's general abilities and accomplishments, that we find him in the same year earnestly endeavouring to enlist the pen of the young Oxonian in the service of two works which Scott was then busy in projecting, the *Quarterly Review* and the *Edinburgh Annual Register*. We are not sure that Mr. Sharpe ever was a contributor to the former; but he enriched the latter by several letters of David Hume and other literary men, drawn from the family archives at Hoddam.

Almost contemporaneously with his appearance as a poet, Mr. Sharpe gave proof of a much higher skill in the fine

arts. Many of our readers must have seen, either in the copper etching, or in the original drawing at Abbotsford, his Queen Elizabeth "dancing high and disposedly" before the Scottish envoy Sir James Melville, who had excited her jealousy by commendations of the exquisite grace with which Mary Stuart led the dance at Holyrood or Linlithgow. On this admirable sketch Scott was accustomed to expatiate with a delight which will be shared by every one who is able to appreciate the humorous. A scarcely less felicitous effort of Mr. Sharpe's pencil is his "Marriage of Muckle-Mou'd Meg," illustrating a well known incident in Border history, the subject, if we mistake not, of a ballad by Hogg. The original of Mr. Sharpe's sketch is, it is believed, at Abbotsford. It has been etched, like the "Feast of Spurs," and many other things of the same kind which his ready pencil was ever throwing off. A pen and ink sketch of himself, copied from a half-length portrait by Fraser, is in the possession of Mr. Watson, bookseller, in Edinburgh, to whom it was presented by the original.

Mr. Sharpe was not only a successful amateur in art, but a highly accomplished musician. He has left, we hear, much that will be curious and interesting to the lovers of melody.

The catalogue of his literary labours is a long one. Beside the early works of which we have spoken, he edited, in 1817, Kirkton's "*History of the Church of Scotland*," appending a series of notes, which, if not very appropriate to the Covenanted gravity of the text, are at least irresistible in their piquancy. Scott honoured this work with a long criticism in the *Quarterly Review* for January, 1818, which has been reprinted in his *Prose Works*, vol. xix. In 1820 Mr. Sharpe edited the Rev. Robert Law's *Memorials*, from 1638 to 1684, consisting of *Tales of Witchcraft and Wizardy*. In 1823 he produced his "*Ballad Book*," a small collection of Scottish ballads, inscribed to the editor of the *Border Minstrelsy*. In 1827 he edited the "*Life of Lady Margaret Cunninghame*," and a narrative of the "*Conversion of Lady Warristoun*." The next year beheld his publication of the "*Letters of Lady Margaret Kennedy*." In 1829 he edited the "*Letters of Archibald Earl of Argyll*," and, in 1830, superintended the printing of old Sir Richard Maitland's "*Genealogy of the House of Setoun*." A small collection of his characteristic etchings appeared in 1833, under the title of "*Portraits by an Amateur*." In 1837 he edited "*Minuets and Songs by Thomas sixth*

Earl of Kelly;" and "Sargundo, or the Valiant Christian," a Romanist song of triumph for the victory of the Popish Earls at Glenlivet in 1594. Of these works the impressions were, for the most part, very limited; and they are probably not much known, except to antiquaries and bibliographers.

When Sir Walter Scott began to keep a diary, in Nov. 1825, almost the first portrait he inscribed in it was that of the gentleman whose death we are now commemorating. The fidelity of the sketch will be universally admitted. "Charles Kirkpatrick Sharpe," it begins, "is another very remarkable man. He was bred a clergyman, but never took orders. He has infinite wit, and a great turn for antiquarian lore, as the publications of Kirkton, &c. bear witness. His drawings are the most fanciful and droll imaginable—a mixture between Hogarth and some of those foreign masters who painted temptations of St. Anthony, and such grotesque subjects. As a poet he has not a very strong touch. Strange that his finger-ends can describe so well what he cannot bring out clearly and firmly in words! If he were to make drawing a resource it might raise him a large income. But though a lover of antiquities, and, therefore, of expensive trifles, Charles Kirkpatrick Sharpe is too aristocratic to use his art to assist his purse. He is a very complete genealogist, and has made many detections in Douglas and other books on pedigree, which our nobles would do well to suppress if they had an opportunity. Strange that a man should be so curious after scandal of centuries old! Not but that Charles loves it fresh and fresh also; for being very much a fashionable man, he is always master of the reigning report, and he tells the anecdote with such gusto that there is no helping sympathizing with him—a peculiarity of voice adding not a little to the general effect. My idea is, that Charles Kirkpatrick Sharpe, with his oddities, tastes, satire, and high aristocratic feelings, resembles Horace Walpole—perhaps in his person also in a general way." The resemblance hinted at by Scott might have been carried a point further—if Horace Walpole filled Strawberry Hill with curiosities, his Scotch miniature had a library and museum scarcely less interesting or grotesque. Mr. Sharpe's collection of antiquities is among the richest which any private gentleman has ever accumulated in the north. His paintings, prints, china, and books are exceedingly curious—we trust that what we have heard of the last may prove true, that their margins are profusely annotated by their late owner in his most

characteristic manner. Otherwise it is to be feared that with Mr. Charles Kirkpatrick Sharpe—himself the type of an obsolete generation—there has perished a world of anecdote of the Scotch noblesse and gentry of the last age. There is no hope, we suppose, of his posthumous memoirs—one of the great houses in the Row offered him a large sum for his autobiography, but, as might have been expected, he spurned the temptation.—*Edinburgh Courant*.

T. S. DAVIES, ESQ.

Jan. 6. At Broomhall cottage, Shooter's Hill, in his 57th year, Thomas Stephens Davies, esq. F.R.S. Lond. and Edinb. and F.S.A. Professor of Mathematics in the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich.

Mr. Davies possessed an extensive and varied acquaintance with many branches of science and literature; and was highly distinguished as a mathematician. His early intimacy with Dr. Trail, the author of the *Life of Dr. Robert Simson*, materially influenced his course of study, and made him familiar with the old as well as the modern professors of geometry.

A long catalogue of Mr. Davies' writings in a great variety of periodicals, has been published in the *Westminster Review* for April 1851, pp. 72-82. His earliest communications were made to the *Leeds Correspondent* in July 1817, and the *Gentleman's Diary* for 1819; and he subsequently contributed largely to the *Gentleman's and Lady's Diaries*, to *Clay's Scientific Receptacle*, to the *Monthly Magazine*, the *Philosophical Magazine*, the *Bath and Bristol Magazine*, and the *Mechanics' Magazine*. To the third series of the *Philosophical Magazine* he was a large and valuable contributor. He commenced his correspondence with Professor Leybourn's *Mathematical Repository* with the twenty-first number, and the two last volumes of that work abound with his varied researches.

He became a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1831, and he contributed several original and elaborate papers to its Transactions. His larger works were the eleventh edition of Dr. Hutton's *Course of Mathematics* 1836-7 (nominally under the editorship of Dr. Gregory); *Solutions of the principal questions in Dr. Hutton's Course of Mathematics*, an octavo volume of 560 pages; the twelfth edition of Dr. Hutton's *Course* in 1841; an additional volume, the contents of which were entirely new, 1843; and a considerable portion of *The Mathematician*, of which he was joint editor with Dr. Rutherford and Mr. Fenwick.

He was equally happy in his occasional

treatment of physical inquiries, as may be seen by his "Researches on Terrestrial Magnetism" in the *Philosophical Transactions*, and his determination of the law of resistance to a projectile, in the *Mechanics' Magazine*. His contributions were further extended to *The Cambridge and Dublin Mathematical Journal*, to *The Civil Engineer*, the *Athenæum*, the *Westminster Review*, and *Notes and Queries*.

He was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries March 19, 1840.

"Possessed of great natural abilities, he was ever assiduous in their cultivation, until, by the due exercise of a laudable ambition, they raised him from obscurity to occupy one of our most honourable official situations. To promote the cause of science by contributing to its more extensive diffusion, he sacrificed all minor considerations and pecuniary emolument. Most of the results of his long and laborious study were given to the public, without even a hope of reward beyond the grateful thanks of admiring students. All the best years of his life were devoted to the public service, and that too with a continuous energy that no physical suffering could admonish him to abate. He was regarded as a doomed man for the last six years of his painful existence. His complaint was bronchitis, aggravated by confinement to a locality by no means favourable to his recovery, and by the unremitting intensity of his intellectual labours. Ardently devoted to the advancement of science, both his money and his time were sacrificed to its interest; and as far as his means extended he was liberal to all who applied to him; and not only so, he would seek out the neglected cultivators of science, and by spontaneous exertions mitigate their silent sorrows. Let us hope that the liberality of the Authorities will now be extended to his own family, which has thus been prematurely bereaved of its only support."—*Westminster Review*.

WILLIAM HODGSON, M.D.

March 2. At Hemmington-terrace, Islington, at the extraordinary age of 106, William Hodgson, M.D. This gentleman was descended from an ancient border family. In early life he was sent as a student of medicine to Holland, and there imbibed that love of botany which so often was the theme of his pen. On his return to England he was successful in the alleviation of some malady in the family of the then Lord Holland, and was offered an appointment by that nobleman, which he respectfully declined. At that period the French philosophers and many distinguished men in England embraced the most

ultra-political sentiments, and the doctor fervently joined his friends, for which he suffered imprisonment from time to time during many years. Franklin and Bolivar were amongst his warmest friends. As age crept on, the stormy, thankless sea of politics was relinquished for that of literature and science. "A Grammar of the French Language for Englishmen" passed through many editions; and, like many superior minds, looking with love and sympathy upon the innocence of childhood, he devoted himself to the production of books both of amusement and instruction for their use. His articles on chemistry contributed to "The Guide for Knowledge" showed a profound acquaintance with this branch of science; while those on "The Months" were written with all the love and fervour of an admirer of nature, familiar with her most beautiful works. When upwards of ninety years of age he published a small work entitled "Flora's Cabinet," in which the relation of chemistry to the flower-garden was scientifically elucidated. This publication was followed by a voluminous "Life of Napoleon," and a volume of minor poems. At the period of his death he was engaged in compiling a derivative and terminal dictionary. He wrote a beautiful neat hand, had all the manners of a gentleman of the "old school," and numbered many warm friends, who delighted in his instructive conversation. He possessed his faculties most perfectly up to the period of his decease, and died at last of bronchitis. He was thrice married, and is survived but by one son.

MR. JAMES A. HALDANE.

Lately. At Edinburgh, aged 82, Mr. James A. Haldane, a great promoter of evangelical christianity in Scotland.

He was born at Dundee, on the 14th July, 1768, within a fortnight after the death of his father, Capt. James Haldane, of Airthrey, co. Stirling, who was cut off by sudden illness at the age of thirty-nine. His widow, Catherine-Duncan, only survived her husband about six years, when her two sons were left under the guardianship of her brothers, the elder of whom was Lieut.-Colonel Alexander Duncan, of Lundie, and the younger, Adam Duncan, was the future hero of Camperdown.

The two wards were educated at the High School and College of Edinburgh, and boarded with Dr. Adam, the well-known and learned Rector. In his seventeenth year James A. Haldane entered the service of the East India Company, as a midshipman, on board the *Duke of Montrose*. He made four voyages to Bengal, India, and China; and in 1793

obtained the command of the Melville Castle, out of which three successive fortunes had been already made, and which promised to one of his active spirit and intelligence at least equal prosperity.

Up to the time when Mr. Haldane attained the command of the Melville Castle, and married, the hurry of professional occupations and dissipating pleasures had left him no time to reflect on the duties of religion. It was during the detention of the East India fleet at the beginning of 1794, that the change took place which altered the whole current of his future life. An unexpected opportunity enabling him to transfer his command, he sold out of the service, and, relinquishing the prospect of the great fortunes made by his contemporaries, some of whom became East India Directors, and Members of Parliament, he retired into private life.

Nothing, however, was further from Mr. Haldane's purpose at this time than to become a preacher. It was his intention to purchase an estate, and live the quiet life of a country gentleman. But, during his residence in Edinburgh, he became acquainted with the late Mr. Black, minister of Lady Yester's, and with Dr. Buchanan, formerly of Stirling, but then of the Canongate Church, through whom he was introduced to several pious men actively engaged in schemes of usefulness. His enterprising mind gradually became interested in their plans for instructing the poor and neglected population in Edinburgh and the surrounding villages; and he was further stimulated to engage in preaching by the visit of the celebrated Charles Simeon, of King's College, Cambridge, whom, in 1796, he accompanied in a tour from Airthrey through a considerable part of the Highlands. Mr. Simeon, in his journal, relates that a short time before their tour ended, they ascended together to the top of Ben Lomond, and there, impressed by the grandeur of the surrounding scenery, kneeled down and solemnly consecrated their future lives to the service of Almighty God.

Mr. James Haldane preached his first sermon in May, 1797, at the school-house of Gilmerton, near Edinburgh, then a very neglected spot, and inhabited chiefly by colliers. Several laymen, invited by a pious tradesman in the village, had previously preached there, especially the late excellent Mr. Aikman, a gentleman of independent means, whose useful services ought ever to be held in remembrance. The well known Dr. Stuart, of Duncarn, was present at Mr. Haldane's first sermon, and was so struck with it that he pronounced him to be indeed a "Boanerges."

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Subsequently Mr. Haldane attracted great attention, preaching on Sunday evening, with great earnestness, in the open air to thousands on the Calton Hill, in Bruntsfield Links, or in the King's Park.

In the summer of 1797 he made a very extensive tour, in company with his friends Mr. Aikman and Mr. Rate, through the northern counties of Scotland and the Orkney Isles. This tour, partly from the novelty of lay preaching, and partly from the previous lethargy of the times, produced a great sensation. The same system of preaching tours was carried on for a succession of years, in conjunction with Mr. Aikman, Mr. Innes, Mr. Campbell, and others, till the Gospel had been thus proclaimed, not only in every part of the mainland, from the north to the south, but also in the Orkney and Shetland Islands, where the most striking effects were produced.

Mr. Robert Haldane, the brother of James, at an expense of 30,000*l.* erected or purchased large places of worship in Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee, Perth, Dunkeld, Dumfries, Elgin, and several other places in Scotland. Mr. James Haldane undertook to officiate in the newly erected chapel in Leith Walk, called after Mr. Whitfield's places of worship, a Tabernacle. But he stipulated that this should not interfere with his labours as an itinerant preacher "in the high-ways and hedges"—a mission to which he believed he was particularly called.

In all their undertakings for the promotion of religion, the brothers Haldane proceeded hand in hand. Although each was distinguished by a determined will, and strong adherence to his own views of duty, there was between them a remarkable harmony of spirit; and never, during their long and honourable course of mutual co-operation, was there one jarring feeling to distract their zeal for the common object which they steadily pursued. That object was the glory of Christ, and the salvation of their fellow-men; and now that the career of both is closed, and death has affixed his seal to the record of their earthly labours, the simplicity of their holy aim, the depth of their hallowed benevolence, the steadfastness of their lofty principle, stand plainly revealed to all. Of him on whom the grave is just closed, it may be truly said, that he "never feared the face of man;" whilst in his untiring labours of love he furnished a bright example of that pure and undefiled religion, which consists in visiting the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and keeping himself unspotted from the world.—*Edinburgh Evening Courant.*

REV. HECTOR DAVIES MORGAN, M.A.

Dec. 23. At Cardigan, aged 82, the Rev. Hector Davies Morgan, M.A. Canon of Trallwng, in the collegiate church of Brecon.

This gentleman was the only son of Hector Davies, of London, gent. by Sophia, daughter of John Blackstone, apothecary in Fleet-street, cousin-german to Mr. Justice Blackstone. (See the pedigree of Blackstone in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1827, part ii. p. 224.) His grandfather was the Rev. David Davies, master of the free school of St. Mary's Overy, Southwark, who took the name and arms of Morgan, in consequence of his (second) marriage with Christiana, one of the four nieces of John Morgan, esq. of Cardigan.

The Rev. Hector Davies was a member of Trinity college, Oxford. He took the name of Morgan on the death of his grandfather's second wife in 1800. (See the Collectanea Topogr. et Geneal. vol. v. p. 402.) He was presented to the donative curacy of Castle Hedingham in Essex in 1809, by Lewis Majendie, esq. and resigned it in 1816, when he removed to Cardigan. He was collated to his small canonry at Brecon by Dr. Burgess, Bishop of St. David's, who might most justly have bestowed upon him some more substantial mark of his favour; for Mr. Morgan was an excellent man, and exemplary in the discharge of his pastoral duties, as well as a scholar of accurate and extensive reading. He was the Bampton Lecturer in the year 1819, and he published the following works:—

"*Cursory Remarks on the proposed Measure of an Ecclesiastical Establishment for British India, and on other general Suggestions for the Conversion of the Natives.*"

"*A Survey of the Platform of the Christian Church, exhibited in the Scriptures, applied to its actual circumstances and condition, with Suggestions for its consolidation and enlargement, comprising the Substance of an Essay, on the Divine Origin and Succession of the Christian Priesthood, on its necessity as a Divine Appointment, and on the relation which it bears to the Jewish Priesthood: to which was adjudged a premium of fifty pounds, by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge and Church Union, in the diocese of St. David's.*"

"*The Doctrine of Regeneration, as identified with Baptism, and distinct from Renovation, investigated, in an Essay on Baptism, as an Ordinance of Christ, as his appointed means of Regeneration from Original Sin, and as such, a means necessary to Salvation; and on the difference between Regeneration and the subsequent*

Renewals of the Holy Spirit: to which was adjudged a premium of fifty pounds, by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge and Church Union, in the diocese of St. David's, 1817." 8vo.

"*A Compressed View of the Religious Principles and Practice of the Age; or, a Trial of the Chief Spirits that are in the World by the standard of the Scriptures: attempted in Eight Sermons, preached before the University of Oxford, in the year M.DCCC.XIX. at the Lecture founded by the late Rev. John Bampton, M.A. Canon of Salisbury.*"

"*The Doctrine and Law of Marriage, Adultery, and Divorce, exhibiting a Theological and Practical View of the Divine Institution of Marriage; the Religious Ratification of Marriage; the Impediments which preclude and vitiate the Contract of Marriage; the Reciprocal Duties of Husbands and Wives; and the Difficulties which embarrass the Principle and Practice of Divorce.*" 1826. 2 vols. 8vo. This work, we believe, was composed at the suggestion of Bishop Burgess.

"*The Expedience and Method of Providing Assurances for the Poor, and of adopting the Improved Constitution of Friendly Societies, constructed upon principles calculated to ensure their stability, and prevent their insolvency; submitted to the consideration of the Trustees and Managers of the Bank for Savings for the hundred of Hinckford, in the county of Essex. 1830.*" 8vo.

"*The beneficial operation of Banks for Savings, affirmed in an Address to the Trustees, Managers, and Friends of the Bank for Savings for the hundred of Hinckford, by whose liberal subscriptions a splendid memorial of their approbation was presented to the Secretary of the Institution, Nov. 28, 1833. Annexed is a brief Memoir of the late Lewis Majendie, esq. of Hedingham Castle. 1834.*" 8vo.

The memorial here mentioned consisted of two silver dishes, a soup-ladle, and a turcen, the last of which bore the following inscription:—

"Presented with two silver dishes to the Rev. Hector Davies Morgan, A.M. Minister of Castle Hedingham, Essex, November 28th, 1833, by the trustees, managers, and friends of the Bank for Savings for the hundred of Hinckford, in testimony of his able and faithful gratuitous services as Secretary of that institution from its first establishment in 1817."

CLERGY DECEASED.

Jan. 17. At Klein Hoop, Surinam, aged 81, the Rev. *Richard Austin*.

Feb. 2. At Paris, the Rev. *John D.*

Ogilby, D.D. Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the General Theological Seminary, New York, to which he was elected in 1840, on the removal of Dr. Whittingham to the bishopric of Maryland. He was previously the first master of the grammar school of Columbia college, and professor of ancient languages in Rutgers college, New Brunswick.

March 4. Aged 52, the Rev. *Edward John Ash*, Rector of Brisley and Vicar of Gateley, Norfolk. He was formerly Fellow and Tutor of Christ's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1819, M.A. 1822, and was presented to both his churches by that society in 1838. On his leaving the college the students presented him with a silver teakettle and stand, thus inscribed: "Edwardo Johanni Ash, A.M. per ix. annos collegii Christi Cantabrigiensiis tutori, amoris gratique animi testimonium discipuli D.D."

March 5. Aged 54, the Rev. *William Harbur*, Incumbent of St. Mary Key, Ipswich. He was of Christ's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1819; and was presented to his living in 1830 by the parishioners.

March 6. At Brandon house, Suffolk, aged 66, the Rev. *Jonathan Tyers Barrett*, D.D. a Prebendary of St. Paul's. He was the younger son of Mr. Bryant Barrett, an eminent wax-chandler, by the only child of Mr. Jonathan Tyers, joint proprietor and manager of Vauxhall Gardens, and granddaughter of Mr. Jonathan Tyers, by whom that favourite place of public amusement was first opened in 1732; and with his elder brother, George Rogers Barrett, esq. he owned that estate until the year 1821, when it was sold by them to Messrs. Bish, Gye, and Hughes. Dr. Barrett was formerly Fellow of St. Peter's college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1806, M.A. 1809, D.D. 1821. He was instituted to the rectory of Beauchamp Roding, in Essex, on his own presentation, in 1822, and during his residence in that county was an active magistrate. In 1824 he was appointed the first incumbent of the district church of St. John the Evangelist, in the Waterloo Bridge Road, in the parish of Lambeth, and resigned it in 1848. In 1825 he was collated by Bishop Howley to the prebend of Mapesbury, in the cathedral church of St. Paul's. In Jan. 1839 he was presented, by the late Sir E. Smyth, Bart. of Hill Hall, Essex, to the rectory of Attleborough, in Norfolk.

March 8. Aged 84, the Rev. *George Smith*, Rector of Castlemartyn, co. Cork.

March 9. At Blandford, aged 70, the Rev. *John Barnabas Maude*, Senior Fellow of Queen's college, Oxford. He was the seventh son of Joseph Maude, esq. of Kendal, by Sarah, dau. of Thomas Holme,

esq. of the same town. He graduated M.A. 1802. In Dec. 1841 he was appointed Domestic Chaplain to the late Earl of Lonsdale.

The Rev. *Richard Morgan*, M.A. Vicar of Aberavon with Baglan (1845) co. Glamorgan.

March 10. At his residence, the Woodlands, Torquay, aged 68, the Rev. *Peter Leigh*, formerly Rector of Lymm, Cheshire. He was the second son of the late Egerton Leigh, esq. of the West Hall, High Leigh, Cheshire, by Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Francis Jodrell, esq. of Yeardsley and Twemlow. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1804, M.A. 1807; was presented to the first mediety of Lymm by his father in 1806, and resigned it in 1825. He married in 1813 Mary, dau. of the Rev. Thomas Blackburn, Warden of Manchester; but had no issue.

Aged 49, the Rev. *C. A. Marcus*, M.A. late of Bedford-street, Bedford-square.

At Stanton House, near Highworth, Wilts, aged 50, the Rev. *John Trenchard Craven Ashfordby Trenchard*, M.A. Rector of Stanton Fitzwarren (1838). He was the elder son of the Rev. John Ashfordby Trenchard, D.C.L., who died in 1838, by his first wife Martha, daughter of William Croft Cooke, esq. of London. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1825. He married in 1839 Mary-Elizabeth-Jane, only daughter of the Rev. Samuel Davies, of Northaw, Herts, and has left issue John, his son and heir, born in 1843, and other children.

March 12. At Gamston, Notts, aged 90, the Rev. *Joshua Brooke*, Rector of that parish, and Master of St. Leonard's Hospital, Newark. He was descended from the ancient family of Brooke, of Norton in Cheshire, and was the youngest son of the Rev. Samuel Brooke, Rector of Gamston, and of Cardington, co. Bedford, by Mary, dau. and coheir of Payler Smyth, esq. of Claxton, co. York. He was educated at home at Leeds (his father having then resigned Gamston); was ordained deacon by his godfather and maternal relative Dr. Wilson, Bishop of Bristol, Dec. 21, 1785; was sometime curate at Beverley, and then removed to Newark, where he was curate to the Rev. Davis Pennel for nearly a quarter of a century. He was appointed Master of St. Leonard's Hospital in that town, by Bishop Tomline, in 1788. In 1790 John Coltman, esq. presented him to the living of Hlammerringham cum Scraytoft, to hold for his son, the late Rev. Joseph Coltman, of Beverley, elder brother of Mr. Justice Coltman. In 1798 he graduated B.D. as a member of Trinity hall, Cam-

bridge. In 1800 the living of Colston Bassett, Notts. was given him by Lord Loughborough, then Lord Chancellor. In 1804 the Duke of Portland (then Lord Lieutenant of Notts) appointed him Chaplain to the Newark Loyal Volunteers. In 1812 the Duke of Newcastle procured for him the living of Gamston, not being aware that his father had previously held it. In consequence of this fortuitous circumstance, it happened that Mr. Brooke died in the very room in which he was born ninety years before; and, what is still more extraordinary, the father and son held the same living at an interval of 108 years! He married early in life, and was left a widower in 1839, having had issue one son and five daughters, all of whom survive him. His son is the Rev. Joshua Brooke, now Vicar of Colston Bassett. His second daughter is the wife of the Rev. T. T. Penrose, Preb. of Lincoln, Rector of Weston, Notts. and Vicar of Coleby, Linc. and formerly tutor to the late lamented Viscount Newark. The other daughters are unmarried. At the end of a long and useful life, Mr. Brooke descended, without disease, into a peaceful and honoured grave, like a shock of corn ripe in its season. He was in 1782 made a liveryman of the Company of Stationers of London, and there was only one member his senior on the list.

March 15. At Bournemouth, the Rev. *Edward Bather*, M.A. Vicar of Brace Meole, Shropshire, a Prebendary of Lichfield, and formerly Archdeacon of Salop. He was of Oriel college, Oxford, M.A. 1808. He was instituted to the vicarage of Meole Brace, which was in his own patronage, in 1804; to the rectory of Tasley in the same county in 1822; was appointed a Prebendary of Lichfield in 1822 and Archdeacon of Shropshire in 1828, and resigned that office in 18—. He published "Sermons, chiefly practical," in 3 vols. 8vo. and "Hints on the Art of Catechising," 12mo.

March 16. At Cheltenham, in his 63rd year, the Rev. *John Compton Boddington*, 33 years Perpetual Curate of Great Horton, Yorkshire.

March 18. At Dundonald glebe, co. Down, aged 82, the Rev. *R. M. Dillon*, for forty-one years Rector of that parish.

At Selling, Kent, aged 64, the Rev. *Edward Rutter Theed*, Vicar of that parish (1831) and Rector of Fletton, Hunts (1830). He was of Sidney Sussex college, Cambridge, B.A. 1808, M.A. 1812. His son, the Rev. John Henry Theed, is a Chaplain in the Royal Navy; and the Rev. Edward Rutter Theed, another son, is a Fellow of King's college, Cambridge.

March 20. At Catfield, Norfolk, the Rev. *John Prowett*, Rector of that parish and of Great Tey, Essex. He was the eldest son of — Prowett, esq. by Elizabeth, daughter of Benjamin Bathurst, esq. of Lidney, Glouc. (by his second wife Catharine, daughter of Lawrence Brodrick, D.D. the brother of Alan Viscount Midleton), and sister to Henry Lord Bishop of Norwich. He was formerly Fellow of New college, Oxford, and graduated M.A. 1801. He was collocated to Catfield by Bishop Bathurst in 1833, and instituted to the sinecure rectory of Great Tey in 1845. He married Martha-Maria, daughter of Colonel Robert Hodgson, formerly superintendent of the British settlement on the Mosquito shore, and had issue two sons, of whom the elder was the late John Henry Prowett, B.C.L. of Trin. college, Cambridge, and the younger, Nevil-Horatio-Edward, is in the Bengal civil service; and three daughters, all deceased, the second the first wife of J. J. Blencowe, esq. of Marston House, co. Northampton, since married to her cousin Miss Cecilia Prowett.

The Rev. *Edward Powys*, Rector of Bucknell and Bagnoll, co. Stafford (1818), and Perp. Curate of Cheddleton (1816). All these churches were in his own patronage.

March 22. At Teignmouth, aged 48, the Rev. *Richard Beadon Bradley*, Incumbent of Ash Prior's and Cotelstone, Somerset, and Curate of East Teignmouth. He was presented to Ash Prior's in 1834 by Sir T. B. Lethbridge, Bart. and to Cotelstone in 1835 by the Vicar of Kingston.

Aged 65, the Rev. *Robert Napier Raikes*, Vicar of Long Hope and Old Sodbury, Glouc. He was the elder son of Robert Raikes, esq. of Gloucester, the well-known originator of Sunday schools, by Anne, only daughter of Thomas Trigge, esq. of Newnham. He was of Oriel college, Oxford, M.A. 1813. He was collocated by Bishop Bathurst in 1812 to the rectory of Drayton in Norfolk; was presented to Long Hope in 1837, and to Old Sodbury in 18—.

March 24. The Rev. *Alexander Luders*, Rector of Woolstone, co. Glouc. to which he was presented by the Earl of Coventry in 1829.

March 26. In his 90th year, the Rev. *Richard Blackett De Chair*, Vicar of Sibertswold and Postling, Kent. He was the son of the Rev. John De Chair, D.C.L. Rector of Little Rissington, Gloucestershire, and Vicar of Horton and Horley, Oxfordshire, and one of the King's Chaplains, by Julia, third dau. of Sir William Wentworth, of Bretton, co. York, Bart. and sister and coheir to Sir Thomas

the fifth and last Baronet, who assumed the additional name of Blackett as nephew and heir of Sir William Blackett, of Wallington, Bart. Mr. De Chair was of St. Mary hall, Oxford, B.C.L. 1790; he was ordained deacon in Oct. 1786, and priest in Dec. following, by Dr. Hallifax Bishop of Gloucester; he was collated by Archbishop Moore in 1788 to the rectory of East Horsley, in Surrey, which he ceded in 1792, upon being collated to the vicarage of Sibertswood, alias Shepherd's Well, and to that of Postling; and he was presented to the vicarage of Hibaldstow in Lincolnshire in 1814 by Mrs. Master. He married, in 1786, Isabella, younger daughter of the Rev. Osmund Beauvoir, D.D., F.S.A., Head Master of the Grammar School at Canterbury, and one of the six Preachers of Canterbury Cathedral; and was father of the Rev. Frederick De Chair, now Rector of East Langdon in Kent.

At Newton, near Wisbeach, aged 51, the Rev. *George Whitefoord*, Rector of that parish, and an active magistrate of the Isle of Ely. He was the second son of Sir John R. Whitefoord, Knt. He was first of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1823, and was in 1824 removed to Jesus college, where he became Fellow. He was instituted to the rectory of Westerfield in Suffolk, in 1824; on the 3rd March, 1826, removed to the vicarage of Dilham with Honing, Norfolk; in 1828 to the rectory of Burgate, Suffolk; and in 1835 to the rectory of Newton. In all these preferments his patron was the late Dr. Sparke, Bishop of Ely. Mr. Whitefoord married, in 1827, Arabella, second daughter of the late George Wyndham, esq. of Cromer hall, Norfolk.

March 29. Aged 42, the Rev. *James Cotton Powell*, M.A. Curate of St. James's, Clapton, Middlesex.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Nov. 22. In Upper Berkeley-st. in his 80th year, Dr. John Taylor, late surgeon in the army.

Dec. 20. At Paddington, Emma, wife of E. Hyde, esq. and youngest daughter of Robt. Ward, esq. of Wisbech.

Dec. 25. At Deptford, Mr. George Augustus Scriven, son of the late Captain Scriven, R.N. and formerly a surgeon at Peckham Rye.

Dec. 29. Aged 36, Mr. William Seguin. Possessed of a fine bass voice, he was a sound musician, of pure and cultivated taste, and a distinguished performer of sacred music.

Dec. 31. Aged 88, Adolphus Frederick Meissner, esq. of Tottenham.

Jan. 26. At Kensington, Major Richard Steele Wilkinson, h.p. R.M. He entered the Marines in 1797, served on board the *Diomede*, in Lord Duncan's fleet off Camperdown, on board the *Leander* at the capture of the *Ville de Milan*, and at the recapture of the *Cleopatra* off the Bermudas; also served in the expedition to the north of Spain, under Sir James Malcolm, and received the gold medal for his services in Egypt. In the brevet of 1830 he attained the rank of Major, and since 1839 had been on half-pay.

Feb. 17. Aged 59, Mr. Thomas Thorpe, bookseller, of Henrietta-st. Covent-garden; and late of Piccadilly: formerly celebrated for his very extensive dealings in old books and manuscripts. Mr. Thorpe's many voluminous and well-compiled catalogues will always be esteemed by bibliographers. We regret to add his success in trade was not commensurate with his exertions. His original business was that of a baker.

March 2. At Islington, aged 106, Dr. William Hunter.

March 9. Trevor Corry, esq. youngest son of the late T. Corry, esq. of Newry.

March 10. In Cambridge-st. Connaught-sq. aged 74, Maria, relict of Capt. John Thompson, R.N.

Aged 84, Lieut.-Col. Henry Nash, Madras Establishment. He retired from the service in 1813.

March 11. At Stepney-green, aged 93, George Dowler, esq.

At Paddington, in his 25th year, Walter-Norton, only son of the late Henry Kendall, esq. surgeon, of Newmarket.

March 12. Aged 70, Frances, wife of the Rev. Samuel Wix, Vicar of St. Bartholomew-the-Less.

In Cheyne-walk, Chelsea, aged 74, Miss Jane Davies.

At Bentinck-terr. Regent's Park, aged 31, John James Bowie, M.D. late Assist. Physician to the Consumption Hospital.

March 13. Aged 73, Miss Mary Cholmley, of Oxford-terr. and late of Leamington, second dau. of the late Henry Cholmley, esq. of Whitby Abbey, and Howsham, Yorkshire, and sister to Col. Cholmley.

At Islington, aged 25, George Frederic Wood Rodd, esq.

March 14. At Islington, aged 87, Maria, wife of Mr. Joseph Johnson, widow of Horace Tabourdin, esq. and niece of Sir George Carroll.

Aged 57, Mr. Louis J. Hebert, Principal Military Draughtsman at the Quartermaster General's Office.

Aged 69, Major-Gen. Edgar Wyatt, of the Bengal Army. He was a cadet of 1788.

In Charles-st. Berkeley-sq. aged 83, Miss Byng, sister of the late George Byng, esq. M.P. and of the Earl of Strafford.

March 15. In Gloucester-gardens, Hyde-park, Jane-Ellis, widow of Lt.-Col. Arthur Frith, of the Madras Establishment.

In Larkhall-lane, Stockwell, John Wood, esq. Assistant-Commissary-General.

March 16. In Great Ormond-st. Catharine-Jane, eldest dau. of the late George Smythe, esq. of Harleston, Norfolk.

In Upper Grosvenor-st. aged 90, Jane, widow of James Eastmont, esq.

In King William-st. London Bridge, aged 69, Charles Hewitt, esq.

March 18. In Berkeley-sq. aged 10 months, John-Hamilton, only son of John Martin, esq. M.P.

At Pimlico, aged 65, Ann, widow of Capt. Chadwick, of the R. M. College, Sandhurst.

At Notting-hill, aged 77, Emma, relict of the Rev. S. G. Marsh, Vicar of Manuden, Essex.

March 19. At the house of her son-in-law, James Fordati, esq. Upper Bedford-pl. aged 79, Mrs. Basil Quayle, late of Castletown, Isle of Man.

In Bentinck-st. Major Garnett Warburton, late of the Madras army, and son of the late Bishop of Cloyne. He retired from the service in 1812.

Aged 63, Thomas Moss, esq. of Kensington.

At Streatham, aged 74, Richard Marshall, esq.

At Norfolk-crescent, Hyde-park, aged 86, Mrs. Fector, of Dover.

March 20. At Upper Seymour-street West, aged 19, Charles Horatio William, only child of the Rev. Charles Goodrich, Rector of Bittering, Norfolk.

Suddenly, Thomas Sanders, esq. of Guildford-st.

At Kensington, Mrs. Rebecca Casamajor.

At Kensington-gravel-pits, in his 50th year, John Hutchins Calcott, esq. musical composer, eldest son of the late Dr. Calcott.

March 21. In Upper Baker-street, Marianna, wife of Major Mulkern, and dau. of the late Major-Gen. Sir W. Toone, K.C.B.

Aged 66, William Burnside, esq. of Lansdowne-pl. Brunswick-sq.

March 22. At Dorset-pl. aged 52, Frances-Eliza, third dau. of the late George Morgan, esq. of Macknade, near Faversham.

Mary-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Ingleby Thomas Miller, esq. of Upper Bedford-place.

In Camden-road, aged 78, Mr. Benjamin Leadbeater, the well-known naturalist, formerly of Brewer-st. Golden-sq.

At Cadogan-pl. Elizabeth, relict of John H. Franks, esq. of Misterton-hall, Leic.

March 23. In Highbury-crescent, aged 54, William Cooper, esq. formerly of Aldermanbury.

March 24. At the Tower of London, aged 29, Caroline, wife of Capt. Robert Ramsay, Assistant Mil. Auditor-Gen. at Calcutta, dau. of S. Thomas, esq. of the Ordnance Department.

Susannah, wife of R. W. Perry, esq. of Sussex-terr. and Boreham-wood, Elstree.

March 25. In Park-st. Grosvenor-sq. aged 6 weeks, Flora, infant dau. of Lord Macdonald.

At Putney, aged 43, George Vincent, esq. solicitor, eldest son of George Giles Vincent, esq. and grandson of Dr. Vincent, Dean of Westminster.

At the house of his son-in-law the Rev. B. S. Hollis, Carlton-hill, Camden-road, aged 87, George Duplex, esq.

At the City-road Chapel-house, the Rev. Joseph Fowler, Superintendent Wesleyan Preacher of the First London Circuit, in the 60th year of his age, and the 40th of his ministry.

March 26. Aged 75, Jacob Davis, esq. of Artillery-pl. Finsbury-sq. and Bullhead-court, Newgate-st.

In Newington-place, Surrey, aged 81, John Otridge, esq. formerly a bookseller in the Strand; in partnership with his father Mr. Wm. Otridge, who died Nov. 9, 1812, in his 70th year.

March 27. In Portland-pl. James Dunlop, esq.

At Notting-hill-terr. Catharine, relict of Capt. Sir George M. Keith, Bart. R.N.

Aged 58, Sarah, relict of Thos. Swales, esq. of Great Winchester-street.

In Grosvenor-sq. Mary, widow of Col. Gore Langton, of Newton Park, co. of Somerset. She was the only dau. of John Browne, esq. of Salperton, co. Glouc.; was the second wife of Col. Gore Langton, and the mother of two sons and two daughters—Lady Burgoyne and Mrs. D'Oyly.

March 28. At her son's residence at Brompton, aged 59, Sarah, widow of John Woods, esq. of Darsham, Suffolk.

In Spencer-st. Northampton-sq. aged 64, Mrs. Sarah Ann Perry, relict of Ebenezer Perry, esq. architect.

Aged 33, Mary, only child of George Scott, esq. Pembroke-sq. Kensington.

In Roupel-road, Upper Tulse-hill, aged 53, William Haslam, esq. of Copthall-ct.

In London, Judith, dau. of the late Lupton Topham, esq. of Middleham, Yorkshire, and sister to the Rev. Edward Topham, late of Bath.

March 29. In Clapton-sq. aged 85, Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late James Lee, esq. of Hackney.

March 30. Aged 83, Thomas Dodd, esq. of Vanbrugh-fields, Blackheath.

At Craven-hill, Westbourne-terr. Margaret, relict of Charles Wild, esq.

At Brompton, aged 71, Charles Lloyd, esq. formerly of the Civil Service.

March 31. At Brompton, Margaret-Moffat, wife of Major Horsburgh, of New Park, N.B.

In Upper John-st. Fitzroy-sq. aged 59, Charles Jenour, esq.

April 1. Aged 41, William Bousfield, esq. of Streatham-hill, and St. Mary-axe.

In Upper George-st. Bryanston-sq. aged 34, Peter Wright, esq. of the Priory, Hatfield Peverel.

In Hobart-pl. aged 68, Ellenor Jane Viscomtesse d'Henin.

At Kentish Town, aged 78, William Hugh Burgess, esq. formerly of Birchin-la.

At Kentish Town, aged 67, J. Allen, esq.

In Gloucester-road, Hyde Park, Alicia, wife of Robert Oliver Jones, esq. of Fomon Castle, Glam. eldest surviving dau. of the late Evan Thomas, esq. of Sulby.

April 2. At the residence of his son-in-law, in Eccleston-terr. Pimlico, aged 96, John Marshall, esq. formerly of Great Portland-street.

At Dorchester-place, Peter Nash, esq. late of Great Chesterford.

April 3. In Hans-place, William Gedge, esq. late of Java.

April 4. Aged 54, Arthur Cooke, esq. surgeon, in Howland-st. Fitzroy-sq.

At Brixton, aged 77, Isabella, relict of John Boyd, esq. merchant, Glasgow.

At Lansdowne-road, Notting-hill, aged 47, Mary, widow of Capt. Nathaniel Farewell, of Holbrook House, Som. second dau. of the late Robt. Mitchell, esq. of Tobago.

At Upper Tulse-hill, aged 85, Robert Linklater, esq.

April 5. At Clapham-common, aged 78, Sarah, relict of Robert Fauntleroy, esq. late of Wandsworth, and Potter's-fields, Southwark.

In South-cresc. Bedford-sq. aged 41, E. L. M'Kenna, esq.

At Lower Tulse-hill, aged 54, Anne, wife of W. Macfarland, esq.

In Great Ormond-st. aged 45, Anne-Belle-Maude, widow of the Rev. Jackson Muspratt Williams, Chaplain E.I.C.S.

April 6. At Knightsbridge, aged 38, Richard John Cridland, esq. third son of the late John Cridland, esq. of Spring Grove Park, Milverton, Somerset.

April 6. At Walworth, aged 77, Miss Cottam.

At St. Thomas's, Southwark, aged 44, Eliza, wife of the Rev. William Deey, and younger dau. of Charles Francis, esq. of Vauxhall.

April 7. At Porchester-pl. Hyde Park,

aged 47, William Baker, esq. younger son of the late S. Baker, esq. of Rochester.

In Gloucester-sq. Mary, wife of John Stratton, esq. of Turweston, Bucks.

At his residence, Hornsey, aged 82, James Barnes, esq. late of Mercers'-hall.

At Maida-hill, Philip Matthew French, esq. of Doctors' Commons.

April 9. In Gloucester-place, Portman-sq. aged 75, Richard Holden Webb, esq.

In Wapping-st. aged 86, Michael Watson, esq.

Beds.—*March 26.* At Leighton-Buzard, aged 40, Joseph Woodman, esq.

Berks.—*Nov. 25.* At Windsor, Lieut. Charles Hunt Lorimer, one of the senior Military Knights, on the retired full pay of the 8th Vet. battalion. He entered the 8th West India reg. as Ensign Jan. 12, 1805, served in the 3d battalion of the Royals with Sir David Baird's army in the north of Spain, and at the battle of Corunna was severely wounded. He served afterwards at Walcheren, and at the siege of Flushing he was wounded in both legs by the bursting of a shell from the enemy's battery. He received the war medal with one clasp for Corunna, and he carried to his death in him a bullet he received in that battle. He bore his protracted sufferings with infinite patience, and was greatly respected at Windsor, where he had long resided.

March 14. At Binfield, aged 91, Mrs. Mary Scott.

March 28. At his residence in Old Windsor, aged 78, Samuel Bagster, esq. the eminent printer and publisher. Mr. Bagster was originally a general bookseller in the Strand, but removed to Paternoster-row several years since, where he established himself in what he designated *The Aldine Chambers*; whence have issued Polyglott Bibles and other works, in so many shapes and sizes, as will render his name as imperishable as that of Aldus himself.

Bucks.—*March 19.* At High Wycombe, aged 34, John Howell Nash, esq. solicitor, only son of John Nash, esq.

March 25. At Slough, aged 23, Lieut. William S. Cumming, 3d West India reg.

CAMBRIDGE.—*March 29.* At Cambridge, aged 19, William Webb Follett Bright, of Trinity college, eldest surviving son of Richard Bright, M.D. of Saville-row.

CORNWALL.—*Mar. 10.* At Pendeen, Clement, fifth son of the late Rev. William Carlisle, of Belmont, Staff. Rector of Sutton, Derbyshire.

Mar. 25. At the Rectory, Stoke Clymsland, Elizabeth-Rose, wife of the Hon. and Rev. William H. Spencer, brother to Lord Churchill. She was the

second dau. of Thomas Thornhill, esq. of Woodleys, Oxon.; was married in 1838, and has left two sons and two daughters.

Mar. 27. At Falmouth, Matilda, widow of Samuel Ramsden, esq. surgeon H. M. packet service, and dau. of the late M. E. Wilks, esq. of the Ordnance Office, Tower.

CUMBERLAND.—*Mar. 18.* At Plumbland, aged 32, Christiana-Ann, wife of the Rev. Charles Cuthbert Southey.

DERBY.—*Mar. 11.* Arthur-Vernon, youngest child of the Rev. James Stephen Hodson, M.A. Perp. Curate of Great Longstone, Bakewell.

Mar. 27. At Spondon, aged 34, Anna-Romana, sixth dau. of the late James Cade, esq.

April 13. At Derby, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Wm. Lovatt, portrait painter.

DEVON.—*Jan. 31.* At Plymouth, retired Commander Thomas Burdwood, R.N. (1844). He entered the navy 1796, and served on full pay 27 years; was present at the battle of Copenhagen 1801, assisted at the capture of Martinique and the reduction of Flushing. In 1811 he was appointed agent for transports afloat, and attended the expedition to New Orleans. He was also engaged in the transport service from 1823 to 1832.

Mar. 7. At Torquay, Miss Dove, formerly of Lisbon.

Mar. 13. At Stoke, aged 78, Maria, relict of the Rev. Charles Philpot, Rector of Ripple, and Vicar of St. Margaret's at Cliffe, Kent.

Mar. 14. At Kingsbridge, aged 62, William Lyfe Pearce, esq. J. P.

At Devonport, aged 85, William Hodge, esq. a Magistrate for the county.

Mar. 15. Aged 106 years, Mrs. Elizabeth Coleman, relict of Mr. Philip Coleman, of Exeter.

Mar. 16. At Beacon Hill, near Exmouth, Sophia, youngest dau. of the late Charles Widder, esq. formerly of Camberwell and New Broad-st. London.

Mar. 17. At Teignmouth, aged 16, Henrietta-Elizabeth-Agnes, only dau. of the late Philip Abbott, of Lincoln's-inn, by Frances-Cecil, dau. of Dr. Talbot, Dean of Salisbury.

March 18. At his residence, Haslar Hospital, Dr. James Allan (1845), Deputy Medical Inspector.

At Haslar Hospital, Master Charles Penrose Bellamy (1822), late Master Attendant at Chatham Dockyard.

March 24. At Bradninch, aged 80, Mrs. Sarah Middleton, relict of Daniel Middleton, esq. and sister of the late George Comings, esq. of Silvertown.

March 26. At Stonehouse, aged 58, John Pengeley, Lieut. R.N. He was son of the late Capt. John Pengeley, R.N.

He served for eleven years as a Midshipman, and was made Lieut. 1815.

At the rectory, Northlew, aged 79, Jane, relict of Richard Maggeridge, esq.

March 29. At Devonport, aged 74, Mr. John Yeo, for many years Surveyor of the Saltash Turnpike Trusts.

March 31. At Plymouth, aged 67, the widow of Kenneth Sutherland, esq. 3rd Vet. Batt. only surviving child of Major Instow, Gov. of Elizabeth Castle, Jersey.

At Exmouth, Paulina-Byrdall, youngest dau. of the late Thomas B. Hugo, esq. of Ensbury, Dorset.

April 1. At Plymouth, Clara-Maria, eldest dau. of the late Lieut. John Bundoock, R.N.

April 2. At Plymouth, aged 76, Mary, widow of Comm. George Lawrence, R.M.

April 3. At Stonehouse, Mrs. Fanshawe, wife of Commodore Arthur Fanshawe, C.B. Commander-in-Chief on the Coast of Africa. She was a daughter of Vice-Adm. Sir Edw. G. Colpoys, K.C.B. and was married in 1820.

April 6. At Exeter, aged 55, Mr. Simon Rowe, statuary, leaving a widow and ten children.

Aged 56, George Wright Claxton, esq. fourth son of the late Robert Claxton, esq. of Exeter.

April 9. At Axminster, aged 88, Josiah Anstice, esq.

At Torquay, Mary, second dau. of the late Abr. Barham, esq. of Chevening, Kent.

At Stonehouse, aged 70, Thomas Phillips, esq. late Ordnance Storekeeper at Bermuda.

April 13. At Honiton, Mr. B. B. Smark, solicitor.

April 14. At Exeter, aged 62, Margaret, fifth dau. of the late John Pinkey, esq.

DORSET.—*March 20.* At Weymouth, Jane Elizabeth Rooke, eldest dau. of the late Colonel Rooke.

March 21. At the vicarage, Yetminster, aged 65, Mary-Anne, widow of John Price, esq. late of Grosmont, Monmouth.

April 2. At Shaftesbury, aged 54, John Rutter, esq. solicitor.

Aged 65, Mrs. Thomas Dumbleton, of Hall-grove, widow of T. Dumbleton, esq.

April 3. At Winfrith, aged 48, Edward, youngest son of the late James Scott, esq.

April 5. Aged 78, John Welch, esq. of Gillingham.

DURHAM.—*March 31.* At Bossall Hall, aged 79, Marianne, relict of the Rev. Wm. Nesfield, Rector of Brancepeth.

ESSEX.—*March 27.* At Romford, aged 49, Major Richard Bennett, of the 1st Reg. son of the late Major Bennett, 13th Light Dragoons.

March 30. At Great Horkesley, aged

84, Sarah, relict of the Rev. Wm. Sadler, M.A. Vicar of Clare and Porsingford, last surviving dau. of the late Rev. Titus Stebbing, M.A. Rector of Tattingstone and Hasketon, Suffolk.

At Upminster, aged 73, Mary, widow of Thomas Boyce, esq. of New Place.

April 1. At Chelmsford, Jane, relict of the Rev. Vincent Edwards, Vicar of Broomfield, eldest surv. sister of the late Lord Chief Justice Tindal.

GLOUCESTERSH.—*March 15.* At Cheltenham, Mary, relict of Henry Dunbar, esq. of Torquay.

March 19. At Bristol, aged 79, John Vaughan, esq.

March 20. At Clifton, aged 19, Charlotte-Eliza, third and only surviving dau. of late Rev. G. H. Goodwin, of Denbury.

March 21. Suddenly, aged 17, Henry, eldest son of Henry Crawshay, esq. of Abbot's Woods.

March 29. At Bedminster, aged 56, James Bartlett, esq.

March 31. At Redland, Richard Ricketts, esq. a member of one of the oldest and most respectable families of Bristol.

At Grovefield, aged 24, Anna-Maria, wife of T. P. W. Butt, esq.

April 1. At the house of her father, John Gray, esq. Clifton, aged 26, Mary-Holmes, wife of Edward Walford, esq. M.A. late scholar of Balliol coll. Oxf.

April 2. At Clifton-hill House, aged 70, George Eddie Sanders, esq. a magistrate for the county of Gloucester and city of Bristol, a town-councillor for the central ward, and a charity trustee.

April 4. At Wickwar, aged 84, William Ball, esq. father of J. G. Ball, esq. one of the coroners for the county.

At Minchinhampton, aged 61, Lætitia, wife of William Humble, M.D., F.G.S. dau. of the late Capt. Ed. Coxwell.

April 6. At Bristol, aged 84, Martha, widow of John Delaroche, esq. of Jamaica.

April 9. At Clifton, aged 86, Frances, relict of Adm. Sir Edward Thornborough, G.C.B. Vice-Adm. of the United Kingdom, who died in 1834 (see his memoir in our Vol. II. p. 209).

HANTS.—*March 12.* At Portsmouth, Lieut.-Col. Michael Arnett, R.M.

March 13. At Ryde, Hannah, relict of the Rev. W. E. Sims, Rector of West Bergholt, Essex.

March 14. At Southampton, Samuel Newton Kortright, esq. fourth son of the late C. H. Kortright, esq. of Hylands.

March 17. At Southsea, aged 33, Catherine-Rankin, wife of Alex. Poulden, esq. of H.M. Dockyard, Portsmouth, and dau. of the late Thomas Pearson, esq. of Whitley.

March 18. At Southampton, George

Wansey, esq. Clerk of the County Court of Hampshire.

March 26. At Eling, aged 81, Frederick Charles Wilson, esq.

March 31. At Portsmouth, Elizabeth eldest dau. of Colonel Campbell, K.H. Commanding 95th Reg.

April 1. At Christchurch, aged 31, Eliza, wife of Edward S. Elliott, esq.

April 10. At Portswood-lodge, Georgiana-Emily, wife of J. Bernard, esq. of Southampton, and dau. of William Abbott, esq.

HEREFORDSH.—*April 9.* Anna-Maria, wife of the Rev. John Hardy, of Weston, near Ross.

HEARTS.—*March 16.* At Bushey-heath, Anne, wife of Edward Miller, esq. late of the 33d Regt.

March 20. At Kendall's, aged 86, Samuel Fox, esq.

March 20. At Studham Hall, aged 53, Henrietta, wife of James Holland Goude; and on the 21st, aged 53, James Holland Goude.

March 25. At Broxbourne, aged 78, John Letts, esq. formerly of the Royal Exchange.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.—*March 18.* At Kimbolton, aged 67, Thomas Bloodworth, esq. for many years an eminent surveyor, inclosure commissioner, and estate-agent.

March 31. At the residence of her son, Houghton Rectory, aged 70, Margaret, relict of the Rev. E. A. Peck, Rector of Wyton.

KENT.—*Dec. 1.* At Chatham, Patrick Brodie, esq. late ass. surgeon 13th Foot.

Jan. 27. At Fordwich, aged 83, Lieut.-General Henry Evatt, R.E. who had since 1832 held the appointment of a Colonel Commandant. He entered the service in 1788; in 1794 was present at the attack of Fort Fleur d'Épée, at Gaudaloupe, and at the defence of Fort Matilda; the next year he served at Dominica; and he was present at the attack of the island of Porto Rico in 1797; accompanied the expedition to Holland in 1799; was wounded at the Helder in 1799; was commanding engineer at Ceuta from 1810 to 1814; and in Ceylon in 1815, during the insurrection at Kandy.

Feb. 17. At Dover, Major-Gen. James Power, commanding the 2nd batt. R. Art. His first commission was dated in 1794.

Feb. 21. At Woolwich-common, aged 79, Frances-Sarah, widow of the Rev. Christopher Rawlins.

March 12. At Woolwich, Jane, relict of Lieut.-Col. Sir John Dyer, K.C.B., of the Royal Art. and fourth dau. of the late S. W. Halliday, esq. of Twiford House, Somersetshire. She was left a widow in 1816.

March 17. At Sevenoaks, Mary, relict of Robert Gatty, esq. of Finsbury-sq.

March 18. Aged 66, Jane-Frances, the wife of John Ward, esq. of Holwood.

March 24. At Sandgate, Eliza, relict of Henry Walter, esq. of the Willows, near Windsor. She was one of the daughters of Mr. Webb, of Wokingham.

March 25. At Lee, John Owen Martin, esq. surgeon R.N.

March 28. Aged 72, Thomas Grayling, esq. of Canterbury.

March 30. Accidentally drowned at Gravesend, aged 23, Charles-Francis, only son of the late Charles Pettingal, esq. one of H. B. M. Commissioners at Boavista, Cape de Verd.

April 4. At Frant, Mary, third surviving dau. of the late John Adams, esq. of Peterwell, Cardiganshire, and M.P. for Carmarthen.

April 9. At Canterbury, aged 82, Robert Smithson, esq. proprietor of the "Kentish Gazette." He was a descendant of the Yorkshire family of Smithson, of which Sir Hugh Smithson was created first Duke of Northumberland. He was formerly a joint proprietor of the Northampton Mercury, and was for many years an alderman of that town, and mayor in 1819-20.

April 14. At Canterbury, aged 69, Mr. William Goulden, cabinet-maker, formerly a town councillor.

At the Vines, Rochester, aged 73, Lieut.-Col. Robert Turberville Bingham, late of the Coldstream Guards. He was eldest son of the Rev. William Bingham, D.D. formerly Archdeacon of London (younger brother of Colonel Richard Bingham, of Melcombe Bingham, co. Dorset,) by Agnes Dorrien; and married Mary, only dau. and heir of Thomas Elliott, esq. of the Vines, Rochester, by whom he had a daughter, who died in 1817.

LANCASHIRE.—*April 5.* At Everton, aged 82, Samuel Staniforth, esq. distributor of stamps at Liverpool for many years.

LEICESTERSH.—*March 20.* At the house of her nephew, T. Wood, esq. Leicester, aged 88, Martha, relict of William Kirton, esq. of Sleaford.

March 28. At Burton Overy, aged 65, Ann-Mary, wife of J. B. Stevenson, esq. and only dau. of the late Rev. W. Holmes, Rector of Normanton-upon-Soar.

March 31. At Great Glenn, aged 72, Henrietta-Scott, wife of Rob. Haymes, esq.

LINCOLNSH.—*March 29.* At Barton-upon-Humber, aged 79, the relict of Wm. Graburn, esq. of Kingsforth House.

MIDDLESEX.—*March 13.* At Tottenham, aged 50, Jane, wife of Charles Soames, esq. of White-hall, Tottenham, and Wyddial-hall, Herts.

March 15. At Twickenham, aged 77, John Norris, esq. of Richmond.

March 19. At Hayes, aged 38, Elizabeth, dau. of the late George Lovell, esq. of Rockley House, Hants.

March 24. At Ealing, aged 75, John Butlin, esq. of Turville Park, Bucks.

March 26. At Hampton Court Palace, Charlotte Thoroton, fourth and only surviving dau. of the late Thomas Thoroton, esq. of Screveton-hall, Notts.

At Turnham-green, aged 48, Edward Jenkins, esq.

At Southall, aged 49, Major William Payne Neale, late of the 16th Lancers. He retired on the half-pay of Captain 1830.

March 27. At Manor House, Staines, aged 76, John Reynolds, esq.

March 31. At Teddington, aged 82, Miss Selena Maria Moore, fourth dau. of Admiral Sir John Moore, Bart. K.B. and descended from Henry 3rd Earl of Drogheda, by Mary, sister of Arthur Cole, Lord Ranelagh. Her remains were interred at Teddington, her nephews Lord Poltmore and the Rev. Lewis Sneyd, Warden of All Souls', attending as chief mourners.

April 5. At Highgate, aged 82, William Barron, esq. formerly of the Strand, a highly respected member of the Court of Assistants of the Stationers' Company. He served master in 1837, and (an unusual compliment) was again elected to that office in 1841. Mr. Barron was thrice married; but has left no children. His last wife was Miss Holmes, to whom he was married only a few years since, and who is left his widow.

April 6. At Tottenham, aged 91, Thomas Flight, esq.

April 8. At Hampton Court Palace, Mariana, widow of Thomas Edon, esq. of Wimbledon.

MONMOUTHSH.—*March 15.* At Valley House, near Monmouth, the residence of her son John Reid, esq. aged 86, Mrs. Rebecca Ford Reid.

March 31. Sarah, wife of Henry Wise, esq. of Caldicot.

NORFOLK.—*Feb. 7.* At Downham Market, aged 73, Richard John Grey Bolyne West Astley, M.D. (M.B. 1810), formerly of Pembroke college, Cambridge, and late of Stoke Ferry.

March 14. Aged 79, Anne Dorothy, widow of Philip Meadows Martineau, esq. of Norwich.

March 17. At Yarmouth, Sarah, widow of J. F. Ranney, esq. and daughter of the late Rev. W. Roberts, of Earl's Colne.

March 18. At Yarmouth, aged 53, Cufaude Davie, esq. one of the magistrates of the borough.

March 27. At Swanton-house, the infant son of the Hon. Delaval L. Astley.

April 7. At her brother's residence, Alderford rectory, Charlotte, widow of Charles Kent, esq. of Blickling Lodge.

April 8. Aged 49, Jemima, wife of the Rev. W. Holmes, Rector of Scole and Thelveton, Norfolk, youngest dau. of the late Sir Charles Flower, Bart. Alderman of London.

NORTHAMPTONSH.—*Jan. 9.* At Badby House, aged 68, Charlotte, widow of William Watkins, esq.

March 3. At Brigstock, in his 59th year, William Chard, esq. He was for more than 33 years a medical practitioner in that parish, and much respected by his friends and neighbours.

March 29. At Corby, aged 76, Elizabeth Jane-Caroline, relict of the Rev. J. Harris, Rector of Deene and Corby. She was the youngest dau. of the late Sir Percy Bysshe Shelley, Bart. of Goring Castle, Sussex, by his second wife, Elizabeth Sidney, sole heiress of the Sidneys Earls of Leicester; and aunt to the late Lord de L'Isle and Dudley, hereditary patron of Lord Leicester's Hospital, Warwick, the present Master of which is the eldest son of the deceased lady.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—*March 28.* Elizabeth-Jane-Morison, second dau. of the late Henry Richmond, esq. of Humshaugh.

April 1. At Marshal Meadows, near Berwick, aged 71, William Murray, esq. several years an alderman of Berwick. He had filled the office of sheriff; and the great work of the Border Bridge was completed under his charge as trustee to the original contractors.

April 3. At North Shields, aged 66, Thomas Atkinson, esq.

April 9. At North Shields, at an advanced age, Benjamin Tyzack, esq. For more than half a century he took an active part in all the public improvements connected with the town.

April 9. At Hartford, at an advanced age, Maria, widow of Sir John Trevelyan, Bart. She was a dau. of the late Sir Thomas Spencer Wilson, Bart. of Charlton, Kent, by Jane dau. of John Badger, esq. was married in 1791, and left a widow in 1846, having had issue the present Sir Walter Calverley Trevelyan, and many other children.

NOTTS.—*March 7.* At Haxey, aged 98, Mrs. Elizabeth Lindley, leaving one son and four daughters, whose united ages amount to upwards of 340 years, and leaving children, grand-children, and great-grand-children, to the amount of upwards of 200 now living.

March 13. At Eastwood Hall, aged 45, George Walker, esq.

OXFORD.—*March 27.* Sophia, wife of George Hitchings, esq. surgeon.

SALOP.—*March 24.* At Meertown, Newport, aged 78, Capt. John Dickins, late of the 90th Foot.

SOMERSETSH.—*March 15.* At Garston-house, Frome, aged 66, Thos. Charles, esq.

March 17. At Weston-super-Mare, J. A. Jacob, M.D.

March 18. At Bath, aged 65, Elizabeth, dau. of the late Nathaniel Kentish, esq. of Winchester.

March 24. At Congresbury, Mary, widow of Edw. Hastings Scott Waring, esq.

April 2. At Bath, aged 83, Christiana, relict of Philip Tully, esq.

April 3. At Bath, aged 92, Susannah, relict of Joseph M. Alman, esq.

April 8. At Bath, aged 78, Lydia-Ann, relict of John Sherwen, M.D.

April 9. At Bathampton, Francis Lémann, esq. M.D.

STAFFORDSHIRE.—*March 24.* At Ad-baston vicarage, the residence of his brother the Rev. J. H. Bright, George Augustus Campbell Bright, esq. late Gar-rison Surgeon, Bangalore.

SUFFOLK.—*Jan. 18.* At Ipswich, Capt. Baldwin. He had seen a great deal of service, and had recently received his medal, on which were several clasps. At the storming of Badajoz, when in the breach he received a spent musket-ball in his breast. At Albuera he was also wounded, and he served at Salamanca, Vittoria, and Waterloo.

March 14. At Abbot's Hall, Stow-market (in which also she was born), in her 85th year, Ann Sarah Rust, relict of John E. Rust, esq. She is succeeded in her estates by her only son, the Rev. Edgar Rust, Rector of Drinkston.

March 16. Aged 81, at Woodbridge, Louisa, relict of John Woolnough, esq.

March 16. At Great Bealings, Mr. John Mayhew, Paymaster and Purser R.N.

March 17. At Hopton Hall, aged 69, Major-Gen. James Cock, of the Bengal Army. He was a cadet of 1795, and became Colonel of the 12th Nat. Inf. 1824.

March 29. At Bury St. Edmund's, aged 73, Frances-Elizabeth, relict of Thomas Smith, esq. M.D.

Lately. At Stowmarket, aged 40, Stephen, eldest son of the Rev. F. H. Maberley, Vicar of Great Finborough.

Aged 83, Mary, relict of John Houghton, esq. late of Bury.

Ann, relict of Thos. Chenery, jun. esq. of Eye.

SURREY.—*March 13.* At Byfleet, aged 27, Mary, relict of Mr. James John, of Palsgrave-place, Temple-bar, solicitor.

March 16. At Wandsworth, Emma, wife of Robert Buchanan Dunlop, esq. of Drumhead, Dumbarton, N.B.

March 23. Aged 73, William Bovill, of Upper Tooting, esq.

March 26. At Richmond, aged 90, Elizabeth, widow of George French, esq.

April 2. At Richmond, aged 81, Miss Maria Babington, last surviving sister of the late William Babington, M.D.

April 6. Aged 39, John Fell Christy, second surviving son of William Miller Christy, of the Woodbines, Kingston-upon-Thames.

April 13. At Carshalton, aged 58, Mercy, widow of Thomas Edwards, esq. LL.D. She resided for many years, both before and during her widowhood, with her brother, Jonah Cressingham, esq.

Sussex.—**March 4.** At Brighton, Elizabeth, relict of Lieut.-Col. Lewis Bruce, of the 12th Bengal Native Inf.

March 14. At Fairlight, aged 68, Wm. Stent, esq. of Fittleworth, near Petworth, for many years in the commission of the peace for the county.

March 15. At Brighton, aged 67, Emma, relict of John Smith, esq. of Dalepark, Arundel.

At Hastings, aged 77, the Hon. Selina Childers, widow of Colonel John W. Childers of Cantley House, near Doncaster. She was the youngest and last surviving child of Sampson Lord Eardley, by Maria-Marow, dau. of the Right Hon. Sir John Eardley Wilmot, Bart. She was married in 1797, and left a widow in 1812.

March 23. At Brighton, aged 37, William, eldest son of William Wigney, esq.

March 30. At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 18, Emma, eldest surviving dau. of of Tycho Wing, esq. of Thorney Abbey. At Brighton, aged 63, Mary-Ann, relict of Alex. Gibb, esq. of Russia-row, London.

March 28. At Brightling rectory, Fanny, second dau. of the Rev. J. B. Hayley, Rector of Brightling.

At Brighton, aged 35, Sarah-Caroline, dau. of John H. Turner, esq.

March 31. At Worthing, aged 77, Henry John Lamotte, esq.

April 1. At Cuckfield, Sarah-Paillet, wife of Edmund Ludlow, esq.

April 10. At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, the Right Hon. Elizabeth-Georgiana Countess Spencer. She was the 2d dau. of the late William Stephen Poyntz, esq. of Cowdray-House, Sussex; was married in 1830, and has left issue John-Poyntz Viscount Althorp, and two daughters.

April 13. At Hove, Margaret-Trenham, wife of Arthur Lewis, esq.

April 14. At Hastings, aged 86, Thomas Gorring, esq.

WARWICKSH.—**March 16.** Martha, wife of John Power, esq. of Leamington.

March 20. At Leamington, aged 60, Anne-Strane, widow of B. Sykes, esq.

March 25. At Warwick, aged 66, George Cattell Greenway, esq.

March 27. At King's School, Warwick, aged 16, Joseph, third son of Thomas Walker, esq. of Flimby Park, Cumberland.

April 1. At Leamington, aged 80, Miss Deborah Hewitt, only surviving dau. of John Hewitt, esq. formerly a very active magistrate of Coventry.

April 4. At Edgbaston, near Birmingham, aged 87, John Parkes, esq. formerly of Warwick, father of Joseph Parkes, esq. the eminent solicitor, of Great George-st. Westminster.

WILTS.—**March 15.** At Cross Hayes, Malmesbury, aged 34, Edmund Ormond Lyne, esq. surgeon.

March 22. Aged 20, Michael, eldest son of Capt. M. Matthews, R.N. of Cosham-hams.

YORK.—**March 2.** At Hull, aged 70, the Rev. William Clowe. He was one of the first founders of the Primitive Methodist Society, and upwards of 10,000 persons attended his funeral.

March 17. At his residence, near Sheffield, aged 78, Charles Brookfield, esq.

March 20. At Whitby, aged 49, Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. R. Taylor, Rector of Clifton, Staff.

March 26. At the Hollins, Cleveland, aged 27, Annie, wife of William James Farrer, esq. of Horsaington, Middlesex.

At Ravensworth, near Richmond, aged 81, Thomas Lax, esq.

March 27. At an advanced age, David Priestman, esq. of Marygate, York.

At South Kilvington, aged 75, Ann, widow of William Allison, esq. of Foxbury, and mother of J. P. Allison, esq. of Thirsk, solicitor.

At Northallerton, aged 52, Joseph Holt, esq. of Mount Pleasant, and late of Newsham Grange, Brompton.

At Wickersley, near Rotherham, aged 73, William Yates, esq.

March 29. At Scorton, aged 61, Sarah, relict of G. Mitchell, esq. of Hackforth. At Naburn Hall, near York, aged 74, George Palmes, esq.

March 30. Aged 71, Samuel Waterhouse, esq. of Wellhead, near Halifax.

April 3. At Sutton House, near Hull, aged 79, George Liddell, esq. many years the acting partner of the banking-house of Messrs. Pease and Liddell, of Hull. He was a native of the city of Durham.

April 6. At Thornton Lodge, near Northallerton, aged 67, Mary, relict of Col. Beddingfield, and only dau. of the late Fletcher Rigge, esq. Clerk of Assize for the Northern Circuit.

At Grithorpe, aged 35, Geo. Beawick, esq.

At Thorganby Lodge, near Selby, aged

84, Elizabeth, relict of Wm. Burland, esq. of Brotherton.

WALES.—*March 7.* At Cefn Amwch, Carnarvon, Mrs. Wynne, wife of Charles Wynne, esq.

March 12. At the Priory, Cardigan, aged 33, Elizabeth-Anne, wife of Richard David Jenkins, esq. mayor of Cardigan.

March 13. At Llwyngwern, North Wales (the residence of his brother, Francis J. Ford, esq.) aged 40, Major Johnson Ford, late of the 43rd Light Inf. fourth surviving son of the late John Ford, esq. of Abbeyfield, Cheshire.

March 16. At Henblas, Anglesey, Jane Wynne Jones, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Hugh Wynne Jones, of Treforworth.

Lately. At Carmarthen, aged 34, Laura-Matilda, wife of Charles D. Williams, esq. solicitor, Carmarthen, and third dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Lewis, Rector of Merthyr.

At the residence of his son, Mr. Isaac D. Rees, solicitor, Swansea, aged 64, Wm. Rees, esq. of Park Llandebie, Carmarthenshire.

At Gwaclodygarth, Merthyr, aged 66, Mrs. Mary Overton, of Llanthetty Hall, Breconshire, widow of Geo. Overton, esq.

SCOTLAND.—*Jan. 10.* At Pennymore, Inverary, Capt. Alex. Campbell, on the retired full pay R. Mar.

At Fort William, Inverness, aged 40, W. Kennedy, esq. M.D.

Feb. 13. At Selkirk, in his 99th year, Alexander Ross, better known by the familiar soubriquet of Highland Sandy, the itinerant piper. He was originally from Ross-shire—his parents having been many years under Ross, of Balgowan. He left his native highland home at the age of 35, when he entered the marine service, in which he continued thirteen years.

Feb. 19. At Aberdeen, in her 80th year, Helen, widow of James Farquhar, esq. of Doctors' Commons, London, and of Johnston Lodge, co. Kincardine.

Feb. 21. At Easter Craigduckie, Fifeshire, Henry Flockhart, esq.

March 12. At his residence, Gretna Hall, Mr. Linton, well known as "The Bishop of Gretna."

March 21. At Methven Castle, Perthshire, Susannah, widow of Robert Smythe, esq. of Methven.

March 22. At Dundee, aged 45, Anne, wife of Gen. Sir William Chalmers, C.B., K.C.H., of Glenricht, Perthshire.

March 28. At Ardsheal House, Appin, Argyleshire, aged 63, Major Robert Stewart, late of the 91st and 94th Regiments of Foot.

IRELAND.—*Nov. 7.* At Spa, Tralee, Lieut. Samuel Collis, R.N. (1815.)

Nov. 26. Capt. Brodrick, late of the

34th regt. son of the late Major Brodrick, of Maryborough, J. P.

March 9. At Naas, aged 111, Mary Patterson, otherwise Lynch. She possessed her faculties perfectly to the last.

March 11. At Shangana Castle, Bray, aged 79, Lady Cockburn, relict of Gen. Sir George Cockburn, G.C.H.

March 13. At CloghJordan, aged 109, Mr. James Armitage. To the last moment his intellect was clear and unimpaired.

March 15. At Tralee, Elizabeth, wife of Caleb Chute, esq.

March 19. At Ballyhenry, Portaferry, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Th. Leonard.

March 22. At Coldstream, aged 21, Jane-Oliver, eldest dau. of G. Wilson, esq. of Georgefield.

March 23. At Dublin, Peter Count D'Alton, of Grenanstown, Tipperary, eldest son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Edward Count D'Alton, who fell at Dunkirk, on the 24th Aug. 1793, in command of the Imperial troops, under the orders of the Duke of York.

March 26. At Monkstown, John Gagh-ran, M.D. of Dublin.

March 29. At Kilkenny, aged 26, Charles Turquand Johnson, B.A. (1848), Gonville and Caius college, Cambridge, son of Lieut.-Col. C. C. Johnson, Assistant-Quartermaster-General.

March 31. At Kilmacoe, the residence of his son-in-law Joseph S. Waddy, Comm. John White Pritchard, R.N. 1828. Hewas actively employed for twenty years during the war, and had the honour to be Aide-de-Camp to Adm. the Earl of Northesk, in H.M. ship Britannia, at the battle of Trafalgar, for which he received a medal.

Lately. At Ballinard, co. Tipperary, aged 73, John Craven Chadwick, esq.

At Enniskillen, Mr. Montague Talbot, formerly manager of the Limerick Theatre.

At Pegsborough, George Bradshaw, esq. coroner of the county Tipperary, formerly Capt. 5th Dragoon Guards.

At Snugborough, co. Sligo, aged 74, John Powell, esq.

April 2. Wm. Lodge Kidd, esq. M.D. of Belfast.

JERSEY.—*March 25.* At Colomberie House, aged 75, Clement Hemery, esq.

GUERNSEY.—*March 20.* At Guernsey, aged 47, Henry, fourth son of the late R. Franklyn, esq. of Her Majesty's Mint.

April 8. Aged 11, John-James, son of Dr. Bromby, Principal of Elizabeth college, Guernsey; he was accidentally hung in a window-cord.

EAST INDIES.—*Feb. 2.* At Singapore, on his way to Australia, Col. Peter Laurie Pew, of the Bengal Artillery. He was a cadet of 1806. He was one of the greatest speculators in India; in 1845 he

is said to have been worth 250,000l; in 1850 he was a bankrupt.

Feb. 3. At Calcutta, Francis Horace Hayden, 2nd officer of the Hon. Company's steamer *Pluto*, last son of the Rev. Henry Hayden, Greenfield, co. Down.

Feb. 9. At Midnapore, aged 31, Richard Henn Gennys, esq. of the 44th Bengal N. Inf., Assistant to the General Superintendent for the suppression of Thuggee for Moorshedabad. He was the fourth son of the late Edmund Henn Gennys, esq. and youngest brother of E. Henn Gennys, esq. of Whitleigh, Devon. Entering the service in 1839, he soon made himself conspicuous as a good officer, and received the appointment of Adjutant of his corps. During the first Seik campaign he was in action, at Ferozshahr, and shared in the operation against Kote Kangra, under Gen. Wheeler.

Feb. 11. At Bombay, James Pictairn Knowles, 5th Bombay N. Inf. second son of the late J. Knowles, esq. of Kirkville.

At Bombay, Mrs. Finella Turner Gordon, widow of Major Robert Gordon, Bombay Eng.

Feb. 24. On his way to the Mahabuleshwar Hills, Lieut.-Col. Charles Crawley, 20th Bombay N. I. commanding at Sholapore.

Lately. At Bombay, Capt. R. Dowson, of the 5th Bengal N. I.

Feb. 28. At Bhitoor, Bajee Rao, the ex-Peshwa, who was in the receipt of an annual pension of 8 lacs of rupees since his deposition in 1819.

WEST INDIES.—*Nov. 21.* At Jamaica, Staff-Surg. Thos. Moore Fishbourne, M.D.

Dec. 14. At Tobago, brevet Major Lawrence Græme, Lieut.-Governor of that island. He served 35 years in the army, and attained the rank of Major in 1838.

Lately. At St. Thomas's, Lieut. William Mooney, R.N. (1844) of the Scorpion surveying vessel.

Jan. 22. At Jamaica, Major William Lisle Hall, late of the 36th Bengal N. Inf. and of Worcester and Roundhill estates, in that island.

Jan. 24. In the Isle of St. Thomas, Dr. Tyndall, late of Plymouth.

Feb. 10. At Jamaica, Edward Binns, esq. M.D. author of "The Anatomy of Sleep," &c.

ABROAD.—*Feb. 8, 1850.* At Cape Town, aged 53, T. B. Fielding, esq. formerly Captain in the 98th regt. leaving a widow and eight children.

July 27. At Geelong, Australia, George Paul Adolphus Greeves, youngest son of John Greeves, esq. of High Harrogate.

Aug. 18. At Wellington, New Zealand, Capt. Rickard O'Connell, 65th reg. nephew of the late Dan. O'Connell, esq. M.P.

Sept. 22. At sea, off Grey Town, Mosquito, Assistant Surgeon John Weir Duncan, of the Persian 12, only son of Henry Duncan, esq. of Glasgow.

Sept. 29. At Port Philip, Australia, aged 55, Caroline-Ann, wife of James Whittaker, esq. and dau. of the late J. H. Shickle, esq. of Jamaica.

Oct. 11. In South Australia, George Blackmore, esq. third son of the late Rev. Richard Blackmore, of Donhead St. Mary.

Nor. 6. At the Cape of Good Hope, Paymaster Macintosh, 6th Royals.

Nor. 26. At Malta, on his way from India, aged 32, Sir Francis John Ford, Bart. Capt. 20th Bombay N. Inf. He succeeded to the title in 1839; and married in 1846, Cornelia-Maria, eldest dau. of Gen. Sir Ralph Darling. He is succeeded by his brother, Sir William Ford.

Nor. 17. Lost at sea, while on board of a captured Brazilian slaver, supposed to have foundered off the island of Francesa, aged 18, Rowland Coulthurst Anderson, second Midshipman of H.M.S. Rifleman, son of the late Rev. Robert Anderson, of Brighton, and nephew to Lord Teignmouth.

Nor. 27. On board the *Salamander*, on her voyage to China, Lieut. James John Harrington Groves, late of Bradford, Wilts, and eldest son of the late Capt. Groves, R.N. He was appointed as cadet to the *Agincourt* 72, in 1841; was in China at the close of the war, and afterwards engaged in New Zealand, at the taking of Koweti's pah, under a severe fire of the natives. He also assisted in taking surveys of the coast.

Dec. 11. At Hong Kong; Commander John Matthew Robert Ince, R.N. (1846). He entered the navy 1828 and became Lieutenant 1841; and served in the Mediterranean and East Indies.

Dec. 12. Whilst at sea, on his return to this country, John Hilditch Adams, late of Calcutta, solicitor, formerly of Old Jewry-chambers.

Dec. 24. At Astoria, Oregon, aged 25, John, second son of the late Rev. H. A. Beckwith, M.A., Vicar of Collingham.

Dec. 25. At Woburn, British Caffraia, aged 26, Courtney Parker Tyssen Stacey, late of 45th Regt. eldest son of C. Stacey, esq. of Sandling Place, Kent.

Dec. 28. At Altona, Professor Schumacher; an irreparable loss to science.

Dec. 31. At sea, on board the *Lord Hardinge*, Christopher Treacy, esq., B.A. (1847), Fellow of Emmanuel college, Cambridge, and youngest son of the late Captain Treacy, R.N., of Kingston House, near Whitehaven.

Jan. 15. At Florence, the Rev. Dr. Black, of the barony parish of Glasgow, a

man endeared to the whole community for the zeal and ability with which he discharged the pastoral functions in the most populous parish in Scotland.

Jan. 23. In Newfoundland, Hugh Best Chambers, Capt. in the Royal Newfoundland Companies, fourth son of the late David Chambers, esq. of Gloucester-terr. Regent's Park.

Feb. 9. At his residence, Kasan, near Uddavala, Sweden, aged 70, William Thornburn, esq. formerly of Leith.

Feb. 18. At Madeira, Ann, wife of the Hon. Capt. de Blaquiére.

Lately. At Brussels, Matilda, wife of Richard Lambert, esq. formerly of Bristol, and dau. of the late Jacob Ricketts, esq. of Redland.

At Soleure, in Switzerland, Christina, widow of Col Hampton Prevost Thomas.

At St. Omer's, aged 19, Robert-Chamberlaine, son of Major Read, late of Milton next Gravesend.

At his country house, near Homburg, aged 113, Viscount Frederick Adolphe de Gardinville, one of Louis XIV.'s mousquetaires, and Knight of the order of St. Louis. The deceased officer was born

Jan. 28, 1738, and retired to Homburg after the dissolution of the army of Condé.

In Paris, Colonel Du Luttnar, a Polish officer of distinction. The deceased was a friend of the illustrious Kosciuszko, who died at the house of the Colonel.

In Paris, M. Alexander Fragonard, painter and sculptor. He was a pupil of David. As a sculptor, his greatest work is the frontispiece of the old Chamber of Deputies; and as a painter, he executed several fine pieces, among which is a ceiling in the Louvre, representing Tasso reading his Jerusalem.

March 1. At Vienna, aged 37, Henry Charles Collmann, esq. of Broad-street buildings.

March 2. At Paris, aged 66, Arthur Macnamara, esq. of Caddington Hall, formerly of Llangoe Castle, Brecknock.

March 3. At Funchal, Madeira, Esther, wife of William Pringle, jun. esq. formerly of Tyledon Cottage, co. Monaghan.

March 4. At Smyrna, Magdalene, wife of Charlton Wittall, esq.

March 5. At Palermo, aged 46, Sophia, wife of Mark Seager, esq. late a resident in Poole.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered							Births Registered.
	Under 15.	15 to 60.	60 and upwards.	Age not specified.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
Mar. 29 .	638	465	313	2	1418	754	664	1780
April 5 .	468	340	230	21	1059	575	484	1560
" 12 .	476	330	226	2	1034	539	495	1536
" 19 .	464	311	214	2	991	550	441	1425

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, APRIL 26.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
37 10	22 8	15 3	21 6	23 9	24 9

PRICE OF HOPS, APRIL 28.

Sussex Pockets, 3*l.* 4*s.* to 3*l.* 14*s.*—Kent Pockets, 3*l.* 10*s.* to 6*l.* 0*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, APRIL 28.

Hay, 3*l.* 0*s.* to 4*l.* 4*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 1*s.* to 1*l.* 8*s.*—Clover, 3*l.* 5*s.* to 4*l.* 10*s.*

SMITHFIELD, APRIL 28. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 3 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, APRIL 28.
Mutton	3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	Beasts..... 3772 Calves 169
Veal	3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	Sheep and Lambs 23,300 Pigs 380
Pork	3 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> to 3 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>	

COAL MARKET, APRIL 25.

Walls Ends, &c. 12*s.* 6*d.* to 15*s.* 6*d.* per ton. Other sorts, 11*s.* 0*d.* to 22*s.* 0*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 39*s.* 6*d.* Yellow Russia, 41*s.* 0*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From March 26, to April 25, 1851, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.	Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.		Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	
Mar.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Apr.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	49	50	40	29, 38	cldy. hvy. rn.	11	45	46	39	29, 88	cloudy
27	49	50	51	, 47	do. do. do.	12	46	50	41	, 97	do. fair
28	50	55	47	, 73	fair, cloudy	13	46	49	39	, 95	do. do.
29	48	52	43	, 53	hvy. showers	14	44	49	42	, 91	do. slight rain
30	46	50	44	, 62	do. do. snw. hl.	15	44	49	42	, 87	do.
31	43	50	44	30, 13	fair, cloudy	16	45	51	46	, 76	do. rain
A. 1	43	51	45	, 10	do. do.	17	50	60	51	, 71	do. fr. alht. rn.
2	48	51	48	, 07	do. do. rain	18	58	65	47	, 88	fair, cloudy
3	50	55	45	, 05	do. do. do.	19	53	60	47	30, 02	do. do.
4	40	50	48	, 01	do. do. do.	20	60	55	47	29, 68	cloudy, rain
5	46	50	37	, 01	do. do. do.	21	57	59	47	, 55	do. fair, rain
6	38	48	36	, 09	do. do.	22	57	59	47	, 51	const. hy. rn.
7	37	45	40	, 06	do. do.	23	50	62	47	, 73	fr. cdy. hy. rn.
8	37	46	41	29, 94	do. do. rn. hl.	24	50	60	47	, 75	do. do.
9	38	47	41	, 88	rn. cldy. fair	25	50	59	46	, 86	do. do.
10	40	48	42	, 95	fair, cldy. rn.						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

March & April.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
28	—	—	96½	—	—	—	106½	—	61 57 pm.	53 pm.
29	—	—	96½	—	—	—	—	—	57 pm.	54 51 pm.
31	—	—	96½	—	—	—	—	—	57 62 pm.	51 54 pm.
1	—	—	96½	—	—	—	—	—	58 61 pm.	52 55 pm.
2	—	—	96½	—	—	—	—	—	62 pm.	53 56 pm.
3	—	—	96½	—	—	—	—	—	60 63 pm.	53 57 pm.
4	—	—	96½	—	—	—	—	—	61 pm.	54 57 pm.
5	—	—	96½	—	—	—	—	—	61 64 pm.	57 pm.
7	—	96	96½	97½	7½	—	—	—	—	55 58 pm.
8	—	96½	96½	97½	7½	—	—	—	65 62 pm.	55 58 pm.
9 212	—	96½	96½	97½	7½	—	—	262½	62 64 pm.	55 54 pm.
10 211½	—	96½	97	97½	7½	95½	—	264	62 64 pm.	54 57 pm.
11 211½	—	96½	97½	97½	7½	—	107½	262	62 65 pm.	57 54 pm.
12 211½	—	96½	97½	97½	7½	—	—	264	60 63 pm.	56 53 pm.
14 212	—	96½	97½	98½	7½	—	—	264	60 63 pm.	57 54 pm.
15 211	—	96½	97½	98½	7½	—	—	264	60 63 pm.	54 57 pm.
16 212	—	96½	97½	98½	7½	—	—	—	63 59 pm.	57 pm.
17 212	—	96½	97½	98½	—	—	—	264	63 60 pm.	54 57 pm.
19 212	—	96½	97½	98½	—	—	—	264	63 59 pm.	54 57 pm.
21	—	96½	97½	98½	7½	—	—	—	59 62 pm.	57 54 pm.
22	—	96½	97½	98½	7½	—	—	261	62 59 pm.	54 57 pm.
23 211½	—	96½	97½	98½	7½	—	—	262	63 pm.	54 59 pm.
24 211½	—	96½	97½	98	7½	—	—	—	62 61 pm.	57 54 pm.
25	—	96½	97½	98	7½	—	—	260	61 57 pm.	56 53 pm.
26 211½	—	96½	97	97½	—	—	—	—	58 60 pm.	55 51 pm.

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Throgmorton Street, London.

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THE
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AND
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

JUNE, 1851.

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Embellished with an Engraving from Mr. Ward's picture of the INTERVIEW between CHARLES II. and NELL GWYN in St. James's Park.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. URBAN,—The "PARSON KINNERSLEY" inquired after by Mr. Parke (p. 338) seems to have been a profligate scoundrel, whose doings stand recorded in the 17th vol. of Howell's State Trials, where is given the report of two trials for forgery, or paying away of forged notes to a large amount, of which he was declared guilty. This was in 1729, and in a note, p. 279, we find that this same man had in 5 Geo. I. (1719) been previously convicted of misdemeanour in endeavouring to extort money from Lord Sunderland under a threat of accusation of an unnatural crime. He died in prison, 7 April, 1729.

It is remarkable that there does not appear any allusion to his early life, as connected with the strange story of the raven, which from the preface to the sermon must have made some noise at the time, for it is there stated that "several trivial penny books and ballads had been printed and dispersed in London, giving a narration of the said wonderful thing."

The tract itself has not the slightest interest, being merely a rambling stringing of texts of Scripture without any apparent connexion with the professed object of the sermon; but it might be amusing if any of your readers would furnish us with some of the ballads and notices of these penny books.

F. R. A.

Oak House, Pendleton.

B. E. asks for information respecting the authorship of a little book entitled "A PROTESTANT'S RESOLUTION: shewing his reasons why he will not be a Papist. Digested into so plain a method of question and answer, that an ordinary capacity may be able to defend the Protestant Religion against the most cunning Jesuit or Popish Priest. 1 Pet. iii. 5. *The five and twentieth edition.* London: Printed for John Clark and Richard Hett, at the Bible and Crown in the Poultry. M.D.CC.XXVIII. 8m. 8vo."

D. A. Y. says, "Is there not a slight error in Mr. Cunningham's account in your last No. of Gent. Mag. p. 468, relative to RALPH AGAS? It is there stated that John Payne died possessed of the manor of Stoke by Nayland, and on that ground it was that his son John Payne was found to be a ward of the Crown, that manor being held of the king in capite by Knight's Service. From the Inquisition which will be found mentioned in Cole's Esch. vol. 7, p. 144 (in Brit. Mus.) it appears that John Payne died leaving his son, John, aged 19, and that at his death he held a capital messuage, &c. called Sheldrake in Stoke, of the prior of Stoke, in socage; also 80 acres, called

Jacobs in Stokenhouse, held of the manor of Polstead, in socage; also one close called Mayde-fenne, late parcel of the manor of Levenhage in Stoke, *held of the king*, as of the late Abbey of Bury St. Edmund's, by *military service*; and also divers parcels of land, meadows, &c. called Mathewes and Miller's crofts, containing 14 acres, late parcel of the manor of Nayland in Stoke, *held of the king in cap. per servic.* and 2 messuages and lands, &c. called Bretts and Hamonds, in Polstead, held of the manor of Polstead in socage. It was no doubt from this finding, that John Payne the younger was considered to be in ward to the king."

W. R. D. writes as follows, "Referring to the notes in your Numbers for July, 1850, p. 60; Sept. 1850, p. 234; and April, 1851, p. 338, I send you the following memorandum as to the memorial of JOHN KETTERICH, BISHOP OF EXETER, preserved in the Church of Santa Croce at Florence, which I made when visiting that interesting edifice in the autumn of last year. The monument consists of a slab of marble, on which the effigy of a bishop in his episcopal robes with a mitre on his head and a crozier in his hand is sculptured in low relief. On either side of the head, inlaid in marble, is a shield bearing the following coat of arms, viz. Sable, 3 leopards or cats 2 and 1 statant reguardant The legend, which is formed by letters of black inlaid in white marble, runs thus:—

✠ Hic . jacet . Dns . Johanes . Catrik . Epvs . qvdam . Exoniensis . Ambasiator . Serenissim . Dni . Regis . Anglie . q . obiit . xxviii . die . Decēbr . anno . Dni . m.c.c.cc.xix . civis . anime . p'picietvr . Devs ✠

H. F. B. inquires what is the meaning of the designation "*Miles Lorette*." We should be glad to be informed where and upon whom he finds that title bestowed. There was an order of knights of Loretto, or Lorette, instituted by Sixtus V. in 1587 for the guardianship of the house of the annunciation, which, according to Roman Catholic belief, was miraculously transported by angels from Nazareth to Italy. According to Collier (Hist. Dict. verb. Lorette) that pope made no less than 260 of these knights of Loretto, giving them the title of Count Palatines with powers of conferring degrees and legitimating bastards.

ERRATUM in last Number, p. 548, at the end of the biography of Lord Dacre, for "Hon. Henry Brand," read "Hon. Thomas Brand."

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE
AND
HISTORICAL REVIEW.

HARTLEY COLERIDGE.*

IT is a common weakness in persons who are not so handsome as they would be, or have been, to abhor a faithful portrait-painter; and a still commoner weakness in their friends to prefer what they call an "idealised" likeness of them, by which they mean, not one in which the true and permanent character prevails over the accidental peculiarities of the face, but one which, being sufficiently like to be recognised, approaches otherwise as nearly as may be to the academical standard of beauty. A similar weakness prevails with regard to men's lives and characters, and a biographer who so portrays his subject that those who did not know the man may know what he was like, must not expect to escape popular censure. Yet we all long to have some definite image both of the features and the character of any man in whom we are interested, whether the interest be excited by his writings or his actions; and it is only when a faithful record of the face or the life destroys some cherished ideal that the minutest personal details are unwelcome. Then, indeed, when the real man falls short of the idea formed of him from his writings, people are apt to exclaim, "Why undeceive us? Why publish what might have been kept private? That part of his life and character which his works reveal is all that the world has interest in; why not leave it to speak for itself?" To this appeal the obvious and sufficient answer is, that if the works bespeak a life and

character which does not correspond with the fact, they speak falsely, and those who so interpret them are living in a false belief, which to hold unconsciously is an evil, to cherish deliberately is a sin. Some provinces of the intellect there are, indeed, which may be said to be independent of the moral character. We may inherit the full fruits of a life devoted to science, for instance, without caring to imagine or to ask what sort of man he was who bequeathed them to us. In such cases, if the life be otherwise unworthy of remembrance, let it by all means be forgotten. But it is not so with the poet. All poetry which is worth anything is a voice out of a human heart, and every human heart beats in some individual man. We must sympathise, and we cannot sympathise with an abstraction. If we do not know what he was like, we imagine him—we make a picture of him in our mind—and if we imagine him other than he was, we deceive ourselves, and, so far, the truth is not in us.

To us, therefore, when a poet dies whose works are worthy or likely to live, a candid account of his personal history shall always be welcome, and, provided it reveals the truth, it shall not be the less welcome though the truth be painful. Indeed we are persuaded that, even where the truth is most painful, it is for the interest of the poet's own memory that it should be frankly told. To estimate the strength of a man's virtue we must

* Poems by Hartley Coleridge; with a Memoir of his Life, by his Brother. In two volumes. Lond. 1851.

know the constitutional weaknesses against which it had to struggle. In them we shall find at once the explanation and the excuse of his shortcomings; and far better it is that they should be fairly expounded by a friend who understands the whole case, than that scattered evidences of them should be picked up one by one and exhibited as curiosities and fragments of "truth brought to light by time,"—such fragments being often only scandals and errors which truth had in their own day disowned and dismissed to oblivion.

All this we believe to be eminently true with regard to Hartley Coleridge, and in the copious and candid memoir prefixed to these volumes we think the Editor has not only rendered a service to literary history, by contributing to it the portrait of a man in all ways interesting and in many ways remarkable, but has also performed an office of piety to the memory of his brother. We should have preferred, indeed, a tone less elaborately apologetic, a more sparing introduction of censures and regrets, and generally a style of narrative more concise, and simple, and straight-onward. But when we remember the relation in which the Editor stands to his brother and his family on one side, and to a jealous and not very reasonable public on the other, we feel that it would be rash to pronounce judgment on the execution of a task so very delicate and difficult. Enough that the story which he has recorded is full of interest and instruction, and as we have good reason to believe that no material part of the case has been suppressed or misrepresented, those who are dissatisfied with his treatment of it may treat it better for themselves.

Hartley Coleridge was born at Clevedon on the 19th of September, 1796, the eldest son of Samuel Taylor Coleridge, and therefore with a hereditary title both to gifts of the intellect and

infirmities of the will. About the end of his fourth year his home was transferred from the banks of the Severn to the lakes of Cumberland and Westmerland, and fixed in the house which will long be remembered as the residence of Southey. He appears to have been distinguished from other children at a very early age by a certain oddity of manner and absence of mind, and by a constitutional inaptitude for all games requiring attention and manual dexterity. This, rather than any premature devotion to books or aversion from the society of playmates, prevented him from mixing in childish sports, and caused him to spend the greater part of his time in an imaginary world of his own, strangely peopled with shadows abstracted from the real world in which he lived, and of the concerns of which he was at the same time no inattentive observer. How far he was distinguished from others of the same age by any extraordinary powers of mind it is not easy to gather. There is hardly any child whose mind, when subjected to the inspection of poets and metaphysicians, is not full of wonders; and we may more confidently infer that Hartley was an extraordinary child from the fact that he certainly grew up to be no ordinary man, than from the impressions he made on Wordsworth at six years old, or from his father's report of the metaphysical mysteries with which his childish understanding perplexed itself.* Though a clever boy, and not idle, it seems that he made no remarkable progress in his school-studies, and it is rather singular that the faculties by which he was most decidedly distinguished from other boys were not those which he much cultivated or much excelled in afterwards. That he lived a great deal in a phantom-world we should not mention as anything singular—all children do so. Chairs are turned into carriages and

* "Hartley, when about five years old, was asked a question about himself being called Hartley. 'Which Hartley?' asked the boy. 'Why, is there more than one Hartley?' 'Yes,' he replied, 'there's a deal of Hartleys.' 'How so?' 'There's Picture-Hartley (Hazlitt had painted a portrait of him) and Shadow-Hartley, and there's Echo-Hartley, and there's Catch-me-Fast-Hartley,' at the same time seizing his own arm with the other hand very eagerly, an action which shews that his mind must have been drawn to reflect on what Kant calls the great and inexplicable mystery, viz. that man should be both his own subject and object, and that these two should be one."—p. xxvii.

horses, passages into turnpike roads, sofas into market-towns, faster than by the slap of Harlequin's sword. But in ordinary cases these brain-creations are abstracted from the simple events of everyday life, and pass like the day-dreams of maturer age in swift succession, having no coherency, and leaving no trace. The instances must be very rare in which this imaginative faculty is equal to the foundation, peopling, and government of an empire; rarer still in which it can maintain the illusion for years together, and carry on the history of the ideal people through all the vicissitudes of peace and war and social progress. Yet it seems that Hartley Coleridge not only imagined such a kingdom at a very early age, and made a map of it, and peopled it with "many nations, continental and insular, each with its separate history, civil, ecclesiastical, and literary, its forms of religion and government, and specific national character," but actually continued to govern it, as seriously as an ordinary child rides his stick, for years together, till he was on the verge of manhood. This fact rests upon no vague or doubtful tradition, but upon the distinct testimony of the Editor, who was his brother's companion and confidant all the time, and to whom the substance of all "letters and papers from Ejuxria" was regularly imparted as they were supposed to arrive. Probably this process of imparting the news to a listener who seems to have been almost as much in earnest as himself, helped to feed and stimulate the fancy and preserve the outward form of the fiction from its natural dissolution; and the brother of twelve years old may have fancied the brother of sixteen more in earnest than he really was. But, when all allowances have been made, there still remains a very singular and interesting story, well worth recording for the consideration of psychologists. It will be found at p. xxxvi—xlii. of the memoir. From this, and other similar amusements of his childhood, it might have been supposed that the creative imagination was unusually strong in Hartley; and yet the productions of his after-life show scarcely any traces of such a gift.

His tenth year must have contri-

buted largely to the history of Ejuxria. In the days of the terror of Napoleon and the glory of Grimaldi (not to mention the abolition of the slave trade, and the noises of a change of ministry, a dissolution of Parliament, and a general election,) he passed the spring of 1807 at Sir George Beaumont's in Leicestershire, where Wordsworth and Wilkie were; the summer in London with Mr. and Mrs. Montagu; the autumn at Bristol with his mother's family. He "read every word about the battle of Eylau, and was enraged if a doubt were hinted of the Russian victory." He saw the Wood Demon and Jack Bannister at Drury Lane, Mother Goose and Grimaldi at Covent Garden; went over the Tower in company with Wordsworth and Walter Scott; and was introduced to the wonders of chemistry by Sir Humphry Davy: a year of impressions never to be forgotten.

In the summer of 1808 he was sent with his brother to a small school at Ambleside, kept by a gentleman of manly character and vigorous understanding, but no great scholar; fortunate, it seems, in the character of his schoolfellows, and in an ample allowance of leisure and mountain-liberty; eminently fortunate in the neighbourhood of some of his father's most distinguished friends; not very fortunate in his initiation into the nicer mysteries of Greek and Latin. Here he remained for seven or eight years, composing themes and verses, not in any remarkable degree superior to those of his schoolfellows, and with visible effort; wandering at large among the hills with one intimate companion, or gathering desultory knowledge from the libraries and conversation of Wordsworth, Wilson, De Quincey, and Charles Lloyd; helping his school-mates to construe their lessons, or entertaining them with tales; say rather with one continuous tale, having for its moral the injustice of society, which he spun on night after night (we are told) for years together; admired and loved, yet suffering the penalty of his small stature and odd ways in being plagued and teased; joining in no school-games, and forming no intimacies; but "reading, walking, dreaming to himself, or talking his dreams to others."

The immediate result was such as might have been anticipated. He went to Oxford in his nineteenth year with no very accurate knowledge of Greek and Latin, therefore no match for Eton-trained scholars in competition for distinctions awarded according to Etonian standards, but with a mind full of original thoughts and general knowledge, and a rare gift of lively and eloquent discourse. "He would hold forth by the hour (for no one wished to interrupt him) on whatever subject might have been started, either of literature, politics, or religion, with an originality of thought, a force of illustration, and a facility and beauty of expression, which I question (says Mr. Dyce, writing in the year 1849) whether any man then living, except his father, could have surpassed." Whether the popularity at wine-parties which was the inevitable consequence of such a gift, interfered much with his reading during the first year or two of his residence, we are not informed. But in the summer of 1818, as we learn from Mr. C. H. Townsend (who then first met him, and has recorded his impressions in a long and interesting letter) he was certainly reading hard. At Michaelmas following he took a second class in *literis humanioribus*; his deficiencies in what is exclusively, and somewhat arbitrarily, called "scholarship," sinking him below the place to which his "talent and general knowledge" would have raised him. Soon after, he obtained an Oriel fellowship with great distinction; and it seemed as if he were now honourably provided for, and as if the kindness of the friends by whose help he had been sent to college had received its best reward.

Had it turned out so, it is probable that the brief outline which we have given of his school and college life might have been thought to contain all that need be remembered of it. It might not have been suspected that any material feature of his character remained unnoticed. But a fellow-elect of Oriel has to pass one year of probation, at the end of which, in case of misconduct, his election may be cancelled. At the close of this probationary year, Hartley Coleridge was judged to have forfeited his fellowship, "on the ground mainly of in-

temperance." Great efforts were made in vain at the time to get the decision reversed; and severe comments have been made upon it since. We have ourselves heard it confidently asserted by a very high and grave authority,—a man by no means given to think indulgently of intemperance, or suspiciously of dignities, and one whom the question must have deeply interested at the time,—that the charge of intemperance was in fact a pretext only, and that the real offence was of quite another kind, less venial perhaps in the eyes of college authorities, though not so easily reached by their statutes, and, in the eyes of the world, no offence at all,—namely, an indiscreet freedom of speech with regard to University reforms. Upon this point we can only say that the narrative before us gives us no means of forming an opinion. We have no account either of the specific charges, or of the evidence, or of the answers. Judging, however, from the tenor of Hartley's subsequent life, we can hardly assume that he had been guilty of no irregularities which formed a fair pretext for rejecting him, and (remembering how just his views were, and how pungent his remarks, upon established institutions in general,) we can have little doubt that he had said many things extremely offensive to the ears of authority, though perhaps not on that account the less wholesome, had they been weighed and considered.

But what, it will be asked, were these irregularities? And how did they come upon him? For hitherto we have heard of no evil tendencies of any kind. To this question neither his brother's recollections nor the evidence which he has collected from others, enable us to give a satisfactory answer. We cannot attach much weight to early manifestations of "intense sensibility" not under proper control; of "impatience of constraint;" of a disposition to "shrink from mental pain;" of occasional "paroxysms of rage, during which he bit his arm or finger violently;" of a proneness "to yield unconsciously to slight temptations, as if swayed by a mechanical impulse apart from his volition;" for not only are such infirmities incident more or less to the youth of all large and sensitive natures, but it does not

appear that they overcame him in the struggle. Where he was left to himself, they led him into no evil that we can hear of. Where, as in the duties of school, he had work to do or constraint to endure, it seems that he did the work and submitted to the constraint. Where his sensibility was most cruelly tried by the thoughtless persecutions of bigger boys—persecutions the remembrance of which became the ever-recurring torment of his dreams in later life—he must have borne them with great patience and sweetness; for we are told that he retained the admiration and love of his school-fellows, though he did not share their amusements. In what respect then was it that “a certain infirmity of the will, the specific evil of his life, had already manifested itself?” It is possible that a school or college companion of his own age, or a little older, could have explained this to us. His brother was too much the younger to “look into him with inquiring eyes;” and we have no report from any other observer who was intimate with him during those years. Nevertheless it is undoubtedly true that “a certain infirmity of the will” did constitute the specific evil of his later life, and it was in all probability connected in some mysterious way with that specific peculiarity of his boyhood, to which we have already alluded. “He never played. He was indeed incapable of the adroitness and presence of mind required in the most ordinary sports. *His uncle used to tell him that he had two left hands.*” Could science anatomize the material organization through which the mind acts upon the body—

——— the brain

Says to the foot, now move, now rest again, it would perhaps be found that in such cases the *will* also has two left hands. That such a constitutional infirmity should prevail more against the grown man than the growing boy, is not surprising. The full flow of hope and youth counteracted but did not extinguish it. Youth and hope ebbing, left the man without energy enough to continue the struggle.

However this may be, Hartley Coleridge—whose spirits were subject to those vicissitudes which so often afflict the *genus irritabile vatum*, espe-

cially where the nature is exquisitely tender and affectionate, and a strong thirst for sympathy is irritated by a depressing consciousness of personal disadvantages—had occasionally found a temporary relief from painful sensations in wine. His popularity as a guest exposed him to the temptation; and his constitution was such that a small quantity excited him. Hence a fair pretext, if not a just ground, for taking away his fellowship; and he left Oxford (with 300*l.* given him by the college by way of mitigation) for London, meaning to support himself by his pen. This he could easily have done; for there were few departments of popular literature in which he was not eminently qualified to shine. But infirmities which are not eradicated in youth commonly increase with age. The very habit of introspection, though it be with the purpose of understanding and ejecting them, makes a man familiar with their company, and aggravates the evil. The direction which Hartley's infirmity took was not one of the worst either for body or mind,—certainly not so bad as opium-eating,—but it had a worse name. And though his health was little if at all injured, and his mind not at all corrupted by it, his self-respect (with which self-command is closely allied) was shaken. Then came (to use his own significant words) “that helpless consciousness of faults which conduces to anything rather than amendment.” A habit of procrastination followed—part of the same disease. After two years' trial, during which he resided chiefly with Mr. and Mrs. Montagu, it appeared plainly that London was not the best place for him. He returned to Westmerland; and (yielding against his own better judgment to the urgency of friends) endeavoured to establish himself as a schoolmaster at Ambleside. But, after four or five years' trial, he was obliged to abandon the scheme as a failure.

This was his last attempt to achieve a position in the world. After this he submitted to his destiny, as “a waif of nature:” and, though perhaps no man ever felt a stronger yearning for the blessings from which his “fault or fate” excluded him, it was probably the best condition which his very peculiar case admitted. Here he lived

(with one or two short intervals which we need not stay to describe) the life of a solitary student by the banks of Grasmere and Rydal; dependent indeed upon the help of his relations for what small provision he needed, but requiring no more than they could cheerfully supply; condemned indeed to hopeless poverty and (which to him was a sadder thought) to hopeless celibacy—but everywhere a welcome guest to the high and the low, the learned and the ignorant; producing little indeed which brought him money, but much which will be found to be of more real worth than the most marketable produce which he could have raised. For it was part of his singular case that the conditions which steady the character and stimulate the powers of other men had the contrary effect upon him. By some strange misdirection of the moral sensibility, which seems indeed to have been hereditary, a formal engagement to do a thing frightened him from his purpose, and paralysed his power of performance. It is Cowper, we think, who somewhere says that he could sit in his room all day without desiring to go out, until the door were locked upon him; but the moment he felt that he could not let himself out when he pleased, it became a misery to him to stay in. So Hartley Coleridge could read and write assiduously and copiously, so long as he did not feel himself under an obligation to go on; but a promise to finish took away his power to proceed.

The lot therefore upon which he had at last fallen, with all its privations and disadvantages, gave probably the freest scope to his peculiar faculties of which they were capable. Here his defects could do least injury to himself or others; here his genius could bear its best fruit. His wanderings were but transient eclipses. The shadow past, he came forth as pure and bright as before. Never, perhaps, was a man who was so unlike other men more justly appreciated by those among whom he lived. We doubt whether they could have understood him half so well at Oriol. The breeze which is so healthful and so refreshing in its native mountains would spread consternation through the Combination Room; and Hartley's mind flowed

where it listed, obedient to the inner impulses, with little respect for persons or places. What the tutors might have thought of it we do not know; but the "untutored dales" were charmed with the various stream of his talk, so singular yet so unaffected, so familiar yet so unvulgar, so full of drollery and yet by fits so pensive, so unstudied yet so full of wisdom, so keen and pungent and yet so truly genial, liberal, and humane. Those who never heard him talk will get the best notion of his manner from the letters of Mr. Thomas Blackburn (pp. cxv. cxxxii.), who has the art of picturesque narration, and from whom we should be glad to have a fuller reminiscence and a more complete delineation. But no report of what he said can convey the effect, or even the true meaning of his words, unless a notion could at the same time be given of the rapid transitions of his eye and voice from boisterous mirth to thoughtfulness, tenderness, or sadness, as one idea called up another. Therefore the peculiar charm of his conversation will probably live only in tradition. It was not in his conversation however, only or chiefly, that the real spell lay. It was his affectionate and large-hearted sympathy with man, woman, and child, of whatever degree—his true delicacy and generosity of nature—that endeared him to all hearts. Several years ago, when some of his friends thought of asking him to visit them in the south of England, the project being mentioned to Wordsworth, he strongly disapproved of it: "It is far better for him," said he (we heard the words ourselves), "to remain where he is,—where *everybody knows him, and everybody loves and takes care of him.*" What can be added to such testimony from such a witness?

The literary produce of these later years, when all is gathered together, will amount to something very considerable, both in quantity and quality. The excitement of conversation did not exhaust, but rather stimulated him, and he would often on returning from a party fall to his desk and continue writing far into the night.

"The quantity, (says his brother, p. cxliv.) the variety, and I venture to add the quality, of the thought which passed through his mind during these latter years,

judging only from his note-books and miscellaneous papers, and taking no account of that which perished with him, would surely have ranked him among the most copious and most instructive, as well as the most delightful, writers of his age, had he exerted the resolution or possessed the faculty of combining his materials on any considerable scale or on any given plan. The hope and intention of turning his literary talent to account in this way he never ceased to cherish, and he was not wanting in exertion. He mastered several modern languages, French, Italian, and German, which it had not fallen in his way to acquire in youth. He had commenced the study of Hebrew, expressly with a view to theological investigation, and had begun to apply his knowledge, rudimental as it was, to good purposes. He read and wrote incessantly; he made copious collections; the margins of his books are filled with carefully-written annotations, evidently intended for future use, to which in some few cases they had been actually applied; but by far the largest portion is unpublished. His note-books, which are very numerous, and bear quaint names, are full of original matter, little cycles of speculation, sometimes profound, often acute and sagacious, almost always original and characteristic, but thrown together without an attempt at method. There are always written in the first person, somewhat after the manner of Montaigne. Even extracts from books, lexicography, facts in natural history, &c. are interwoven with something of his own, and not unfrequently of himself."

From these note-books, &c. it is intended to publish a selection. We hope it will be a copious one; for we expect to find in such dispersed observations some of the very best fruits of his mind. We do not anticipate the less from them, because they are desultory and without method. Thick books are imposing things, and treatises which comprehend and exhaust the subject they treat of have a value of their own; but in most cases the reader has to pay for the completeness

of the whole in an inferior treatment of many parts. The thought which rises to the surface without pressing, generally contains all the cream. And, after all, what worse name do such scattered contemplations deserve than that of essays? Essays they are, according to the true meaning of the word and truest use of the thing: not prize essays, in which the writer labours to say all that can be said, but natural essays, in which, without binding himself to any formal method, he sets down whatever occurs to him as worth saying. From these promised selections, therefore, we hope to derive new and important evidence as to the scope and character of Hartley Coleridge's mind, and it would be premature to attempt an estimate of it until they appear.*

We have expressed a hope that the selection will be copious. Let us hope also that it will not be timid. He was a devout Christian, but a great foe to sectarianism within the Church as well as without, and if he has spoken his mind freely on the religious questions of the day, he must have said much that neither Oriel nor Exeter Hall will willingly sanction. We trust the editor will remember that he is *not* responsible for his brother's opinions, but that he *is* responsible for giving a faithful representation of them. The views of a devout layman, who has bound himself by no articles, are very valuable just now; and the editor should consider what his views were, not what will be thought of them.

As a poet, his character must be judged by the volumes before us, which contain all he left which has been thought worth publishing. The poems in the first volume have been familiar to us for the last sixteen years; and, as we find that our interest in them has not abated, we cannot doubt that their worth is genuine and their

* Since this was written, the "Essays and Marginalia" have appeared, in two volumes; the first consisting of papers formerly contributed to magazines and annuals, with a few others found among the author's MSS.; the second, chiefly of notes written in margins of books; but some extracts from the note-books are interspersed. These quicken our appetite for a second selection, which is to follow "if the reception of the present volumes justify the undertaking." Of this we trust there can be no doubt. The Essays, though printed before, have lost none of their interest, and to nine readers in ten are new. The Marginalia are all well worth preserving. And the Note-books promise to be better still; for Hartley Coleridge, naturally concise and pithy, writes best when he has most room.

charm will last. We have left ourselves but little room to speak of them; but they stand in no need of a lecturer to show them off. If we should attempt indeed to fix their exact place in the scale of poetical merit we should have to begin a long discussion. But why trouble ourselves to fix their place? They advance no pretensions; they demand of no man to admire them beyond their worth; but they have a beauty of their own, which those who have a sense for it will feel at once, without being told why or how. Only we will say, by way of warning, that Hartley Coleridge's excellence lies, not in the creative, but in the reflective department of the imagination. He reveals no new worlds; but he can set the profounder emotions suggested by

his own experience to a delicate and peculiar music; and when a *thought* strikes him—an intellectual perception, which if drily told in prose would be accepted as a fine and striking observation—he can deck it out with a profusion of illustrative imagery, so apt, so fanciful, and so graceful, that it becomes doubtful where the charm most lies—in the sense, the sentiment, or the setting forth. We must content ourselves with two or three specimens, taken almost at random, for the variety of choice perplexes us.

First, however, let us hear his own estimate of his pretensions as a poet—an estimate which we have reason to believe contains his real and deliberate judgment—before we form an opinion of our own:—

POIETES APOIETES.

No hope have I to live a deathless name,
A power immortal in the world of mind,
A sun to light with intellectual flame
The universal soul of human kind.
Not mine the skill in memorable phrase
The hidden truths of passion to reveal,
To bring to light the intermingling ways
By which unconscious motives darkling steal.
To show how forms the sentient heart affect,
How thoughts and feelings mutually combine,
How oft the pure impassive intellect
Shares the mischances of its mortal shrine.
Nor can I summon from the dark abyss
Of time the spirit of forgotten things,
Bestow unfading life on transient bliss—
Bid memory live "with healing on its wings."
Or give a substance to the haunting shades
Whose visitation shames our vulgar earth,
Before whose light the ray of morning fades,
And hollow yearning chills the soul of mirth.
I have no charm to renovate the youth
Of old authentic dictates of the heart—
To wash the wrinkles from the face of truth,
And out of nature form creative art.
Divinest poesy! 'tis thine to make
Age young—youth old—to baffle tyrant time;
From antique strains the hoary dust to shake,
And with familiar grace to crown new rhyme.
Long have I loved thee—long have loved in vain,
Yet large the debt my spirit owes to thee.
Thou wreath'dst my first hours in a rosy chain,
Rocking the cradle of my infancy.
The lovely images of earth and sky
From thee I learnt within my soul to treasure,
And the strong magic of thy minstrelsy
Charms the world's tempest to a sweet sad measure,
Not fortune's spite, &c.

Take next a Sonnet, as an example of his moral vein :—

Pains have I known that cannot be again,
 And pleasures too that never can be more.
 For loss of pleasure I was never sore,
 But worse, far worse it is, to feel no pain.
 The throes and agonies of a heart explain
 Its very depth of want at inmost core ;
 Prove that it does believe, and would adore,
 And doth with ill for ever strive and strain.
 I not lament for happy childish years,
 For loves departed that have had their day,
 Or hopes that faded when my head was grey ;
 For death hath left me last of my compeers ;
 But for the pain I felt, the gushing tears
 I used to shed, when I had gone astray.

Vol. ii. p. 7.

As an example of thought playing with fancy perhaps we cannot choose a better than the lines on "Fairy Land :"—

My fairy land was never upon earth,
 Nor in the Heaven to which I hoped to go ;
 For it was always by the glimmering hearth,
 When the last faggot gave its reddest glow,
 And voice of eld waxed tremulous and low,
 And the slow taper's intermittent light
 Like a slow-tolling bell declared good night.
 Then could I think of Peri and of Fay,
 As if their deeds were things of yesterday.
 I felt the wee maid in her scarlet hood,
 Real as the babes that wandered in the wood.
 And could as well believe a wolf could talk,
 As that a man beside the babes could walk
 With gloomy thoughts of murder in his brain ;
 And then I thought how long the lovely twain
 Threaded the paths that wound among the trees,
 And how at last they sank upon their knees,
 And said their little prayers, as prettily
 As e'er they said them at their mother's knee,
 And went to sleep. I deemed them still asleep,
 Clasped in each others' arms, beside a heap
 Of fragrant leaves ; so little then knew I
 Of bare-bone famine's ghastly misery.
 Yet I could weep and cry and sob amain
 Because they never were to wake again.
 But if 'twas said "they'll wake at the last day,"
 Then all the vision melted quite away ;
 As from the steel the passing stain of breath,
 So quickly parts the fancy from the faith.
 And I thought the dear babes in the wood no more true
 Than Red Ridinghood—aye, or the grim loup-garou
 That the poor little maid for her granny mistook.
 I knew they were both only tales in a book.

Vol. ii. p. 173.

We cannot attempt to give samples of each variety of excellence which the book exhibits, but we must make room for one specimen of the playful-pathetic, which might be mistaken for Cowper :—

TO A CAT.

Nelly, methinks, 'twixt thee and me
 There is a kind of sympathy ;
 And could we interchange our nature—
 If I were cat, thou human creature—

I should, like thee, be no great mouser,
 And thou, like me, no great composer ;
 For, like thy plaintive mews, my muse
 With villainous whine doth fate abuse,
 Because it hath not made me sleek
 As golden down on Cupid's cheek ;
 And yet thou canst upon the rug lie,
 Stretched out like snail, or curled up snugly,
 As if thou wert not lean or ugly ;
 And I, who in poetic flights
 Sometimes complain of sleepless nights,
 Regardless of the sun in Heaven,
 Am apt to dose till past eleven.
 The world would just the same go round,
 If I were hanged and thou wert drowned ;
 There is one difference, 'tis true,—
 Thou dost not know it, and I do.

Vol. ii. p. 252.

Beautiful and touching as these poems are, we are by no means sure that the editor is right in supposing that it is as a poet that his brother will be best remembered. He was a clear, earnest, and original thinker ; and he delivered his thoughts in a manner so perspicuous and lively, with the peculiar humour of his own character so shining through, that his essays, which would be worth studying for the sense they contain, though the style were dull, are among the pleasantest things to read in the language. When all are gathered together they will fill, we suppose, several moderate-sized volumes. If so, and if we are not

greatly mistaken as to the quality of the volumes which are to come, we may surely (without raising vain questions as to what he might have done if he had not been what he was,) say that the last half of his life, though spent in cloud and shadow, has not been spent in vain.

He died on the 6th of January, 1849, after a short illness, the consequence of an attack of bronchitis. Wordsworth marked out a space for his grave, next to the spot destined for his own, and they now lie side by side in the quiet churchyard of Grasmere,—all that was mortal of them. But

The sage, the poet, lives for all mankind,
 So long as truth is true and beauty fair ;
 The soul that ever sought its God to find,
 Has found him now—no matter how or where.

Vol. ii. p. 58.

CONDUCT OF THE GENTLEMEN OF DEVONSHIRE AND CORNWALL, IN REFERENCE TO JAMES II.'S ATTEMPT TO PACK A PARLIA- MENT IN 1688.

THE following valuable historical letter, which we print from the collection of Mrs. J. G. Nichols, relates to one of the most fatal in that succession of illegal actions by which James II. ultimately convinced the English people that there could be no security for their civil or religious liberties so long as he remained on the throne.

The Earl of Bath by whom the letter was written, was John Granville, the head of that loyal family

which shed its blood on behalf of Charles I. in the battle of Newbury and on the heights of Lansdown. Rewarded with a peerage shortly after the Restoration, the earl is represented as having distinguished himself by an obsequious desire to comply, almost on all points, with the wishes of James II. When that king undertook his hazardous attempt to procure the repeal of the Penal Laws and Tests by means of a parliament composed of persons whose sentiments had been

previously ascertained, the lord-lieutenants were his principal agents. Through them questions were submitted to the county gentlemen, of whom parliaments were principally composed, and their answers reported to a committee appointed to regulate—as it was termed—the affairs of corporations and the election of the intended parliament. Many of the lord-lieutenants refused to take part in this unpatriotic service, and were consequently dismissed. Amongst those who complied was the Earl of Bath, the Lord-lieutenant of Devonshire and Cornwall. The result of his interference is thus stated by Mr. Macaulay. (ii. 329, 2nd edit.)

“The Earl of Bath, after a long canvass, returned from the west with gloomy tidings. He had been authorised to make the most tempting offers to the inhabitants of that region. In particular he had promised that if proper respect were shown to the royal wishes the trade in tin should be freed from the oppressive restrictions under which it lay. But this lure, which at another time would have proved irresistible, was now slighted. All the justices

and deputy-lieutenants of Devonshire and Cornwall, without a single dissenting voice, declared that they would put life and property in jeopardy for the King, but that the Protestant religion was dearer to them than either life or property. ‘And, sir,’ said Bath, ‘if your Majesty should dismiss all these gentlemen, their successors will give exactly the same answer.’”

This account, and indeed much of the account given by Mr. Macaulay of this whole transaction, is founded upon the letters of Van Citters, as yet unpublished. The following letter contains the statement of the Earl of Bath himself. We will not encumber it with notes, or point out in what respects it differs from the foreign authority. It speaks for itself, and not only establishes important historical facts upon the best possible authority, but proves that the men of Devonshire and Cornwall, although they did not answer quite in the manner attributed to them by Van Citters, were no whit behind the rest of the country in their unanimous determination to uphold that corner stone of English freedom—the independence of parliament.

LETTER FROM THE EARL OF BATH TO ONE OF THE JUSTICES OF PEACE FOR THE
NORTHERN DIVISION OF THE COUNTY OF DEVON.

“St. James’s, May 10th, 1688.

“Sir,—That you may not be imposed upon by false news letters, I send you this to acquaint you that on Monday after Easter week I had a private audience of his majesty, who was pleased to receive me very graciously, and the Monday following I was, by his majesties command, with the lords of the committee for regulations, who received me civilly, but somewhat more coldly. I did deliver the sense of the gentlemen of Devonshire, both to his majesty and the lords of the committee, in the most respectful manner, and with all the advantages I could, doing them all right according to the minutes I had taken of their severall answers, as you may perceive by the inclosed paper, to which I refer you, desiring you to communicate it to as many gentlemen as you see in commission of the north division, whether they were absent or present at our meeting. For the truth is, though I did in my report return those I had not seen ‘absent,’ yet, being asked what I thought of them, I took the liberty to say that, being they are of the church of England, I did believe they would be of the same judgment in this point with the other gentlemen of

the same religion; since which time I have had no conference with the king or the lords about it.

“Thus I have truly informed you what has past, and how the case stands, but what the result will be, upon the report of the lords of the committee, I am not able to tell you; but it seems a matter of some difficulty, it having been long[er] under their lordships’ consideration than other the like cases. However, I do not yet altogether despair of some success in it by his majesty’s goodness.

“But, whatever the event may be, I am sure that I have discharged my duty and conscience by endeavouring to serve the king with all fidelity, and also doing the greatest justice I could to my worthy friends the gentlemen of Devonshire, to whom pray present my best respects and service, very heartily assuring them that, whilst I have any power or interest, it shall be joyned with theirs, to promote his majesty’s service and the good of our country, to which I am entirely devoted, and shall venture my own fortune with them in the same bottom of loyalty according to the principles of the Church of England; wherein I have had the honour to

be born and bred, and from which, by the grace of God, I will never depart.

"I am ever, sir,

"Your most affectionate friend and
"servant,

"BATH.

"I have written also the like account to our friends in the east and south division of Devonshire, as well as into Cornwall.

"The three questions commanded by his majesty to be asked :

"1. In case you shall be chosen knight of the shire or burgess of a town, when the king shall think fitt to call a parliament, whether you will be for taking of [*i. e.* off] the penall laws and the tests ?

"2. Whether you will assist and contribute to the election of such members as shall be for the taking of [off] the penal lawes and tests ?

"3. Whether you will support the king's declaration for liberty of conscience by living friendly with those of all denominations as subjects of the same prince and as good Christians ought to doe ?

"It is his majesties pleasure that after the said questions be asked, every man's answer be particularly written down, whether he consents, refuseth, or is doubtfull.

"THE ANSWER of the justices of peace and deputy-lieutenants of the county of Devon, presented to his majesty by their lord-lieutenant :

"A. B. C. and justices of the peace and deputy-lieutenants of the county of Devon, do most humbly beseech his majesty to excuse them from making any previous engagement how they shall vote in parliament, being obliged, if they are chosen members, to come thither free from any such engagement, and to debate and vote according to their consciences ; which they resolve to doe ; and therefore crave leave to answer 'doubtfull' to the first and second questions, till it be debated in parliament how the protestant religion by law established may be otherwise secured. And farther declare to the said 2d question, that they will contribute their utmost endeavours to the election of such members of parliament, and no other but only such, as either they know or believe to be loyall subjects, and who will most faithfully serve his majestie according to their duty and allegiance, in all things becoming good subjects, with security to our said religion. And to the third question consent fully."

THE LEGEND OF ST. PETER'S CHAIR.*

THERE is a form of Christianity which may be termed "The Religion of the Chair." Its tenets are well explained by Dr. Pocklington, one of our Laudian divines.†

"They that say," is Dr. Pocklington's remark, "there were no material churches built till 200 years after Christ, are more injurious to the church, and unjust to themselves and to all true members of the Catholic Church, than perhaps every one is aware. For, if in all this time there were no material churches, then there could be no material chair wherein their bishops were enthronized, and if no chair then no real inthronization, then no personal succession from the Apostles, whereby the right faith was derived from God the Father to his Son, whom he hath sent into the world out of his own bosom, nor from the Son to his Apostles, nor from the Apostles to succeeding bishops."

"A chair"—according to this view of the matter—is the very foundation upon which the whole scheme of Christianity rests. If there be no "chair"—where are we? If there be a "chair," we are safe. The simplicity of this doctrine is delightful. In judging of a church we need not inquire into its conformity to Scripture. Its faith, its hope, its charity, are all mere non-essentials. It is unnecessary to ask whether in purity and holiness, in truthfulness and humility, it fitly represents Him whose name it bears and whose body it is—the inquiry is aptly and considerably narrowed into one simple question—Has it a "chair?"

What chairs many churches have to show we cannot tell. We should not be surprised if several have been very

* Letter to Cardinal Wiseman in answer to his "Remarks on Lady Morgan's statements regarding St. Peter's Chair." By Sydney Lady Morgan. 8vo. Lond. 1851. 2. *The Legend of St. Peter's Chair.* By Anthony Rich, junior, B.A. 8vo. Lond. 1851.

† *Altare Christianum*, 4to. 1637, p. 33.

negligent in reference to this necessary article of clerical upholstery. Some have perhaps even voluntarily disregarded the chairing or enthroning of bishops as a mere adaptation of an old pagan custom which still lingers amongst us in the form of chairing our members of parliament. But Rome is well provided. The "chair" is one of her strong points. High raised among the wonders of St. Peter's, stands conspicuous, in the face of the world, an ancient wooden chair, encased in bronze. The covering is of the date of 1667; but the chair within is pronounced by Roman tradition to be the veritable seat which St. Peter occupied as universal pastor. Heretics of old time—miserable Englishmen and Germans—dared to question its genuineness, but of course in vain. Roman faith is comprehensive enough to overcome all objections. One objector, a Frenchman, doubted whether perishable wood would last so long. "What!" answered Bonanni with triumph, "are not the true cross, and the cradle of our Saviour, made of wood, and who has any doubts about them?" Such an argument was of course conclusive. The chair remains an object of veneration and a proof of the true succession of its fortunate possessors, and "the chairing of St. Peter" in Rome, as well as in Antioch, stands a high day in the same calendar which contains "the Invention of the Cross."

But the faith in this important relic has lately been again disturbed. Inquisitive and sceptical France has furnished a doubt of which heretical England has not failed to avail herself. Newspapers and pamphlets have taken up the dispute, and even our English Cardinal—universally known to be lamb-like in nature as well as in appearance—has been forced into the angry field of controversy in defence of the foundation of his imaginary archiepiscopate. We will state the circumstances.

In the second volume of Lady Morgan's "Italy," is to be found the following passage:

"The sacrilegious curiosity of the French broke through all obstacles to their seeing the chair of St. Peter. They actually removed its superb casket and discovered the relic. Upon its moulder-

ing and dusty surface were traced carvings which bore the appearance of letters. The chair was quickly brought into a better light, the dust and cobwebs removed, and the inscription (for an inscription it was) faithfully copied. The writing is in Arabic characters, and is the well-known confession of the Mahometan faith: *There is but one God and Mahomet is his Prophet!* It is supposed that this chair had been among the spoils of the Crusaders, offered to the Church at a time when the taste for antiquarian lore and the deciphering of inscriptions was not yet in fashion. This story has been since hushed up, the chair replaced, and none but the unhalloved remember the fact, and none but the audacious repeat it. Yet such there are, even at Rome."

Lady Morgan has since stated her authority for this assertion. The fact was related to her, she says, when she was at Paris, on her way to Italy, "in our drawing-room in the Rue de Helder," by Baron Denon on his own great authority, and the still greater (in such a case) of the learned Champollion. "The inscription," said the lively Baron, "was in a Cufic character, that puzzled even Champollion and the most learned Arabic scholars of the Institute." This evidence uttered aloud by a distinguished man in presence of his brother-scholar, whom he named, and of a crowd of listeners scarcely less learned and illustrious, was accepted in implicit faith by Lady Morgan. But without a chair, as Dr. Pocklington remarks, there can be no succession. Such a defeat in the first link of the long chain would be fatal to far more than the chair itself, and Dr. Wiseman rushed chivalrously into the perilous breach in its defence. His alleged confutation was published in an English periodical, in 1833, but was not known to Lady Morgan, "until lately." If the missile did not reach its object, it certainly was not for want of force in sending it. Divested of its accompanying controversial warmth, the doctor's counter-statement amounts to this: First, he says, "the unblushing calumny" of Lady Morgan would be best confuted by producing the testimony of the guardians of the chair to the effect that the seals were never violated nor the relic inspected by them at all. He declines doing this however, on the plea that men would say that the

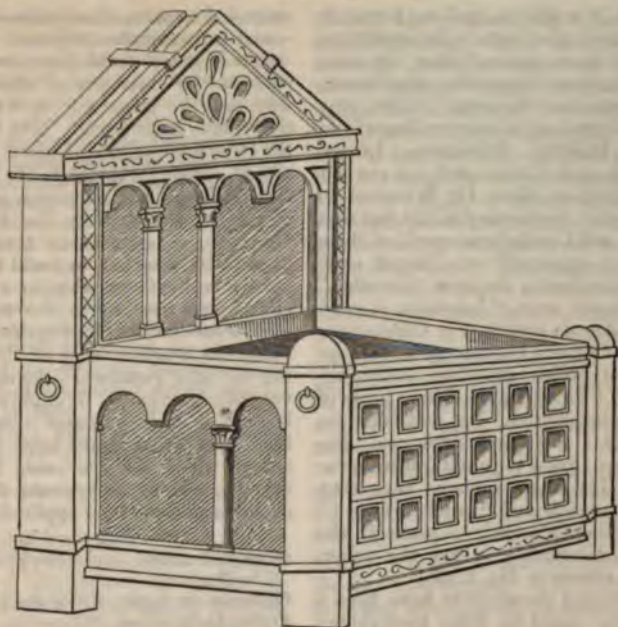
keepers of the relic would not be over-scrupulous in lending testimony to countenance a deception. To such an assertion may be returned the double-edged reply of "certainly." Lady Morgan more reasonably remarks, that the best answer to Denon and Champollion would be to publicly exhibit the chair itself; and surely, if the story of the two French antiquaries be false, the triumph for Rome would be immense. Failing this, Dr. Wiseman makes a statement by which he assures us that the lady's calumny is "set at rest for ever."

"A superb shrine of bronze, supported by four gigantic figures of the same material, representing four Doctors of the Church, closes the view of the nave of St. Peter's. . . . The shrine is in the form of a throne, and contains a chair, which the Prince of the Apostles is *supposed* to have occupied as Bishop of Rome. It is a tradition, certainly of great antiquity, that St. Peter was received in the house of the Senator Pudens, and there laid the foundation of the Roman Church. The chair of St. Peter is precisely such a one as we *should have supposed* to be given by a wealthy Roman senator to a ruler of the Church which he esteemed and protected. It is of *wood*, almost entirely covered with ivory, so as to be justly considered a curule chair. It may be divided into two principal parts: the square or cubic portion, which forms the body; and the upright elevation behind, which forms the back. The former portion is four Roman palms in breadth across the front, two and a half at the side, and three and a half in height. It is formed by four upright posts, united together by transverse bars, above and below. The sides are filled up by a species of arcade, consisting of two pilasters of carved wood, supporting with the corner posts three little arches. The front is extremely rich, being divided into eighteen small compartments, disposed in three rows. Each contains a basso-relievo in ivory, of the most exquisite finish, surrounded by ornaments of the purest gold. These bassi-relievi represent, not the feats of Mohammed, of Ali, or Osman, or any other Paynim chieftain, as the readers of Lady Morgan might expect, unless they knew that the religion of the Prophet does not tolerate any graven images at all,—but the exploits of the monster-killing Hercules. The back of the chair is formed by a series of pilasters supporting arches, as at the sides; the pillars here are three in number, and the arches four. Above

the cornice which these support rises a triangular pediment, giving to the whole a tasteful and architectural appearance. Beside the bassi-relievi above-mentioned, the rest of the front, the mouldings of the back, and the tympanum of the pediment, are all covered with beautifully-wrought ivory. The chair, *therefore*, is manifestly of Roman workmanship, a curule chair, such as might be occupied by the Head of the Church, adorned with ivory and gold, as might befit the house of a wealthy Roman senator; which the exquisite finish of the sculpture forbids us to consider more modern than the Augustan age, when the arts were in their greatest perfection. There is another circumstance which deserves particular mention in the description of this chair, and exactly corresponds to the time of St. Peter's first journey to Rome. This event took place in the time of Claudius, and it is precisely at this period that, as Justus Lipsius has well proved, *sella gestatoria* began to be used by men of rank in Rome; for it is after this period that Suetonius, Seneca, Tacitus, Juvenal, and Martial, mention the practice of being borne in chairs. This was done by means of rings placed at their sides, through which poles were passed; and thus the chair was carried by staves upon their shoulders. At each side of St. Peter's chair are two rings, manifestly intended for this purpose. *Thus*, while the workmanship of this venerable relic necessarily refers its date to an early period of the Roman empire, this peculiarly fixes it at a period not earlier than the reign of Claudius, in which St. Peter arrived at Rome."

Dr. Wiseman leaves the subject with a flourish of Sir Oracle. Having settled the authenticity of the chair, he "lays open the origin of Lady Morgan's foolish and wicked tale."

"In the church of St. Peter, at Venice, which was the Patriarchal Church till 1807, has long been preserved a chair of stone, called by the people the Chair of St. Peter. . . . It was given by the Emperor Michael to the Doge, Peter Gradenigo, in 1310. The back of the chair was however adorned with a rich Cufic inscription, and Cornari desired the learned Assemani to decipher it for his work. . . . The writing contained, according to his reading, several portions of the second Psalm; and among them the words, 'The Work of Abdulla, the Servant of God,' and 'Antioch the City of God.' . . . This chair, therefore, was constructed in the eighth century; nor assuredly was it ever used by the Prince of the Apostles, nor



by any of his successors in the see of Antioch, before the year 742."

Such is the substance of the refutation of Doctor Wiseman, widely circulated both in English and Italian, throughout Rome, in 1833. The smart comment upon it made by Lady Morgan is, that for her story she cited unquestionable authority, while the Cardinal had taken without acknowledgment every word he had advanced from a Latin treatise written by Fabei in the middle of the last century.

At this point rises Mr. Rich, to show that the knowledge of the author of the treatise, as well as that of the reverend plagiarist, are equally unworthy of being trusted.

Mr. Rich founds his first attack upon the chair on the statement of its advocate, that its "sides and back are decorated with pillars supporting arches." It is clear then that the frame of the chair was not fabricated till long after the period of Augustus or of Claudius, the practice of supporting arches upon columns or upon pillars not having been in use much before the time of Constantine, and having, it is believed, originated at Byzantium. Therefore, to use a word

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sanctioned by the evident partiality of Dr. Wiseman, "therefore" the chair is not so old as he and the authority of whom he has availed himself, affirm it to be—and it may be of eastern origin. So much for its age and derivation; now for its quality.

Dr. Wiseman says the ponderous straight-legged machine is justly considered to be "a curule chair." The curule chair, as Mr. Rich shows, was the Ἀγκυλόπους οἴκηρος, or "crooked-footed" seat of the Greeks. It was without back, small, portable, and "could be folded together like our camp-stools." The curule chair, adopted by the Romans from Etruria, "was invented for the convenience of being transported with its owner wherever he went." Mr. Rich refers to Lib. iii. c. 18, of Aulus Gellius; and turning to the passage in the gossiping author of the *Attic Nights*, we find it stated "Senatores enim dicit in veterum ætate qui curulem magistratum gessissent, curru solitos honoris gratia in curiam vehi: in quo curru sella esset, supra quam considerent; quæ ob eam causam 'curulis' appellaretur." It received its name therefore from currus, and it was

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carried in a chariot, and not borne on the shoulders of men. An annotator says of these chairs, "Nec dissimilis sellis iis, quas Hispanicas appellamus, et quarum in aulis usus." That they were adorned with ivory we learn from Silius Italicus, Athenæus, Lucan, Horace, and Ovid; and we are not disinclined to allow Dr. Wiseman to make what use he may of the fact that Lucan and Cassiodorus speak of them as being apparently on a larger scale than is implied in the term "portable." The former says, "Lentulus è celsâ sublimis sede profatur." Cassiodorus writes, "Sellam curulem pro sua magnitudine multis gradibus enisus ascendit." Silius Italicus too speaks of the "altæ curules," but as Gronovius remarks, "non quod sellæ ipsæ altissimæ, sed quod adjuncti plures gradus." The fact remains that they were moveable and "crooked-footed." Dr. Wiseman's chair is scarcely the one, and certainly is not the other. But to return to Mr. Rich.

Supposing the chair to have been a "*curulis*," could St. Peter have ridden in it at Rome—supposing him to have been ever there? Could the obscure teacher of a despised sect have exercised a privilege appertaining solely to the sovereign, the consuls, prætors, and curule ædiles? Impossible!

At all events, says Dr. Wiseman, it was a *sella gestatoria*; and he points to the four rings in proof. Vain assertion, which Mr. Rich annihilates by showing, on the authority of Dio Cassius, who, writing the history of Claudius 194 years after Christ, tells us that that Emperor was the first who was carried in a covered chair, or sedan, on account of certain infirmities. Nero adopted the use of the same covered and curtained vehicle, when he used to get privately into the theatre and break the prætor's head from the gallery; and Vitellius concealed himself in a similar conveyance, with his two important officers, his cook and his baker, when in that ignoble companionship he attempted to escape from the fury of Vespasian. But, though these menials were thus honoured, the privilege of the *sella gestatoria* was yet exclusively imperial, and not till a century later than the period of Peter and Claudius, that is, when Dio Cassius himself lived, was the privilege

extended to men of consular dignity,—and to none beneath them.

But if Peter could have been carried on the shoulders of slaves, this was not the *gestatoria* in which he could have been borne. The chair in St. Peter's is open, uncovered, uncurtained, entirely unfitted to the privacy for which the *sella gestatoria* was employed by the nervous Claudius; by Nero, to get unknown through a crowd; by Vitellius, to avoid his pursuers; or by Otho, who, in a "close chair," was carried to the trysting-place where he conspired against Galba. It has the marks neither of the *lectica* nor the *sella gestatoria*—the most private of conveyances. It could not have been in a chair, however "burly and big," that Galba could have found a refuge which the eye could not penetrate; nor to such would the lines of Juvenal have been applicable:

—— notâ jam callidus arte
Ostendens vacuum, et clausam pro conjuge
sellam. [raris?

Galla mea est, inquit. Citius dimitte! Moprofer, Galla, caput. Noli vexare, quiescit.

But, if this be not a *sella gestatoria*, wherefore then the rings? On this point we turn to Mr. Rich:

"First, of the rings. It was necessary to commit the absurdity of affixing them to a curule seat, in order to connect the employment of a chair made by an upholsterer in the age of Augustus, with a peculiar usage of it, stated to be prevalent in the age of Claudius. Now it is remarkable that, although every other part of this piece of furniture is described with elaborate minuteness—the legs, the sides, the back, the arches upon pillars, the ivory carvings, the ornaments of purest gold—not a syllable is breathed about the material, design, or workmanship of the 'rings.' But it is well known that all, even the commonest domestic utensils of the Romans, as well as their parts and appendages, both at the time of Augustus and long afterwards, were made of the choicer metals, bronze, gold, or silver, always of a fanciful and tasty design, and artistically finished. Nothing then being said in our descriptive catalogue about these rings beyond the bare mention of their existence, it is but a natural inference to suppose that they do not possess any thing worthy of observation either in material or design; and, as the author by whom the original description was given, had so fine an eye for the 'exquisite finish of the sculpture,' we might conclude

that they were nothing more than four common iron rings attached to the chair at a subsequent period for the purpose stated, when it first came to be used for chairing its owner. . . . Still the chair, which is called St. Peter's, was never 'carried by slaves upon their shoulders, nor were poles ever passed through the rings at its sides for that purpose.' Unfortunately for our learned Theban, they lie flat against the sides of the chair, like those affixed to the front of a chest of drawers; and thus are well adapted for moving the object forwards, backwards, or sideways, by hand upon the ground; but the very instant that St. Peter's slaves had fixed their levers into the rings, and proceeded to raise the first Bishop of Rome from the ground, the chair must inevitably be tilted over, and his holiness the fisherman, seal, keys, and all, be sent sprawling into the gutter."

The engraving we have extracted from Mr. Rich's book bears out his assertion. It is copied from a design first published by Fr. Maria Turrigio, who, says Cardinal Cortese, was "always determined to inspect with his own eyes;" and, though it does not show the ornamental carvings, we may presume it to be faithful in its general outline and in the position of the rings.

With regard to the ivory carvings, the ornaments, and the sculptures of exquisite finish, whilst Dr. Wiseman appeals to them as evidence for establishing the period of construction, he has passed unnoticed the suggestion of the author of the book from which he has taken his "Remarks," that the ivory carving might have been placed upon the wooden frame of the chair for ornament's sake, after it was made. The frame may have been constructed in the age of decadence, and carvings of a pure and early age affixed to the woodwork. There is nothing to prove the contrary, and that such practices were not uncommon at Rome under Constantine and his successors "Dr. Wiseman must be fully aware, when he calls to mind the triumphal arch built by Constantine, which he knows to be decorated with bas-reliefs stripped from the arch of Trajan."

Dr. Wiseman relies with confidence upon the alleged fact that the bassi-relievi of the chair represent, "not the feats of Mohammed, &c. but the exploits of the monster-killing Hercules."

Taking for granted that there are bassi-relievi, of which the drawing made by Turrigio affords no "counterfeit presentiment," Mr. Rich assumes the fact as further evidence in favour of an eastern origin. The Christians of St. Peter's day had not yet begun to mix up the sacred with the profane. A century or so later an alliance was made between Christianity and paganism, which the apostle never would have sanctioned. The admixture of scriptural and pagan emblems in any alleged relic of antiquity is fatal to its pretensions; it would be at once condemned by the most "catholic" of antiquarian judges, and an age would be assigned it which, in any case but one, Dr. Wiseman would not venture to gainsay.

The labours of Hercules typified the course of the sun through the twelve signs of the zodiac. This astronomical myth was born of an ancient eastern religious creed connected with the fire-worshippers. The creed extensively obtained till the time of the Prophet. A chair so decorated might have been found in the ancient Byzantium, and would not have been despised as lawful spoil by an invader;

"—for all the nations of antiquity invested their chairs of state with a high degree of veneration and respect. Trajan carried away the royal chair, decorated with ivory and gold, amongst the spoil of his Parthian victories, and succeeding Roman emperors pertinaciously refused to restore it, when frequently reclaimed by the Parthian envoys. Hadrian gave back the captive daughter of the king, sooner than part with the chair, though he made a promise, which he nevertheless broke, to relinquish that also; and Antoninus Pius, when reminded of the promise, and asked to fulfil it, ignored his obligation and kept the chair. Now then, if St. Peter's chair is decorated with gold and ivory, but has no Mahomedan inscription upon it, there is just as good, and better, historical evidence to identify it with this Parthian seat, covered with Gheber ornaments, thus *clearly traced to Rome*, and kept there, than with the purely conjectural and absolutely unauthenticated gift of the made-up hybrid seat of the Roman senator Pudens."

But Denon and Champollion are witnesses to the inscription; and testimony so undeniable is not to be swept away by empty assertion. Dr. Wise-

man's remark that Mahommedanism was intolerant of all graven images is well rebutted by Mr. Rich's observation, that Christianity is equally intolerant of worship or reverence paid to idols.

With the Venetian chair, which Dr. Wiseman has accused Lady Morgan of confounding with that at Rome, we have little to do except incidentally. It is avowedly from Antioch, where a throne called St. Peter's was to be seen in the fifth century, and where the Crusaders subsequently founded their seat of empire. It is an old square stone seat, with a straight back, over which some Mahommedan workman has raised an ornamental Moorish arch. Dr. Wiseman records it as the gift of the Emperor Michael to the Doge Gradonico, and he adds that the Venetians care very little about it. Mr. Rich quotes the local guide-books to show the contrary. The Cufic inscription on this chair has no reference to the Psalms. It simply contains a verse or two of the Koran. That upon the Vatican one, "There is but one God, and Mahomet is his Prophet." Mistake upon this point was, therefore, impossible; and, as Mr. Rich remarks, it is manifest "that the interpretations of Denon and

Champollion did not refer to the inscription upon the Venetian chair, which had been already deciphered, and also that the narration which they gave to Lady Morgan was a sober reality."

Many other points are touched upon by Mr. Rich, but we cannot follow him further. We have stated enough to prove that, accepting Dr. Wiseman's borrowed description of the relic, Mr. Rich has overthrown the deductions of the reverend gentleman, and has left Rome, if she wishes to re-establish her "chair," and its consequences, no alternative but to accept the challenge contained in Lady Morgan's short sentence, as sensible as it is curt—"Produce the chair." Until that is done, and done fairly and openly, Mr. Rich has rendered it utterly impossible for any sensible person to believe in its genuineness. We shall hold ourselves in readiness to start for Rome whenever the intention to exhibit the chair is announced. In the meantime we must be of the opinion of Cowley, who, writing of the chair made out of the wood of the ship in which Drake sailed round the world, exclaimed—

Let not the Pope's self with this compare,
THIS IS THE ONLY UNIVERSAL CHAIR.

THE NATURE OF THE MUNICIPAL FRANCHISES OF THE MIDDLE AGES ILLUSTRATED BY DOCUMENTS FROM THE ARCHIVES OF THE TOWN OF LEICESTER.

No. II.

MR. URBAN,

IN returning to the inquiry into the municipal franchises of the middle ages, it is necessary to refer to the positions established, or assumed to be so, in the article in your number for March last. It was there shown that the guild-merchant of Leicester was in existence as early as the reign of William the Conqueror; that it was a well-organised society; that it was composed of the inhabitants of the town generally (the direct predecessors evidently of the "scot and lot" voters,) who took oath to "scot" with the brethren of the guild; and that it was governed by the "jurors," who had a kind of magisterial jurisdiction. Abundance of

evidence is to be found in the rolls of the guild of the inclusiveness of its character, showing that it was not a mere adjunct of a town community, but the only formal embodiment of the population into a civic fraternity.

Foremost among the proofs of this proposition are the financial accounts "of the guild," which are always styled such; while the mayor is called the mayor "of the guild," and the jurors in their collective capacity are styled the council "of the guild." The chief officer was originally known as the alderman of the guild, a designation which gave place to that of mayor in the year 1250. So regular do the meetings of the body appear to have

become, thirty years before, and so widely were the habitations of its members scattered, that it was necessary to summon them together by means of a bell, probably rung by hand in the most populous quarters of the town. The bell was purchased for the guild at the cost of six pence, and was placed in the hands of one of the body, as we learn from an entry on one of the rolls. On others of these rolls long lists of new names are entered every year. In 1232 the names of twenty-four townsmen are mentioned as the "council." In the eighteenth year of Henry III. the "election" of William Seynlo, or St. Lo, as alderman of the guild, is directly referred to, and is the first of the kind on record. At this date, also, the body had a building in which they met; for, in a roll of the year 1275, the *old* Guildhall is said to have been conveyed to William Henier by the mayor, while in the middle of the century (as a charter now extant shows) a house was conveyed to the mayor, burgesses, and "commune" of the town, by William Ordrix, for six marks and a half of silver, and a yearly rent of sixteen pennies and two capons. The deed of conveyance is curiously endorsed "*Charta de la Gild Salle.*" At this date, too, the guild was in full operation, and appears at its general meetings, or "morwenspeches" (as they are termed), to have heard charges of fraudulent dealings brought by one member against another, and to have passed sentence upon the guilty, the penalty being a pecuniary fine, or expulsion from the society. The system of compurgation appears occasionally to have been resorted to by an accused party. A grant of quit-claim of rent was made at one meeting in presence of the entire body. The earliest account of receipts and expenditure of which any detail is given is entered on the roll for the year 1254. The items of receipts were simply a balance of a former year's account, the new members' fines on entrance, and the rent of a house belonging to the guild. The expenditure was incurred for refreshments for the guild on the feast of St. Agatha; to meet the expenses of one of the members who went to Henry

III. to procure from him a charter, whereby the first-born son might be entitled to inherit his father's property, the earlier custom being to give the right to the last-born; and for other things. If evidence were wanting of the eminently Germanic character of the association, the fact that the accounts invariably contain comparatively large items for the wine procured, for bread, and for refreshment at the "morwenspeches," and that the fine for an offence was not uncommonly a tun of beer, would be decisive! Nor is this conclusion in the least degree weakened by discovering that the guild brethren occasionally became unmanageable at the meetings. One Henry Houhil stood out as a rebel against the mayor in full "morwenspeche," and told his worship that he did not care more for him than he did for a stick! Henry Houhil for this offence was characteristically adjudged to find two casks of wine; one to be presented to the commonalty of the guild, the other to the mayor; thus at once pacifying his worship and pleasing the brethren. In addition to which Houhil handsomely promised that he would thenceforward behave in a friendly manner to the mayor and the whole body of the guild.*

Nothing, perhaps, will evidence better that the guild was an institution of Teutonic origin than the name by which its meetings were designated—"morwenspeches." Lappenberg tells us that in pagan times, in Germany, when the people met together at their courts and fairs, on certain days, banquets were held; after which the priest made a discourse, which was known as a "morgen-spæc." The meetings would appear to have been styled "morning speeches" from this circumstance; and, as we find the same term introduced into this country after having been used even from the pagan era in Germany, the source of the merchant guild does not seem for a moment doubtful.

The time when that association expanded into a municipal body is not apparent; probably it gradually ceased to be purely commercial and insensibly grew into a civic con-

* Numerous cases of this kind are given in my *History of Leicester*.

federation. We find in Leicester, in the year 1262, that the community of the guild was in debt,—to the king for fines; for repairs done to the four gates and walls of the town; for the repair of the bridges; for wine presented to the judges on their visits to the borough; and for the expenses of three of the townsmen who went to Warwick on behalf of the community. The guild was therefore at this date not a mere association of merchants existing by the side of the municipal body, but it was that body itself, raising an income from the contributions of new members and from local taxes when necessary; at the same time levying the amount of contribution due to the crown, and providing for the repair of public structures.

In my paper inserted in your March number, a copy of the oath taken by those who entered the guild was given, wherein the candidate promised, whether he lived in the town or in the Bishop's Fee, that he would "scot" with his brethren. This requires a brief explanation. Anterior to the Norman Conquest there existed beyond the walls of the town, but close to them on its north-eastern side, a church and a bishop's residence. A large tract of land around them was allotted to the support of the ecclesiastics, and was known as the Bishop's Fee (a name retained in common use until the Municipal Reform Act came into operation), over which the bishop evidently exercised seigniorial rights. It would seem that some of the inhabitants of the district, engaged in trade, at one time refused to contribute to the public charges sustained by their neighbours within the walls, though they reaped the benefit of the expenditure in consequence of their residence close to the borough. This circumstance led to strife and controversy, and to the refusal of the guild to admit any dwellers in the Bishop's Fee to guild fellowships, unless they would share the burdens of the burgesses. At last the dispute was terminated in the manner related in a document, of which the following is an old translation, contained in the ancient vellum book already referred to, and now for the first time published. It is worthy of notice, as indicating the relative position of two bodies of men

—one the tenants of the Bishop of Lincoln, the other the burgesses of Leicester, who were the tenants of Edmund Earl of Lancaster and Leicester—in the reign of Edward I. It is as follows:—

"Whereas divers disputes having been stirred up between the mayor and the burgesses—Sir Edmund, brother of our lord the king, lord of Leicester, on the one part, and the people of the bishop of Lincoln, without the East Gate of the same town, on the other part—concerning various contributions which the aforesaid burgesses demanded of them the said people of the bishop; at length, before Sir Walter of Helyon and Sir John of Mettingham, justices of our lord the king, and other good people, who for the sake of agreement interposed themselves between the parties, it is thus covenanted and agreed, that is to say; that at all times when the tenants aforesaid of the bishop, who are worthy, will enter into the guild merchant of the town, the mayor and the burgesses aforesaid shall well take care, as much as in them is, that into the guild they shall be received, according to the form and custom used now and hereafter; and that the aforesaid tenants of the bishop shall have all the franchises and free customs which to the same guild belong, within the town and without, and in all things. And that the aforesaid tenants of the bishop shall henceforth be in scot and lot in all things that belong to the guild or the burgesses aforesaid, according to their taxation; and at all times when the burgesses make gifts or presents to the king or the queen, at their coming into the parts of Leicester, to the amount of the value of 20*l.* or less, and to the lords of the town of Leicester at their coming to the town, and to the ministers of the king, and to others, on account of aid and for maintenance of the franchises of the same guild, they (the tenants) shall pay scot and aid to the gifts and presents, according to the portion which to them belongs, by reasonable taxation by honest men, for him and them, and upon the one and the others, so that if the gifts and the presents shall be made by common accord of the tenants of the bishop aforesaid, they shall pay scot to it according to the agreement made; and if that gifts or presents shall be made of greater value, without the assent and will of the tenants of the bishop aforesaid, to that the tenants shall not be held; and when the town of Leicester escheats unto the mercy of the king, or makes fines by reason of trespass, which touches the community of the guild, the aforesaid tenants shall pay scot

to it in the form aforesaid; but it is not in the least to be understood for mercy, nor for fines made for trespass of any particular person, who ought to be punished for his trespass, unless that it was by the common agreement of the tenants aforesaid; neither is it to be understood that the tenants of the bishop shall pay scot in like manner for amerçiements or fines which touch the community of the town and not the community of the guild, except those who have lands or tenements in the town of Leicester, who are burgesses of the town and shall be the tenants of the bishop. And when the ministers of the king shall come to assay the weights and the measures in the town, and in the suburb aforesaid, and they, the same ministers, shall take common fines of the one or the other, by reason of trespass found in the weights and in the measures, well shall take care the tenants of the bishop to pay scot to such fine, according to the portion which to them belongs; and for all these contributions to be assessed lawfully, so that every one may be charged for the portion which to him belongs, they shall choose and call honest men, tenants of the bishop, thereupon, for to see and for to hear the account which thereunto belongs, in like manner with the honest men of Leicester; and the aforesaid burgesses and the commonalty of Leicester, and the aforesaid tenants of the bishop, shall take care for them, and for their heirs and assigns, and for their successors, that they henceforth shall hold, keep, and do, and in all points, all the things aforesaid, at all times. And in testimony of all these things aforesaid, the

mayor and the commonalty for themselves have put their seal of the commonalty to that part of the writing indented which remains on the part of the tenants of the bishop aforesaid; and Peter Humphrey, Ralph Mickillowe, Geoffrey of Liddington, William of Liddington, and John Charity, for themselves and the other people of the bishop, to that part of the writing which on the part of the aforesaid mayor and the burgesses remains, have put their seals; and to this writing the commonalty have procured that the aforesaid Sir Walter of Helyon, and Sir John of Metingham, justices, and Sir Thomas of Bray, steward of Sir Edmund, for the greater testimony to both parts of the writings, have put their seals. And these were the witnesses: Master Roger of Sarmhurst, then Archdeacon of Leicester, Sir Andrew of Estle, Sir Geoffrey of Skeffington, Sir Richard Burdett, Sir Robert Burdett, Sir William Walley of Wantlip, Sir John the Falconer, Sir William Buck, knights, Robert of Swithington, William of Hoby, clerks of the bishop aforesaid, Peter of Wakerley, and others. Given at Leicester the eighteenth day of September, in the year of the incarnation of our Lord 1281."

I would now proceed to the very curious laws of the Portmanmote, mentioned in my last communication, but the length to which they run would extend this paper beyond your customary limits, and I therefore defer them to another number.

Yours, &c.

JAMES THOMPSON.

MISTAKES OF HISTORIANS RESPECTING THE IDENTITY OF COLONEL EYRE AND MAJOR SCOTT, TWO OF THE RING-LEADERS IN THE MUTINY OF FAIRFAX'S ARMY IN NOV. 1647.

MR. URBAN,

IN history, in common with other branches of human knowledge, much turns on attention to apparently unimportant minutiae. To correct, then, any errors of this class which may have come to our notice cannot be a useless and ought not to be a thankless work. Having been engaged recently in some investigations into the period of the great civil wars of the seventeenth century, I have been particularly struck with two cases of mistaken identity, which have been sanctioned by the authority of all our leading historians.

The circumstances of the mutiny of Fairfax's army, in November, 1647, must be familiar to all who possess the slightest knowledge of this portion of English history. My present object is to point out a singular mistake with respect to the persons of two of the leaders in that mutiny. Two associates of Rainsborough, at the meeting at Ware, are mentioned in Fairfax's letter to the Speaker, by the names of "*Colonel Eyre and Major Scott.*" Mr. Godwin, and historians generally, have identified these persons with Lieutenant-Colonel Isaac Ewer, and the celebrated Thomas Scott, or Scot, who

became afterwards a Member of the Council of State, and one of the most distinguished of the Republican party, and who suffered death at the Restoration for signing the death-warrant of Charles I. Mr. Noble, indeed, pointed out long ago that *this* Thomas Scot is styled "Colonel" as early as 1646, and therefore conjectured that the mutineer was his son. This idea, however, met with no countenance, and Mr. Godwin points to the fact that the mutineer was a Member of the House of Commons, and that in Browne's *Notitia Parliamentaria* there is but one Thomas Scot, who sat for Aylesbury, during the Long Parliament. He supposes, therefore, that the inscription on the tomb of Scot's wife, in which he is called "Colonel," was not composed in 1646, but after November, 1647, and when he had been promoted from his majority.

Nevertheless the fact is, that *Major* Thomas Scot, and *Colonel* or (as he is usually called in the Commons Journals of 1647) *Mr.* Thomas Scot were entirely different persons. Although only *one* Thomas Scot is mentioned in Willis's List, yet it is well known to all who have had occasion to inquire into the subject that this list is very far from complete. In the Commons Journals of March 2, 1648, we find a new writ ordered to issue for the election of a member for the borough of *Aldborough*, in Yorkshire, in the place of *Major* Thomas Scot *deceased*. His name has been accordingly correctly inserted in the list given by the editors of the *New Parliamentary History* (ii. 625), though they appear, from other parts of that work, to have been ignorant of the importance of this addition. In the Commons Journals of October 17, 1646, we find an Order, "That *Major* Thomas Scott, a Member of this House, be recommended for an employment in Ireland; his attendance on the House to be dispensed with:" and April 14, 1647, the case of *Major* Scott is referred to the Committee of Examinations. The name of Thomas Scott occurs also *twice* (not consecutively) in the Engagement of Members who left the Parliament and went to the Army (dated August 4, 1647). These names are thus given correctly in the Lords Journals of

August 13, 1647; but, as if it were destined that there should be a mystification about the matter, the *New Parliamentary History* (iii. 752) has for the second name "*James* Scott, Major." The List here given is, however, very incorrect, as may be at once seen by a comparison with the authentic one in the Lords Journals. Thus we have Thomas *Ougayne* instead of *Wogan*; Henry *Hammond* for *Heyman*; *Edward* for *Edmond* Dunch; *Samuel* for *Symon* Mayne; *George* for *Gervase* Figgott; and instead of William Purefoy, Rowland Wilson, junr. and John Hutchinson, we have foisted in Godfrey Bosville, Michael Livesay, and John Crowther (the last a non-existence). Prynne, who has the other blunders, in a List subsequently published by him, corrects "*James*" to "*Thomas* Scott." Still further proofs are supplied by the Journals of the Commons of the non-identity of the two Scotts.

On the 18th of November, 1647, Fairfax's letter respecting the *Major's* conduct at Ware is referred to a committee, and on the 22nd of the same month *Mr.* Scot is appointed one of a committee; and the next resolution passed on the same day is, "That the committee to whom the examination of the business concerning Colonel Rainsborough is referred (*Major* Scott's conduct had been referred to this committee,) shall have power to examine Colonel Rainsborough in his own case." Mr. Godwin has appealed to Mr. Scott's being appointed a member of committees in the month of November as a proof of the reconciliation between the general officers of the army and the mutineers having taken place very early. It is true that this was the fact, but Scot's case must not be alleged as an authority for saying so. This involves the greater error of supposing Mr. Thomas Scott to be one of that party of more democratic principles who in 1647 under Rainsborough and Lilburne, and in 1649 under Lilburne, Thompson, and others, attempted to get into their own hands the conduct of public affairs. Scott was a republican of the school of Vane, which was far from being "popular" in its basis.

With respect to "Colonel Eyre" there has been still greater confusion. Lieutenant-Colonel Isaac Ewer, one

of the commissioners for the trial of the King, is a person who frequently appears on the political stage in those days. His name is spelt variously, *Ewer*, *Ewers*, *Eure*, and *Euers* or *Évers*. He was of the same family with the Lords *Evers*, *Eure*, or *Ewer*, of Witton, in the bishoprick of Durham (the descendants of "keen Lord Evers" who fell at Ancram-Moor). One of these Lords Ewers fell at Marston-Moor fighting on the King's side; his successor in the peerage espoused the opposite party, and sat in Oliver's House of Peers. Isaac Ewer presented the remonstrance of the army to the House of Commons, November 20, 1648, when he is styled "Colonel;" and in the same month he was appointed by Fairfax to take charge of the Isle of Wight and the King during Hammond's absence at head quarters, to which the General had recalled him. From a letter of Hammond (now in the Bodleian, and printed in Cary's Memorials of the Civil War, ii. 66-8), it appears that "Colonel Ewer" came to Carisbrooke, but, on hearing Hammond's determination on the matter, "resolved forthwith to go along with him to the head-quarters." This he seems to have done, for we find the government of the castle and island left, during Hammond's absence, in the hands of Major Rolph and two others, nor do we hear anything more of *Ewer* in connection with the Isle of Wight. The King was removed to Hurst Castle by a party of soldiers under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel *Cobbett*. At their disembarkation they were received by the Governor of Hurst Castle, of whom no very favourable picture is drawn by Sir Thomas Herbert, in his "Memoirs of the last Two Years of the reign of King Charles I. (ed. 1815, p. 122-3)." Now in the Journals of the Commons of December 14, 1648, Colonel *Eyre* is spoken of as Governor of Hurst Castle; and this fact Mr. Godwin considers decisive as to the identity of *Ewer* and *Eyre*. But we have seen already that if Colonel Ewer left Carisbrooke it was to accompany Hammond to head-quarters, and there is no trace of his appointment to the governorship of Hurst Castle in the interim. It will appear also clearly from other evidence, that this Governor of Hurst was

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Colonel William *Eyres*, or *Eyre*, a name also spelt (from the pronunciation) *Ayres*, *Ayre*, or *Aires*. This *Eyres* is mentioned by Baxter (Life, p. 98) along with Desborough, Berry, and Evanson, as among the original members of Oliver's Troop of Ironsides. Mr. Godwin (Hist. of Com. ii. 296), in quoting this passage, observes that "of Ayres and Evanson we know nothing more;" and he draws an inference as to Oliver's influence in the council of agitators from Berry being the president of that body. In fact the name of Ayres or Eyres appears frequently in the books of the time. He sat for Downton in Wiltshire in the Parliament of April, 1640, and was admitted to the Long Parliament (probably as member for the same place) on January 15, 1649; when we read in the Journals as follows:—"Ordered, that William Ayres, Esq. being legally elected and returned a member of this house, his election being returned and admitted of record, shall be admitted to sit in this house without taking the oaths of supremacy or allegiance." He afterwards appears in the Journals as Colonel Ayres. If with this we compare Ludlow (fol. edit. p. 236), in the following passage, no doubt will remain as to the identity of Colonel William Ayres and Colonel Eyres. "Colonel *Eyres* also informed the house that he had sat in the Long Parliament without taking the oath then prescribed," &c. In a list of the Restored Rump (1659), inserted in the Parliamentary History (iii. 1547), we find the name William *Ayre*. In a pamphlet of the time I find the following:—

"Windsor, Dec. 2, 1647. There were by the General and the officers of the army Colonel *Eyres*, Captain Bray, and seven more that were agents committed to the custody of the Marshal-General, to be tried by a council of war. That if any thing be made to appear, that they have been guilty of any design to murder the King, they are to suffer death; since yet they have presented a petition to his Excellency as followeth: 'Amongst other scandals cast upon the late agents, they have blazed abroad that they intended to murder the King, and that one of them should affirm it was lawful. And whereas this was reported by Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Lilburne, it being altogether most abominable in our eyes, and detracts from

the purity and righteousness of our principles, tending only to make us odious to the people, for whose good alone we have run not only all former but also all these late hazards: we therefore desire that Lieutenant-Colonel Hen. Lilburne may be speedily sent for, to testify upon oath (as in the presence of God) who used those words; where those words were used, and when; and what in particular the words were. That so such a person may come under a publique cognizance, and your Excellency's faithful servants and soldiers may free themselves and others from such aspersions.

"*William Eyres. Will. Prior. Will. Thompson. Will. Everard. Tho. Beverley. William Bray. John Wood. George Hassall. John Grosman.*"

I should add that the matter was sifted, and the accusation confuted. Its origin in Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Lilburne is explained by his revolt the next year to the Scots under Hamilton. The narratives of Ashburnham and Berkeley leave no doubt as to the attempts made by the Scots in November 1647, to scare the King from Hampton Court to Scotland by every sort of suggestion; and their agency through Henry Lilburne, by spreading a report of a design to assassinate Charles, is very palpable. They had the additional object of creating disunion in the army and casting odium on its character. At any rate, it is quite clear from the above that the mutineer was William Eyres and not Isaac Ewer.* In 1649 we find Colonel Eyres once more alluded to by Fairfax as implicated in the rising of his friend Captain Thompson. In the end of 1654 we find Eyres once more engaged in plots; and in January, 1655, he fled to Ireland to escape arrest. The council in the sister island appre-

bended him, and dispatched letters concerning him to Secretary Thurloe. In these (preserved in the Round Tower of Dublin Castle) he is called indifferently Colonel William Ayre, Colonel Ayres, Colonel William Eyres, and Colonel Eyre. We find he desired either a trial or to be allowed to follow Colonel Venables in his voyage to the West Indies. From this time Eyres disappears from history, except in the transient notices of him at the re-assembly of the Long Parliament, and in Ludlow.

The only passage that appears to militate against the non-identity of Ewer and Eyre is one in Rushworth, which I will quote, not as of any possible value, after the direct evidence on the other side which has just been given, but in order to correct an error in our often-consulted historian. Rushworth inserts the following:—

"From Windsor, December 25 [1648]. Sir, I am sorry there should be the least ground of jealousy, or cause of any report, that honest Colonel *Ewer*, Governor of Hurst-Castle, should refuse to deliver us the King. If I had not been satisfied it was the report of the malignants, I should have been more troubled at it." (vol. iv. p. 1375).

In the pamphlet itself, however, from which this has been taken, the name is spelt correctly, and the error is thus proved to be on the part of the editor of Rushworth's work.

I have thus, I think, satisfactorily proved that in identifying Major Scott and Colonel Eyre with the Thomas Scott and Isaac Ewer, Godwin and other historians have fallen into complete mistakes.

Yours, &c.

J. L. S.

* In a newspaper of the time, also, in describing the rendezvous at Ware, one *Ayres*, a lieutenant-colonel, is spoken of as "committed for offering to divide the army." (*Moderate Intelligencer*, Nov. 11—18, 1647.)

CURIOSITIES OF THE OLD CHURCH CANONS.

No. I.

Vast numbers of people who attended Councils—Regulations to repress immorality and excessive finery in ecclesiastical costume—Form and order of proceedings—Contests for precedence—Reference of ecclesiastical disputes to the judgment of a Mahometan Vizier—Singular rebellion in a nunnery—Efforts of the Church in the middle ages to promote peace—Refusal to bury persons who fell in tournaments—"The Truce of God"—State of clergy on the borders of England and Scotland—Interference of the Church in secular affairs—Hostility to usury—Compulsory restoration of conjugal rights.

THE canons and decrees of the synods and councils of the Christian Churches in the early and middle ages abound with curious and interesting information, as the student of ecclesiastical history is well aware. They are seldom, however, consulted, except for purposes of religious controversy, and the volumes in which they are to be found are to the multitude, in the main, sealed books. We purpose in these papers to give some of the more curious details they contain, especially such as illustrate the manners of past times and the aspect and tone of early society.

It was in the ecclesiastical synod or council that the intellect of the middle ages found its readiest expression. To it, whether it were provincial, or national, or œcumenical (as those councils were styled which were supposed to represent the opinions and speak the sense of universal Christendom), flocked not only the clergy, but even vast bodies of the laity of all ranks, and this to such an extent that the number was often found to be inconveniently large. At the Council of Lyons (1274), a hundred and sixty thousand people were said to have been present; but this, as Mansi, the canonist, observes, was most certainly an exaggeration. However, whatever might have been the numbers of the lay spectators, there is little reason to doubt that the council itself consisted of five hundred Latin bishops, seventy abbots, and altogether about a thou-

sand other ecclesiastics. At the Council of Tours (1163) the pope and seventeen cardinals, Louis VII. king of France, a hundred and twenty-four bishops, four hundred and fourteen abbots, and an immense number of clergy and laity attended, and, as far as these latter were concerned, an equal number is supposed to have been present at the Council of Westminster in 1127. In the œcumenical councils (the number entitled to which appellation has long been the subject of controversy between differing Christian communions) the attendance was probably much larger; while the circumstance that they were often presided over now by the Pope and now by the Emperor, must have attracted many to them out of curiosity, or a desire to pay court to greatness. So large was the concourse which visited the Council of Constance (1414), held for the repression of the opinions of Huss and Wiclif, that it was computed no less than thirty thousand horses were brought into the city—one archbishop alone bringing six hundred. Speedily the supply of forage fell short, and a regulation was made limiting the pope (John XXIII.) to twenty, the cardinals to ten, the bishops to five, and the abbots to four horses each.* The amount of their retinue may be guessed from these facts.

It is to be apprehended that the great multitudes drawn together by these ecclesiastical convocations did not always conduct themselves in a be-

* The Council of Lateran (1179) enacted that in their official visitations no archbishop should travel with more than forty or fifty horses or men; no bishop with more than twenty or thirty; no archdeacon with more than five or seven; nor a rural dean with more than two. This canon was repeated by the Council of London (1268), and was necessitated by the great expense that ecclesiastics caused the various religious houses in which they abode during their progresses, by the vast trains of men and horse that accompanied them. The complaints of the monks respecting this grievance were numerous and seemingly well founded.

coming or editing manner; and, indeed, it was found necessary, in order to check, even amongst the clergy, an overweening addiction to the pomps and vanities of the world, to decree (Council of Toledo, 694) that a strict fast should be observed for four days preceding the council, and that nothing should be discussed during that time except such matters as had reference to faith, morals, and ecclesiastical discipline. It would seem that at the Council of Trent (1545) a complaint was made against certain prelates, who were accustomed to wear in public the secular dress, with all its finery and military show, and never to appear in any other, except indeed when occupied in the performance of divine service—a pernicious custom, it was observed, which had recently obtained in Rome, and under the very eye of the Pope himself.

The canons of the Council of Toledo (693) set forth with minuteness the manner of holding a council or synod, and, although some variations were made in it during a subsequent period, these were in no respect material. On the first day of the synod, the church—ecclesiastical assemblies were usually held in churches—was to be cleared, and every door closed except one for the entry of the bishops. These having entered and taken their seats, first the priests, then the deacons, and lastly the notaries and laity, were to be successively admitted. The deacons and laity remained standing, the former stationing themselves within the observation of the bishops. Silence was then enjoined, an injunction apparently not always observed, as, amongst the canons regulating these assemblies, we find one, forbidding, under pain of three days' excommunication, all noise, quarreling, or laughter. An archdeacon would then rise up and desire those present to pray, who accordingly would prostrate themselves on the floor in private prayer, "mingled with sobs and tears." A bishop then stood forth and offered up a prayer aloud, to which a general response of "Amen"

was made. The members having resumed their places, and sometimes litanies and hymns having been sung, a deacon, habited in an alb, recited the canons prescribing the course of procedure at such assemblies, on which the metropolitan, or whoever presided, either would state the reason the synod was held, or merely invite the bishops present at once to proceed to business. As a rule but rarely infringed, no layman was suffered to address the synod or council, except indeed royal personages by themselves or their ambassadors, and, in later times, learned doctors and the representatives of universities or faculties. Usually, with these exceptions, if a layman had any complaint to prefer, he was required to do so through the medium of an ecclesiastic. Everything finally was decided by the votes of the majority, and any member who quitted the synod before the business was concluded, became subject to the penalty of excommunication. When all the business had been disposed of, the decrees and constitutions enacted were again read through, and again formally adopted and signed by the clergy present, and sometimes by some of the laity. Prayers having been once more offered up, the archdeacon would dismiss the assembly by giving to each "the kiss of peace."

At these councils contests for precedence frequently arose; for, although it had been resolved that prelates should take precedence according to the dates of their consecration, yet the antiquity and traditional privileges of certain sees were supposed to confer on those who filled them a kind of pre-eminence in dignity and position. Thus, the archbishops of Milan, Aquileia, and Ravenna disputed the honour of sitting at the Pope's right hand at the councils in which he presided, and the political influence of the first enabled him for some time successfully to assert his pretensions,* but, in the Council of Rome (1048) the controversy, to which at the time the greatest importance was assigned, was ulti-

* In the Council of Pavia, held by command of Charles the Bald in 876, and at which the archbishop of Milan presided, a document, probably spurious, was produced, purporting to be a grant to the archbishops of the province, made either by pope Gregory the Great or by Charlemagne, giving them the right of nominating a King of the Romans fourteen days after a vacancy in the throne had occurred.

mately terminated in favour of Ravenna. In 1072 William the Conqueror assembled a council at Winchester to settle the dispute as to precedency between the archiepiscopal sees of Canterbury and York, and, after a sedulous examination of ecclesiastical history and of popular tradition, the council decided that, from the days of St. Augustine, the archbishop of Canterbury had had metropolitan authority over the whole of Great Britain, and had even held ordinations and synods in the cathedral church of York itself. This decision did not, however, compose the feud; and, in the council of Westminster (1176), held for the same purpose as the last, it broke out with increased violence. At this council the papal legate presided, and, in obedience to his instructions, placed the archbishop of Canterbury on his right-hand. Roger archbishop of York, after having asserted his claim to have his cross borne before him through the province of Canterbury, entering the council, and, seeing his competitor occupying the seat of honour, lost all control of himself. He furiously thrust himself into his rival's lap; but, after a sharp struggle, was dragged therefrom by some of the latter's servants, assisted by many of the bishops, who flung him on the ground, stamped upon him, and tore his cope. Whereupon this council of peace broke up, as might be supposed, in admired confusion. At the Council of London (1237) the archbishop of York renewed the ancient claims of his see, and the legate presiding, endeavoured to pacify him by referring to the position of the figures of St. Peter and St. Paul, which appear on one and the other side of the cross depicted at the top of papal bulls. "Between so great saints," he politically remarked, "contention has never arisen, for both of them are co-

equal in glory." It would seem the archbishops of Armagh and Dublin for a long time prosecuted a similar contest.* These prelates, in their unseemly disputes for place, had nothing in common with the modest and humble-minded abbot Conon, who, at the council of Rheims (1164), entering the church rather late, clad in ecclesiastical garments, and finding every seat already occupied, quietly sat down upon the floor. This act of humility attracted the notice of the pope (Alexander III.), who was present, and who, as a token of his admiration and regard, immediately sent to the abbot a chair he himself was in the habit of using.

One of the most singular councils of which any account has been preserved to us originated in a quarrel between Cyril, patriarch of Alexandria, and certain bishops, clergy, and laity of the patriarchate. Egypt was at the time under Mahomedan government, and such was the bitterness of the controversialists that they mutually agreed to submit their differences to the judgment of the vizier! Accordingly they all assembled at the vizier's country-house near Cairo, and his highness opened the proceedings with a most judicious harangue, wherein, after sharply reproving the dissident prelates for their neglect of that respect which, he said, he understood was the due of their patriarch, he observed, that, being at present totally ignorant of their laws and customs, he was a most incapable judge, and therefore desired them to prepare a compendium of their discipline to enable him to dispose of the dispute in a satisfactory manner. Eventually this was done, and at the end of three weeks (in the course of which he put his head gardener to death for insulting the patriarch,) both parties again appeared before him, and he addressed them, tell-

* Disputes of this kind were common enough in early times. Proculus, the bishop of Marseilles, claimed to be acknowledged metropolitan of the province of Narbonne, although his diocese was not within its boundaries; and the Council of Turin (398 or 401), for the sake of peace, acceded to his pretensions, stipulating, however, at the same time, that the concession should be personal to himself, but that his successors should always be bishops of the province. In adjusting the rival claims of the archbishops of Arles and Vienne to the primacy of Viennese Gaul, the council, by determining that he of the two who could prove his city to be the metropolis for civil affairs should be primate, reveals unconsciously the means by which Rome, Constantinople, Alexandria, &c. obtained their ecclesiastical pre-eminence and power.

ing them he had not read nor meant to read the manual they had sent him; that all he could do was to exhort them to peace and unity, as worshipping the same God and professing the same religion; that he had heard some of them loved money too much, but that money should be used by a bishop, not for the gratification of his own desires, but for the relief of the poor. With such wise precepts he dismissed them, having previously directed that each should receive a written assurance of safety and protection. The litigants retired rejoiced at their escape. They were silenced if not convinced.

A curious illustration of the state of society in France at the latter end of the sixth century is afforded by the proceedings of the Council of Poitiers in 593. The princess Chrodielda, daughter of king Charibert, and her cousin Basina, daughter of Chilperic, took the veil in the convent of St. Croix at Poitiers, whilst it was governed by its foundress, St. Radegunda; but, after her death, Leubovera having become abbess, the two ladies began to manifest symptoms of insubordination. In the first instance they accused the new abbess of offences, many and heavy, trusting thereby to obtain her deposition and the appointment of one of themselves in her place, but in this attempt they signally failed. They then raised a mutiny, broke open the gates, and marched out at the head of forty nuns whom they had inspired with their own contumacious spirit. The month was February, the roads half destroyed by heavy rains; they themselves were nearly starving, for no one would give or sell them food, yet from Poitiers did these fair insurgents pace boldly on to Tours. Thence Chrodielda proceeded to lay her complaints before king Gontheran, from whom however she met with no comfort, and had to return to Tours, where she found that many of her "umwhile" celibate friends had found for themselves husbands. Together with Basina, she then took up her abode in the Basilicon of St. Hilary, whence she dispatched some soldiers, whom they had hired, to seize the convent at Poitiers and bring away the obnoxious abbess, who was then sick: all this was done, but the abbess escaping, Gondegesile bishop of Bor-

deaux, accompanied by other bishops and clergy, went to these unruly dames to persuade them to return to their nunnery, but ill was the reception they met with. They were attacked in the church by the soldiers, the bishops upset on the pavement, and a number of deacons and other clerks had their heads broken, and, covered with blood, fled each one, says the chronicler, to his own home, without so much as exchanging a word with another. After this victory, the belligerent princesses took up her quarters near the nunnery, and forced every nun she met with to join her ranks, declaring at the same time that if the abbess had the audacity to return, she would have her thrown over the nunnery walls. At length the two kings Childebert and Gontheran summoned a council at Poitiers, which acquitted the abbess Leubovera and restored her to her convent, and desired Chrodielda to ask her pardon. The warlike dame refused to do so, but threatened instead to kill her when she could, whereupon the council declared her excommunicate until she had done penance, and so the matter ended.

It may be said to the praise of the Church in the middle ages that the uniform operation of her policy was to secure peace and promote tranquillity. Whatever may be thought of the means she resorted to in order to obtain this result, the excellence of her motives can scarcely be questioned. "The plough and ploughman in the field," such is the language of the council of Winchester (1143), "should enjoy the same peace as if they were in the churchyard;" language of no little significance when coupled with that of the preceding canon, which declared that he who violated a church or churchyard should be absolved by no one but the Pope.

Against the cruel and barbarous practice of tournaments, which, with whatever halo the pen of the romance-writer has surrounded it, kept alive and gave intensity to the fierce passions of an age of violence and bloodshed, the censures of many a council were steadily directed. A Swabian nobleman, named Conrad, having died in consequence of wounds received at one of these inhuman exhibitions, the Council of Halle (1176) solemnly decreed that his body should

be denied the rites of Christian burial unless it could be satisfactorily shewn that he died penitent of his sin, and unless, moreover, all the lords who were pleading on his behalf would pledge themselves not only to abstain from such meetings for the future, but induce their kinsmen and dependents to do so likewise. It was in a like spirit of aversion to bloodshed that the Council of Worms (868) resolved that a madman who, during the period of his madness, should have slain any one, should, on recovering his senses, be put to a light penance. In this we detect at once the source of the doctrine of *deodands*.

"The truce of God" (*treuga Domini*—*trêve de Dieu*) had a like origin. This benevolent device for making religious faith directly subserve the purposes of temporal humanity is said to have been projected in 1065 at a council held at Elne, a city of Rousillon. By it every man was forbidden to attack his enemy, under pain of excommunication, from the hour of noon on Saturday until the hour of prime on Monday. The institution was, however, of earlier date, and was known at the Council of Limoges (1031), when it was established in consequence of a complaint made against the great men and military in his diocese by Jordan bishop of Limoges. Fearful was the excommunicatory sentence pronounced against all who violated the truce, and failed to act justly, as ordained by the council. "Cursed be they and their abettors; cursed be their arms and their horses; may they be with Cain, the murderer of his brother; with Judas the traitor, and with Dathan and Abiram, who went down alive into hell; and may their joy be for ever put out in the sight of the holy angels, even as these lights are extinguished before your eyes, unless before their death they make satisfaction and due penance," &c. So speaking, the bishops and priests cast upon the ground the lighted tapers they had been carrying in their hands. This terrible curse will remind the reader of that of Brian the hermit—

————— bred
Between the living and the dead,

which forms one of the finest passages in "The Lady of the Lake." In 1041

a number of provincial councils were held in various parts of Gaul for the purpose of enacting the *trêve de Dieu*, and the terms in all cases were pretty much alike—from Wednesday evening to Monday morning no one was to take anything by force, or take vengeance for an injury, or a pledge from a surety, and he who broke the truce was either to pay the legal compensation in money or suffer excommunication and exile. The frightful wars which desolated France during the first half of the eleventh century called for this protest on behalf of the Church against the masterful wrong that was breaking up the foundations of society, and bringing mankind back again to their primitive condition of savage life.

Sir Walter Scott, both in the appendix to the introduction to the *Border Minstrelsy* and in the notes to his *Lady of the Lake* (canto iii. note 11), has transcribed a graphic account given by Richard Fox, who was bishop of Durham in the reign of Henry VIII. of the clergy that associated themselves with the robbers and outlaws of the wild district of Tynedale. "We have further understood," says his right reverend lordship,

"that there are many chaplains in the said territories of Tynedale and Redesdale who are public and open maintainers of concubinage, irregular, suspended, excommunicated, and interdicted persons, and withal so utterly ignorant of letters, that it has been found by those who objected this to them, that there were some who, having celebrated mass for ten years, were still unable to read the sacramental service. We have also understood that there are persons among them who, although not ordained, do take upon them the offices of priesthood, and, in contempt of God, celebrate divine and sacred rites, and administer the sacraments, not only in sacred and dedicated places, but in those which are profane and interdicted and most wretchedly ruinous; they themselves being attired in ragged, torn, and most filthy vestments, altogether unfit to be used in divine or even temporal matters. The which said chaplains do administer sacraments and sacramental rites to the aforesaid manifest and infamous thieves, robbers, depredators, receivers of stolen goods, and plunderers, and that without restitution or intention to restore, as is evidenced by the fact; and do also openly admit them to the rites of ecclesiastical

sepulture, without exacting security for restitution, although they are prohibited from doing so by the sacred canons, as well as by the institutes of the Saints and Fathers."

In the northern parts of England the spirit of that "curtal friar," Friar Tuck, seems to have prevailed in times far earlier than those of which bishop Fox gives so piteous a description; for it is more than probable that it is to that portion of the kingdom which the Council of London (1268), whereat the archbishop of York and other north-country bishops were present, refers to. The council or "holy synod," as it styles itself, after declaring that it abominates those clergymen who, forgetting God and their own credit, dare to bear arms and to associate themselves with highwaymen and robbers and share in their plunder, ordained that all clerks bearing arms be *ipso facto* excommunicated, and, unless they make satisfaction according to the bishop's desire, they are to forfeit their benefices, if they hold any, and if they do not, they are to become incapable of holding any for the space of five years.

It was not, however, with clerical delinquencies only, or only with questions of doctrine, that the councils of the mediæval church concerned themselves. The affairs of secular society engaged much of their attention, and gave scope for their legislative sagacity. Even the minute details of domestic life they did not esteem unworthy their care. Thus, a canon of the Council of Durham (1220) decrees that all women should be admonished every Sunday to bring up their children with care, and not to place them when young too near them in bed, lest the infants be smothered; nor to leave them alone in the house near the fire, nor in any place near water, lest they be burnt or drowned. This admonition, so far as respects the overlaying of children, is repeated in a canon of the Council of York in 1363. Again, it is ordained by the Council of Berghamsted (probably Bearsted near Maidstone) in

696, that a stranger who quits the road and does not scream or blow a horn shall be considered as a thief.* Weights and measures, as well as the security of travelling, formed the subject of ecclesiastical vigilance. As early as 813 the Council of Arles ordained that just weights and measures should everywhere be observed. The Council of London, held in 1430 at St. Paul's, enacted a constitution whereby all persons were excommunicated who used or kept illegal weights, especially that called "auncel," "scheft," or "pounder;" simple folk, it states, beguiled by the more cunning, being led into selling their commodities by the lighter weight, called "avoir de poys," or "lyggyng wyghtys," whilst the buyers retailed the same again by the heavier weight or "auncel."

Clearly the mediæval clergy had a righteous detestation of all sorts of dishonesty, for they even enforced the payment of debts by spiritual censures. It was the commonest thing in the world for them to excommunicate on account of money that had not been paid, and by the Council of Bordeaux (1255) it is positively forbidden to absolve any one under such excommunication, even at the point of death, unless he, or some one for him, had made satisfaction to the party interested. If the priest, in spite of this prohibition, should absolve the defaulting debtor, then by so doing he himself became answerable for the debt. To such a pitch was this practice of making the church a sort of sheriff's officer carried, that it was necessary in the Council of Wirtzburg (1287) to forbid to excommunicate wives or mothers on account of their deceased husband's or children's debts, unless they had succeeded to their property, and in the Council of Marsiac (en Auch) held 1326, it was enacted that no place should be laid under an interdict on account of pecuniary debt.

The hostility which the Church always exhibited to usury, and anything that savoured of it, is well known.

* There is a curious ecclesiastical regulation to be found amongst the canons of the Council of Marsiac (1326), which prohibits clerks from walking at night after the bell or trumpet has sounded, without a light, in order to obviate all possibility of scandal. The prohibition to take any beast into a church, unless, in case of great need, a traveller should do so (C. Constantinople, 691), is an illustration of the difficulties and inconveniences which attended travelling in early times.

That hostility is singularly exemplified in the Constitutions of William of Cantilupe, published in the Council of Worcester, of which see he was bishop in 1240. One of these constitutions denies permission to ecclesiastics even to buy growing corn, "lest by selling time, which God would have common to all, they fall into sin, while they purchase cheaply and dispose of at a high price that which required only time (a thing not to be sold) to make it valuable." This is the sharpest censure on time bargains we remember to have met with. The doctrine would find but little acceptance in the Stock Exchange, or the Passage de l'Opera, or the Cassen Verein at Berlin. It was in the spirit of a more profound and genial policy that the church put a certain check on the villany of money extortioners by the establishment of the Monte di Pieta at Rome, and by formally (Council of Lateran, 1512) recommending the extension of the principle whereon it was founded throughout not only Italy but Christendom.

With another subject of temporal interest have ecclesiastics in every age felt it their duty to concern themselves. Matters relating to marriage and di-

vorces were frequently discussed in the church councils, and numerous are the canons that have reference to them. When that gay troubadour and valiant warrior, William Duke of Aquitaine, whom an old chronicler describes as "a brave knight and a worthy, that went about conquering the infidel and deceiving the ladies," deserted his own wife, Hildegard countess of Poitiers, for the wife of the viscount de Châtelleraut, with whom he led a most licentious life, it was to the Council of Rheims (1119) the injured lady applied for redress. Nor was it denied her, for, although the excuses of the prelates of Aquitaine were received, who had alleged it was only illness that had prevented their prince from attending the council, it was resolved a certain day should be given him before which he should either take back his wife or present himself before the Pope at the Vatican. The council never doubted its competency to entertain and decide the question. There were prudential reasons, having reference to the individual interests of the prelates present, which led them to cast on the Pope the responsibility of censuring a powerful and warlike prince, their near neighbour.

THE STORY OF NELL GWYN.

RELATED BY PETER CUNNINGHAM.

CHAP. VI.

Birth of the Duke of St. Alban's—Arrival of Mademoiselle de Quérouraille—Death of the Duchess of Orleans—Nelly's house in Pall Mall—Countess of Castlemaine created Duchess of Cleveland—Sir John Birkenhead, Sir John Coventry, and the Actresses at the two Houses—Insolence of Dramatists and Actors—Evelyn overhears a conversation between Nelly and the King—Rivalry between Nelly and the Duchess of Portsmouth—The Protestant and Popish Mistresses—Story of the Service of Plate—Printed Dialogues illustrative of the Enmity of Nelly and Portsmouth—Madame Sevigné's account of this rivalry—Story of the Smock—Nelly in mourning for the Cham of Tartary—Story of the two Fowls—Portsmouth's opinion of Nelly—Concert of Music at Nell's house—Other and different occurrences in England at this time—The Queen and la Belle Stuart at a Fair disguised as Country Girls—Births, Marriages, and Creations—Nelly's disappointment—Her witty Remark and Rejoinder to the King—Her son created Earl of Burford, and betrothed to the daughter and heiress of the last Earl of Oxford.

ON the 8th of May, 1670, while the court was on its way to Dover to receive and entertain the Duchess of Orleans, Nell Gwyn was delivered of a son in her apartments in Lincoln's-inn-fields. The father was King Charles II. and the son was called Charles Bea-

clerk. The boy grew in strength and beauty, and became a favourite with his father, by whom he was created Baron of Headington in Oxfordshire, Earl of Burford in the same county, and lastly Duke of St. Alban's, Registrar of the High Court of Chancery,

and Master Falconer of England. Where the boy was christened, or by whom he was brought up, I have failed in discovering. There is reason to believe that Sir Fleetwood Sheppard, the friend of the witty Earl of Dorset, was his tutor, and that the poet Otway was also in some way connected with his education. To Sheppard one of the best of the minor poems of Prior is addressed.

In the suite of followers attending the beautiful Duchess of Orleans to Dover came Louise Renée de Penencourt de Querouaille, a girl of nineteen, of a noble but impoverished family in Brittany. She was one of the maids of honour to the Duchess, and famous for her beauty, though of a childish, simple, and somewhat baby face.* Charles, whose heart was formed of tinder, grew at once enamoured of his sister's pretty maid of honour. But Louise was not to be caught without conditions affecting the interests of England. While the court was at Dover was signed the infamous treaty with the King of France by which England was secretly made subservient to a foreign power, and her King the pensioner of France. When this was done, Clarendon was living in exile, and the virtuous Southampton, and the all-powerful Albemarle, were in their graves. I cannot conceal my opinion that Nokes was not making the French so ridiculous at Dover (the reader will remember the incident related in a former chapter,) as the French were making the English infamous, at the same time and in the same place, by this very treaty.

The Duchess remained in this country a fortnight, and Waller sung her leave-taking in some of his courtly and felicitous couplets. It was indeed a last farewell. In another month the very Duchess by whom the treaty was completed was dead. She died at St. Cloud on the 30th of June, in her twenty-sixth year, poisoned, it is supposed, by a dose of sublimate given in a glass of sucory-water. Her pretty maid of honour, Louise de Querouaille, remained in England, became the mistress of the

King, Duchess of Portsmouth, and the rival of Nell Gwyn. Her only child by the King (a son) was created Duke of Richmond, and lived to be the founder of the present noble family of the Lennoxes, Dukes of Richmond.

On the return of the court to London Nelly removed from Lincoln's-inn-fields to a house on the east end of the north side of Pall Mall, from whence in the following year she removed to a house on the southside, with a garden towards St. James's Park. Her neighbour on one side was Edward Griffin, Esq. Treasurer of the Chamber, and ancestor of the present Lord Braybrooke; and, on the other, the Countess of Portland, widow of Charles Weston, third Earl of Portland.† Nelly at first had only a lease of the house, which, as soon as she discovered, she returned the lease and conveyance to the King, with a remark characteristic of her wit and of the merry monarch to whom it was addressed. The King enjoyed the joke, and perhaps admitted its truth, so the house in Pall Mall was conveyed free to Nell and her representatives for ever. The truth of the story is confirmed by the fact that the house which occupies the site of the one in which Nelly lived, now No. 79, and tenanted by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, is the only freehold on the south or Park side of Pall Mall.

For some months preceding the removal of Nelly from the stage the palace of Whitehall had hardly been a place for either the wife or the mistress—the Queen or the Countess of Castlemaine. Charles, in November, 1669, when his intimacy with "Madam Gwin," as she was now called, had begun to be talked about, had settled Somerset House, in the Strand, on his Queen for her life; and, in August, 1670, when his liking for Nelly was still on the increase, and his growing partiality for Louise de Querouaille the theme of common conversation, the imperious Countess of Castlemaine was appeased for a time by being created Duchess of Cleveland.

There were people, however, and

* Such is Evelyn's description, confirmed by the various portraits of her preserved at Goodwood, the seat of the Duke of Richmond.

† Cunningham's Handbook for London, article "Pall Mall."

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CHARLES THE SECOND AND NELL GWYN
IN ST. JAMES'S PARK.

those too not of the sourer kind, who were far from being pleased with the present state of the morality at court, and the nature and number of the King's amours. The theatres had become, it was said, nests of prostitution, and the actresses so many women administering to the immorality of the age. In Parliament it was urged by the opponents of the court that a tax should be levied on the playhouses. This was of course opposed; and in one speech in which the tax was objected to the argument was advanced, "that the players were the King's servants, and a part of his pleasure."

This was said by Sir John Birkenhead,* a wit himself, though dull and unfortunate on this occasion. He was followed by Sir John Coventry, who asked, with very little respect to the crown, "whether did the King's pleasure lie among the men or the women that acted?" The saying was carried to the King, and Sir John Coventry was waylaid on his road home, on a dark night in December, to his house in Suffolk Street, and his nose cut to the bone, that he might remember the offence he had given to his sovereign. The allusion chiefly applied to Moll Davis and Nell Gwyn, and was made in the very year in which the latter gave birth to the future Duke of St. Alban's; while the punishment was inflicted in the very street in which Moll Davis lived.†

The players and dramatic writers were becoming insolent and required looking after. Shadwell brought Sir Robert Howard on the stage in the character of Sir Positive Atall, and in so marked a manner that the caricature was at once apparent. A Mrs. Corey imitated the oddities of Lady Harvey,‡ and was imprisoned for her skill and impertinence. Lacy, while playing the Country Gentleman in one of Ned Howard's unprinted plays,

abused the court with so much wit and insolence for selling places and doing everything for money, that it was found proper to silence the play and commit Lacy to the Porter's Lodge.§ Kynaston mimicked Sir Charles Sedley, and was severely thrashed by Sedley for his pains.|| The Duke of Buckingham, while busy with "The Rehearsal," threatened to bring Sir William Coventry (brother of Sir John) into a play at the King's House, but Coventry's courage silenced the attempt.¶ He challenged the Duke for the intended insult, and was committed to the Tower by the King for sending a challenge to a person of the duke's distinction.

Charles's conduct was in no way changed by the personality of the abuse employed against him in the House of Commons. He still visited

His Clevelands, his Nells, and his Carwells.

Evelyn has recorded a walk made on the 2nd March, 1671, in which he attended him through St. James's Park to the palace garden, where he both saw and heard "a familiar discourse between the King and Mrs. Nelly, as they called an impudent comedian, she looking out of her garden on a terrace at the top of the wall, and the King standing on the green walk under it." The garden was attached to her house in Pall Mall, and the ground on which Nelly stood was a mount, or raised terrace, of which a portion may still be seen under the park wall of Marlborough House. Of this scene, at which Evelyn tells us he was "heartily sorry," my friend Mr. Ward has painted a picture of surprising truthfulness and beauty.**

The King was not on his way to see Nelly when this interview occurred. He was taking his usual quick exercise in the park, on his way to the Duchess of Cleveland, at Berkshire House, a detached mansion built by

* Andrew Marvell's Letters.

† Burnet, i. 468, ed. 1823. He was taken out of his coach (Reresby, p. 18, ed. 1735). The well known Coventry Act against cutting and maiming had its origin in this incident.

‡ Pepys, 15 Jan. 1668-9.

§ Ibid. iv. 18, 19.

|| Ibid. 1 Feb. 1668-9.

¶ Ibid. 4 March, 1668-9.

** In Ravenscroft's London Cuckolds (4to. 1683) is the following stage direction—"Dashwell and Jane upon a mount, looking over a wall that parts the two gardens." p. 73. Among Mr. Robert Cole's Nell Gwyn Papers—Bills sent to Nelly for payment—there occurs a charge for this very mount.

the Berkshire branch of the Howard family, on the site of what is now Bridgewater House. The King at the time divided his attentions between Nelly and the Duchess, for Moll Davis had fallen out of favour, though not forsaken or unpensioned, while many open and almost avowed infidelities on the part of the Duchess of Cleveland drove at last the reluctant Charles from her; though, with that generosity which he so often exercised, he still continued to supply ample means for the maintenance of the rank to which his partiality had raised her.* Poor Allinda, however, was no longer young, and the memory of old attractions could make but little way with Charles against the wit and beauty of Nell Gwyn, and the engaging youth and political influences of the new maid of honour, Louise de Querouaille, or Mrs. Carwell as she was called by the common people, to whom the name offered many difficulties for its proper pronunciation.

There is no reason to suspect that either Nelly or Louise was ever unfaithful to the light-hearted King, or that Charles did not appreciate and return the fidelity of his mistresses. The people (it was an age of confirmed immorality) rather rejoiced than otherwise at their sovereign's loose and disorderly life. Nelly became the idol of the people, and was known far and near as the Protestant mistress; while Mrs. Carwell, or the Duchess of Portsmouth as she had now become, was hated by the people, and was known, wherever Nelly was known, as the Popish Mistress. It is this contrast of position which has given to Nelly much of the odd and particular fascination connected with her name. Nelly

was an English girl—of humble origin—a favourite actress—a beauty, and a wit. The Duchess was a French girl—of noble origin—with beauty certainly, but without wit; and, worse still, sufficiently suspected to be little better than a pensioner from France, sent to enslave the English King and the English nation. To such a height did the feeling run that Misson was assured hawkers had been heard to cry a printed sheet, advising the King to part with the Duchess of Portsmouth, or to expect most dreadful consequences.† While a still stronger illustration of what the people thought of the Duchess is contained in the reply of her brother-in-law, the Earl of Pembroke, of whom the Duchess had threatened to complain to the King. The Earl told her that if she did he would set her upon her head at Charing Cross, and show the nation its grievance.‡

A feeling of antipathy between Protestants and Roman Catholics was at this time exciting the people to many ridiculous pageants and expressions of ill-will to those about the court suspected of anti-Protestant principles. A True Blue Protestant poet was a name of honour, and a Protestant sock a favourite article of apparel.§ When Nelly was insulted in her coach at Oxford by the mob, who mistook her for the Duchess of Portsmouth, she looked out of the window and said, with her usual good humour, "Pray, good people, be civil; I am the Protestant ——" This laconic speech drew upon her the favour of the populace, and she was suffered to proceed without further molestation.||

Nor is the truth of the story, as affects Nell Gwyn, unconfirmed by the

* She had 6,000*l.* a year out of the excise, and 3,000*l.* a year from the same quarter for each of her sons. (Harl. MS. 6,013, temp. Chas. II.) Her pension from the Post Office, of 4,700*l.* a year, was stopped for a time in William the Third's reign. The amount then withheld was paid in George the First's reign to her son the Duke of Grafton, sole executor and residuary legatee. (Audit Office Enrolments.)

† Misson's *Memoirs*, 8vo. 1719, p. 204.

‡ Walpole's *Anecdotes of Painting*, ed. Wornum, p. 464.

§ Shadwell was called the True Blue Protestant poet; for the Protestant's sock, see Scott's *Dryden*.

|| The great Lord Peterborough, when mistaken for the Duke of Marlborough, made a similar escape. "Gentlemen, I can convince you by two reasons that I am not the Duke. In the first place, I have only five guineas in my pocket; and in the second they are heartily at your service." The great Duke was as mean in money matters as Lord Peterborough was liberal.

universal expression of good feeling towards Nelly—so well illustrated by the story of the service of plate. An eminent goldsmith of the early part of the last century was often heard to relate that when he was an apprentice his master made a most expensive service of plate as a present from the King to the Duchess of Portsmouth. Great numbers of people, it is said, used to crowd the shop to gratify their curiosity, and throw out curses against the Duchess, while all were unanimous in wishing the present had been for Ellen Gwin.* With the London apprentices, long an influential body, both east and west of Temple Bar, Nell Gwyn was always a favourite.

Nelly and the Duchess frequently met at Whitehall, often in good humour, but oftener not in the best temper one with the other, for Nelly was a wit and loved to laugh at the Duchess. The nature of these bickerings between them has been well but coarsely described in a single half-sheet of contemporary verses printed in 1682, and now before me. It is entitled "A Dialogue between the Duchess of Portsmouth and Madam Gwin at parting." The Duchess was on her way to France, I believe for the first time since she landed at Dover, and the language employed by the rival ladies is at least characteristic. Nelly maintains her fidelity—

Let Fame, that never yet spoke well of woman,
Give out I was a strolling — and common,
Yet have I been to him, since the first hour,
As constant as the needle to the flower.

The Duchess threatens her with the people's "curse and hate," to which Nell replies:—

The people's hate, much less their curse, I fear;
I do them justice with less sums a-year,
I neither run in court nor city's score,
I pay my debts, distribute to the poor.

Another single sheet in folio, dated a year earlier, records "A pleasant Battle between Tutty and Snapshort, the two Lap-Dogs of the Utopian Court." Tutty belonged to Nell Gwyn and Snapshort to the Duchess, and the dialogue is supposed to allude to some real fray between the rival ladies. Tutty describes the mistress of Snapshort as one of Pharaoh's lean kine, and with a countenance so sharp as if she would devour him as she had devoured the nation, while Snapshort observes of Nelly that she hopes to see her once more upon a dunghill, or in her old calling of selling oranges and lemons.

But a still livelier description has been left us by one of the most charming of lady letter-writers:—"Mademoiselle amasses treasure," says Madame Sevigné, "and makes herself feared and respected by as many as she can; but she did not foresee that she should find a young actress in her way, whom the King dotes on, and she has it not in her power to withdraw him from her. He divides his care, his time, and his

wealth between these two. The actress is as haughty as Mademoiselle; she insults her, she makes grimaces at her, she attacks her, she frequently steals the King from her, and boasts whenever he gives her the preference. She is young, indiscreet, confident, wild, and of an agreeable humour. She sings, she dances, acts her part with a good grace; has a son by the King, and hopes to have him acknowledged. As to Mademoiselle she reasons thus: 'This lady,' says she, 'pretends to be a person of quality; she says she is related to the best families in France: whenever any person of distinction dies she puts herself into mourning. If she be a lady of such quality, why does she demean herself to be a courtesan? She ought to die with shame. As for me it is my profession. I do not pretend to be anything better. He has a son by me; I contend that he ought to acknowledge him, and I am assured he will; for he loves me as well as Mademoiselle.'

The good sense of this is obvious enough; but the satire which it con-

* The London Evening Post, 27 Dec. 1791.

tains will be found to merit illustration.

There is a very rare print of the Duchess of Portsmouth reclining on a mossy bank, with very little covering over her other than a laced chemise. There is also an equally rare print of Nelly in nearly the same posture, and equally unclad. The story runs that Nell had contrived to filch the chemise from the Duchess, and by wearing it herself at a time when the Duchess should have worn it, to have attracted the King, and tricked her rival.*

There is another story illustrative of Madame Sevigné's letter. The news of the Cham of Tartary's death reached England at the same time with the news of the death of a prince of France.

The Duchess appeared in mourning, so did Nelly. Both were at court together, when Nelly was asked, in the hearing of the Duchess, for whom she appeared in mourning. "Oh!" said Nell, "have you not heard of my loss in the death of the Cham of Tartary?" "And what relation," replied her friend, "was the Cham of Tartary to you?" "Oh," answered Nelly, "exactly the same relation that the Prince of — was to M^{lle}. Querouaille." This was a saying after the King's own heart.

Another of her retorts on the Duchess has been preserved in verse in a small chap-book called "Jokes upon Jokes," printed in London about the year 1721. The story deserves transcription:

The Dutchess of Portsmouth one time supp'd with the King's Majesty;
Two chickens were at table, when the Dutchess would make 'em three.
Nell Gwin, being by, denied the same; the Dutchess speedily
Reply'd here's one, another two, and two and one makes three.

'Tis well said, lady, answered Nell: O King, here's one for thee,
Another for myself, sweet Charles, 'cause you and I agree;
The third she may take to herself, because she found the same:
The King himself laugh'd heartily, whilst Portsmouth blush'd for shame.

It was on a somewhat similar occasion that Nell called Charles the Second her Charles the *third*—meaning that her first lover was Charles Hart, her second Charles Sackville, and her third Charles Stuart. The King must have enjoyed the joke, for he loved a laugh, as I have before observed, even at his own expense.

What the Duchess thought of Nelly and her wit is related by De Foe. I remember, says De Foe, that the late Duchess of Portsmouth in the time of Charles II. gave a severe retort to one who was praising Nell Gwyn, whom she hated. They were talking of her wit and beauty, and how she always diverted the King with her extraordinary repartees, how she had a fine mien and appeared as much the lady of quality as anybody. "Yes, madam," said the Duchess, "but anybody may know she has been an orangewench by her swearing."†

Of her manner in diverting the King, Cibber has preserved a story

from the relation of Bowman the actor, who lived to a green old age, and from whom Oldys picked up some characteristic anecdotes. Bowman, then a youth, and famed for his voice, was appointed to sing some part in a concert of music at the private lodgings of Mrs. Gwin; at which were only present the King, the Duke of York, and one or two more who were usually admitted to those detached parties of pleasure. When the performance was ended, the King expressed himself highly pleased, and gave it extraordinary commendations. "Then, sir," said the lady, "to show that you do not speak like a courtier, I hope you will make the performers a handsome present." The King said he had no money about him, and asked the Duke if he had any. To which the Duke replied, "I believe, sir, not above a guinea or two." Upon which the laughing lady, turning to the people about her, and making bold with the King's common expression, cried

* Morse's Catalogue of Prints, made by Dodd, the auctioneer, by whom they were sold in 1816.

† De Foe's Review, viii. 247-8, as quoted in Wilson's *Life of De Foe*, i. 38.

"Odd's fish! what company am I got into."*

What these songs were like we may gather from Tom D'Urfey, a favourite

author for finding words to popular pieces of music. His "Joy to great Cæsar" was much in vogue :—

Joy to great Cæsar,
Long life, love, and pleasure ;
'Tis a health that divine is,
Fill the bowl high as mine is,
Let none fear a fever,
But take it off thus, boys ;
Let the King live for ever,
'Tis no matter for us, boys—†

As was the chorus of a song in his "Virtuous Wife."

Let Cæsar live long, let Cæsar live long,
For ever be happy, and ever be young ;
And he that dares hope to change a King for a Pope,
Let him die, let him die, while Cæsar lives long.

If these were sung, as I suspect they were, at Nelly's house—it was somewhat hard that the King had nothing to give, by way of reward, beyond empty praise for so much loyalty in verse.

There were occurring in England at this time certain events of moment to find places either in the page of history or biography, in many of which the chargeable ladies about the court, as Lord Shaftesbury designated the King's mistresses, would of course take very little interest. The deaths of Fairfax or St. John, of Clarendon or Milton, of the mother of Oliver Cromwell or of the loyal Marquess of Winchester (for all these losses occurred during the time referred to in the present chapter), would hardly create a moment's interest at Whitehall. The news of a second Dutch war would affect the ladies more, as it involved an expense likely to divert the King's money from his mistresses. Greater interest was felt in the death of the Duchess of York and the speculations on the subject of her successor, in Blood's stealing the Crown, in the opening of a new theatre in Dorset Gardens, in the representation of the Rehearsal, in the destruction by fire of the first Drury Lane, and in the marriage of the King's eldest child by the Duchess of Cleveland to Thomas Lord Dacre afterwards Earl of Sussex.

While the Rehearsal was drawing crowded houses, and in the same

month in which it appeared, Nell Gwyn was delivered (25 Dec. 1671) of a second child by the King, called James, in compliment to the Duke of York. The boy thrived, and as he grew in strength became, as his brother still continued, a favorite with his father. The Queen, long used to the profligate courses of her husband, had abandoned all hope of his reformation, so that a fresh addition to the list of the natural children of her husband was looked upon as little more than an ordinary event. Her Majesty moreover enjoyed herself after an innocent fashion of her own, and at times in a way to occasion a peal of laughter in the court. One of her adventures in the company of La Belle Stuart and the Duchess of Buckingham (the daughter of Sir Thomas Fairfax) deserves to be related. The court was at Audley End in the autumn of 1670, and the temptation of a fair in the neighbourhood induced the Queen and several of her attendants to visit it in disguise. They therefore dressed themselves like country girls, in red petticoats and waistcoats. Sir Bernard Gascoign rode on a cart-jade before the Queen, another gentleman on a second horse before the Duchess of Richmond, and a Mr. Roper on a third horse before the Duchess of Buckingham. Their dresses, however, were, it is said, so much overdone that they looked more like mountebanks than country clowns, and as soon as they arrived at the fair they

* Cibber's Apology, ed. 1740, p. 448.

† D'Urfey's Pills, ii. 155.

Bowman died 23 March, 1739, aged 88.

were consequently followed by a crowd of curious people. The Queen, stepping into a booth to buy a pair of yellow stockings for her sweetheart, and Sir Bernard asking for a pair of gloves, striped with blue, for his sweetheart, they were at once detected by their false dialect and gibberish. A girl in the crowd remembered to have seen the Queen at dinner, and at once made known her discovery. All the fair were soon collected in one spot to see the Queen. It was high time therefore to get their horses and return to Audley End. They were soon remounted and out of the fair, but not out of their trouble, for as many as had horses got up with their wives, children, sweethearts, or neighbours, behind them, and attended the Queen to the court gate. And thus, says the writer to whom we are indebted for the relation of the adventure, was a merry frolic turned into a penance.* The readers of Pepys and De Grammont will remember that La Belle Jennings had a somewhat similar adventure and mishap when, dressed as an orange girl and accompanied by Miss Price, she endeavoured to visit the German fortune-teller.

While the court were alternately annoyed and convulsed with diversions of this description, and the death of the Earl of Sandwich and the war with the Dutch were still subjects of conversation, the Duchess of Cleveland on the 16th July, 1672, was delivered of a daughter, and on the 29th of the same month and year the Duchess of Portsmouth was delivered of a son. The King disowned the girl but acknowledged the boy, and many idle conjectures were afloat both in court and city on the subject. The father of the Duchess of Cleveland's child was, it is said, Colonel Churchill, afterwards the great Duke of Marlborough, then a young and handsome adventurer about Whitehall. The girl was called Barbara, after her mother, and became a nun, while the boy was the founder of the present family of the Lennoxes Dukes of Richmond.

These events were varied in the fol-

lowing month by the marriage of the Duke of Grafton, the King's son by the Duchess of Cleveland, to the only child of the Earl and Countess of Arlington; by the birth of a first child to the Duke and Duchess of Monmouth; and by the widowhood in December of La Belle Stuart, the beautiful Duchess of Richmond. In the following year other occurrences took place in which Nelly was interested. On the 19th August, 1673, her rival Mademoiselle Louise was created Duchess of Portsmouth, and in October following her rival actress in the King's affections was delivered of a daughter, called Mary Tudor, and acknowledged by the King. Following hard on these was the marriage of the Duke of York to his future queen; the introduction of the opera into England; the opening of the new theatre in Drury Lane; the marriage to the future Earl of Lichfield of Charlotta, another natural daughter of the King by the Duchess of Cleveland; the creation of Charles Fitzroy to be Duke of Southampton; the marriage of the Duchess of Portsmouth's sister to the Earl of Pembroke; Lord Buckhurst's elevation to the earldom of Middlesex; the creation of the King's son by Katharine Pegg to be Earl of Plymouth; and the creation of the Duchess of Portsmouth's son (born after Nelly's) by the King to be Duke of Richmond.

Some of these creations, both natal and heraldic, were little to the liking of Nelly, who took her own way of showing her dissatisfaction. "Come hither, you little bastard," she cried to her eldest son in the hearing of his father.† The King remonstrated, and Nelly, with a snappish and yet good-natured laugh, replied—"I have no better name to call him by." Never was a peerage sought in so witty and abrupt a manner, and never was a plea for one so immediately admitted, the King creating his eldest son by Nell Gwyn, on the 27th December, 1676, Baron Headington and Earl of Burford. Nelly had now another name to give to her child. But this was not all that was done, and, as I see reason

* Mr. Henshaw to Sir Robert Paston, Oct. 13, 1670. Ives's Select Papers, 4to. 1773, p. 39.

† Granger, iii. 211, ed. 1779.

to believe, at this time. The heiress of the Veres, the daughter of the twentieth and last Earl of Oxford of that noble family, was betrothed in marriage by the King to the young Earl of Burford; and, though the lively orange-girl was not spared to witness

the marriage, yet she lived to see the future wife of her son in the infancy of those charms which made her one of the most conspicuous of the Kneller Beauties, still so attractive in the collection at Hampton Court.

CHRISTIAN ICONOGRAPHY AND LEGENDARY ART.

By J. G. WALLER.

THE HEAVENLY HOST.

Second Order.—Dominations, Virtues, Powers.

THE second order of the celestial hierarchy consists of Dominations or Dominions, Virtues, and Powers. Their office has before been stated to be that of government. St. Bernard's arrangement, by which the Virtues are placed in the third Order, and the Principalities raised to the second, has in it a greater shew of reason than that of St. Dionysius, although the latter has received an almost universal consent. M. Didron has most properly observed that, if the attributes of governing belong to the second order, the Principalities ought to be placed in that rank. With controversy, however, we have nothing to do. We simply record facts and give instances. The heavenly beings comprehended in this order are less known by their attributes, and less frequently met with than those in the others. They are usually only found in a complete array of the heavenly host. Nor has so general a consent been followed in its representation, as in the second and third orders.

The "Guide" of the Greek church does not distinguish between the three choirs which form this order, but gives to all the same attributes; thus it says of the third order: "They bear *albs* going unto the feet, girdles of gold, and green stoles. They hold in the right hand wands of gold, and in the left this seal,"—i. e. a seal with the well-known monogram of the name of Christ, known under the name of God's seal. In the representation on the cupola in the church of St. Iviron at Mount Athos, of which Didron gives an account, what has previously been stated respecting the

want of consistency in the use of attributes will be confirmed. The Dominations here appear to have the feet covered with hose; they have also a pair of wings and a robe surmounted with a mantle—both without ornament. In the right hand they hold a staff surmounted by a cross, and in the left a globe with the monogram before alluded to. In the imperial dalmatic preserved in the treasury of St. Peter's at Rome is a complete representation of the heavenly choirs attendant upon the Saviour coming to judgment. This fine specimen of embroidery is of Greek design, and its execution is of the twelfth century. Here no distinction whatever is made between the first and second orders. Both are habited alike and have the same attributes. They wear close-fitting tunics with embroidered girdles, and hold in their right hands wands terminating in a cross, in fact the archiepiscopal crosier. On their heads are diadems of antique design, similar to those given to the head of Juno. But the Dominations, as known to us in the arts of the Western Church, have more precise and peculiar attributes, though chiefly at a late period. We find this choir distinguished by the attributes of the highest ecclesiastical dignitary, the Pope. Like him, they assume, as it were, a double function—sacerdotal and regal. In an excellent example on the rood-screen at Barton Turf the Dominations wear the triple tiara and the pontifical vestments, and hold a sceptre in the right hand. But the use of the triple tiara in Christian Iconography marks of itself a late

period in ecclesiastical art. In the fifteenth century it superseded in many instances the use of the regal diadem, and certainly illustrates the political bias of the papacy, and the progress of that spirit which caused the revulsion of feeling which terminated in the Reformation. The work on the screen above alluded to belongs to the end of the fifteenth century. But it is often found at this period that the use of the papal crown is confined to some particular countries, whilst in others a regal or imperial attire takes its place. This is illustrated by the various modes of attiring the Deity in the representations of the Trinity, and it also applies to this member of the heavenly host. In that old black-letter volume of the school of Albert Durer, the Chronicle of Nuremberg, executed at the end of the fifteenth century, there is an array of the celestial hierarchy, in which all the second order have imperial crowns on their heads, as well as the figure of the Deity, around whom they are assembled.

The Dominations as presiding over divine offices, besides being arrayed in ecclesiastical vestments, sometimes bear the chalice and host, as in the instance on the rood-screen at Southwold in Suffolk, where, in addition



also, the globe and cross is held in the left hand, as a symbol of temporal authority. The example here given is taken from that admirable and most interesting series of sculpture representing the celestial choir, which forms the decorations around the east window of the Beauchamp Chapel, Warwick; it is, probably, a unique instance in this country. Some difficulty exists in rightly assigning

each figure to its proper order, as very little arrangement is preserved; but, after a laborious study of the whole, I have selected a few of them as illustrating the several members of

the order under consideration. In this instance the figure is clothed in a feathered panoply, except the feet, which are bare; its tunic, of similar composition, is encircled by an enriched baldric, an ample mantle is fastened upon the right shoulder, and a diadem is surmounted by a cross: the left hand is represented as holding an open book—the offices: in the right he holds a sceptre, as the symbol of temporal power, which rests upon the book. All the statues are gorgeously gilded and painted; the wings and feathered attire are always golden. It may be necessary to state that this work is of the latter part of the fifteenth century.

The VIRTUES evidently have that name according to the primitive signification of the word *virtus*, valour or manly vigour, having its root in *vir* a man. Thus the inherent *virtue* or power they possessed of working miracles, is in accordance with their title. But little part is occupied by them in ecclesiastical art, and, although they appear in representations of the complete choir, there is but little to distinguish them, and, when distinguished by any peculiarity, it is in works of the later periods. The "Guide" gives them no attribute which is not common to the other members of this order, and the ordinary practice of the Greek Church has been founded on similar principles. In the church of the Archangel at Ivirôn, they are represented with naked feet, a pair of wings, robe and mantle without any ornaments, in other respects bearing the same attributes given to the Dominations; on the screen at Barton Turf a sceptre is put in the left hand and the right put upon the breast. At Southwold they bear a crown in the right hand and a censer in the left. The example here given from the Beauchamp Chapel is very interesting. Here the Virtues as the workers of miracles are



represented holding a reliquary partly open as if exhibiting the sacred reliques. They have the same feathery attire which is given to all the higher orders in this example, but have four wings, two being folded upon the limbs as in cherubim. A cope with embroidered parure covers the figure.

The Powers have more distinction in their representation at the latter period of the history of Christian Iconography. In the Greek Church, even down to the present time, but little difference appears to be made between them and the Virtues. At Ivirón the only difference seems to consist in a trifling addition to the costume, viz. a tunic reaching to the knees, the hems of the robe or gown ornamented below, and the same with the tunic; the neck of the mantle embroidered. In all other respects the Powers bear the same attributes as the rest of this order. In the Latin or Western Church, a greater distinction is sometimes made. Their office, of ruling over the spirits of evil, is illustrated in a manner which at once distinguishes them from all other members of the angelic choir. This is well exemplified on the screen at Barton Turf, to which such frequent reference has here been made. There the Powers are represented by a figure holding a demon in chains, and standing upon its prostrate form; his left hand holds

an uplifted scourge, and hell, represented by a yawning and monstrous mouth, is on the right side. At Southwold the idea is very similar, and in the instance here given from the series in the Beauchamp Chapel, we find the Power bearing the emblems of spiritual as well as temporal authority, and trampling two demons under his feet. The figure is crowned, and in the right hand holds an uplifted sword, in the left a crosier, symbolising the power of the cross over the spirits of evil.

It is not very clear whether the garment that is worn in this example is a chasuble or dalmatic, but it is a sleeveless garment, and over it appears the archiepiscopal pall. This is altogether an extremely interesting exemplification of this order, the distinction being very nicely marked.

In our next Number we shall proceed to the third order of the Heavenly Host, including Principalities, Archangels, and Angels.



SMITH'S DICTIONARIES OF ANTIQUITIES AND BIOGRAPHY.*

A SCHOLAR'S library in the nineteenth century differs widely, both in its aspect and contents, from the scholastic armoury of a few centuries ago. The apparatus of literature, like household furniture, has become compendious, and partakes of the practical character of the age. Shelves no longer groan, even in metaphor, beneath the burden of volumes each as big as an ordinary-sized portmanteau: nor does their owner need the sinews of a porter to grasp or lift his Scapula or Corpus

Poetarum. The modern book-case is tenanted by spruce battalions in cloth and gold: a book may be handled as easily as a parchment or papyrus roll: and if Dr. Dryasdust still cherishes his folios, as Frederick William of Prussia cherished his grenadiers, he retains them as a matter of taste, and not for his ease or on compulsion.

But although we no longer heave the literary masses of our sires, it does not follow that we are fallen upon degenerate days. A huge round

* A Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities. Edited by William Smith, LL.D. Second edition. 1849. 1 vol. 8vo.

A Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology. Edited by William Smith, LL.D. 1844—1849. 3 vols. 8vo.

stone was a good missile in the days of Gerenian Nestor: yet a modern projectile is a much more efficient as well as convenient weapon. "Ingentes animos angusto in pectore" may be predicated of books as well as bees. Indeed had not the adage, that a great book is a great evil, been coined long ago, it could hardly have been invented now. We know to our cost—none better—that many books are still great evils. But the ill lies not in their bulk, but in their contents. And herein is reading tempered to the reviewer. He may survive a pamphlet on Free Trade or a three-volume novel from the Newgate Calendar, whereas "Tractates on the Liberty of Trading," or "Certain Passages from the Life of John Sheppard," would demand patriarchal longevity and superhuman powers of endurance. In an age of exuberance in publishing it is fortunate that books are often really, as well as nominally, manuals.

The volumes now before us afford an excellent illustration of this change in the outward form of books. They are condensed from many bulkier tomes. They are the modern representatives of the collections of Graevius and Gronovius. They may be moved and consulted with ease. They may be borne to the sea-side or the country without the aid of a broad-wheeled waggon. If they do not contain infinite learning in little room, at least they afford much sterling information in commodious compass. Gibbon records with grateful pride his purchase of the first twenty volumes of the "Mémoires de l'Académie des Inscriptions,"—the foundation of the library which furnished the materials of the Decline and Fall. The Dictionaries of Antiquities and Biography, whose contents we purpose briefly to survey, supply the student of the present day with nearly equal means of research, at much less cost, both of time and money. They are remarkable both as auxiliaries to the scholar, and as examples of judicious enterprise. The names of the various authors employed upon them afford a guarantee for sound learning, general accuracy, and careful elaboration. Many of the articles are excellent, even as compositions, and contain historical episodes not unworthy of the pens of Grote or Arnold.

The universities of the United Kingdom have furnished their quota of contributors to the list; and the coryphæus of the band, Dr. Smith, has exercised over the entire work a vigilant and judicious superintendence.

The long-established popularity of the works of Adams, Potter, and Lempriere, as manuals of instruction, is a proof of the necessity for such works as Dr. Smith's Dictionaries of Antiquities and Biography. Manuals are indispensable to the student throughout his probationary career: and any manuals which facilitated his labours were better than none. Dr. Arnold pointed out the advantages which the classical scholar possessed over the mediæval scholar in the various dictionaries, atlases, and books of research compiled for his behoof. From lack of such implements indeed the mediæval student has been, until very recently, much in the condition of Robinson Crusoe on his island. To make a table he must cut down a tree; to get a dinner he must fire a gun or build a trap. These preliminary difficulties were smoothed to the school-boy or the university aspirant by his old established directories to Athens and Rome. Of Adams and of Potter therefore we would speak with great respect, since, in their day, they did good service. Yet they were quite as likely to mislead as to guide the trusting novice, and had long fallen much behind the track of philological and historical improvement. For Lempriere we have a lingering kindness, but very little respect. He shares our literary affections with the maps of Ortelius and Cellarius. In these it was next to impossible not to find a town or a river somewhere, although generally several degrees wide of its true site. Lempriere was an equally comfortable friend. He had mostly some advice to give, but it was seldom safe to act upon it. We once indeed heard a very grave, although not a very sound, divine ascribe to Dr. Lempriere much of the immorality of the age. His tales of "heathen goddesses without hoops or boddices" had, it seemed, perverted the young idea of England like so many Aretines or Boccaccios. We should have deemed the doctor's unfathomable dulness a perfect antidote to any mythological poison. But, however this may have

been, we believe Lempriere's Dictionary to be, for the purposes for which it was intended, about the worst book in the world. It has been of no avail to re-edit it. Professor Anthon took it to dry-nurse; but no corrections could set it right, no additions give to it the required fullness. In Lempriere's pages Pollux the boxer and Pollux the grammarian are equally authentic personages. The Hellenic Zeus has the same attributes with the Etruscan Jupiter; Orpheus is as good a man as Octavius; and the Muses as surely inhabited Olympus as the Vestal Virgins dwelt in Rome. And yet to such a book as this most gentlemen of a certain age are indebted for their introduction to Cæsar and Socrates, to Mars, Bacchus, and Apollo, and to many of the questions suggested by the historians and philosophers of antiquity. If the earth upon his ashes be as light as the general matter of his columns, "after life's fitful fever," Dr. Lempriere "sleeps well."

It is singular that, although these deficiencies in manuals of classical literature had been long admitted, no earlier attempt should have been made to supersede them. It is fortunate that the attempt was not made prematurely. During the last twenty years an important change has come over the spirit and character of English scholarship. The "curriculum" at our great public schools has been extended; the course of study at our universities has become more genial and comprehensive. Scholarship is now aiming at something higher than mere purism in diction. Besides immaculate Iambics and Latin prose, the candidate for classical honours is expected to know something of Niebuhr's researches, of Boeckh's statistics, of Buttmann's principles of mythology, and of Schlegel's and Müller's writings on art and archaeology. Twenty years ago most of these admirable works were sealed volumes even to the advanced scholar. England, content with having produced Bentley and Porson, contained no school of philology, and contributed little or nothing to the cognate studies of ethnic art, history, and law. With the exception of the *Museum Criticum*, there was in this country no journal of more than third-rate merit

devoted to classical subjects. Mitford's History of Greece was adopted as a text-book; the Roman commonwealth had met with no better English chroniclers than Hooke and Ferguson; Mr. Clinton's *Fasti Hellenici* was yet in the mine; and Dr. Arnold and Mr. Grote had scarcely sketched the outline of their narratives. Accordingly Dr. Smith's *Encyclopædias* were planned and have been executed at the right moment. They synchronise with the general advance of classical scholarship in this country. Nor have they had any exact models or precursors in Germany, although Hoffman and Eschenburg had made considerable advances in the same track. For the only German work which resembles these dictionaries, and which includes the three departments of archaeology, biography, and geography—Pauly's *Encyclopædia*—is merely a work, although a very valuable work, of reference. To graces of form or diction it makes no pretension; and can be read by those alone whose literary digestion is as robust as the stomach of an ostrich. Dr. Smith has consulted the interest of his work in making it as popular and readable as was consistent with sound information. Nor is this commendation due to the biographical department alone, but also, in many portions of it, to the antiquarian also. A man "with small Latin and less Greek" need not regard these volumes as sealed to him. He will find in them neither mysticism nor pedantry, nor indeed any very abstruse matter, although weighty questions of law and philosophy are occasionally discussed in their columns. On the other hand, the student, for whom they are more especially intended, may obtain from them the information which he seeks methodically arranged, fully and acutely handled, and, where it was possible, agreeably illustrated. Nor would we be understood as limiting the value of these dictionaries to the professional scholar alone. The cares and business of life, the material and mechanical tendencies of the age, the increasing opulence and importance of foreign languages and literature, tend to render an intimate acquaintance with classical antiquity a rare accomplishment. Few persons have now either

leisure or inclination for studies which once formed the only staple of a liberal education. Madame Dacier would now be considered a bore of the first magnitude; and Dr. Parr would be voted—as he was—an intolerable pedant. And not only have the Parrs and Daciers passed away, but the Scaligers and Grævii also have become obsolete. The very difficulty of the acquisition will always render a profound acquaintance with the works of the ancients an unusual accomplishment, even in cases where such learning is still exclusively cultivated. But Greek and Latin still leaven the mass of educated men; and we trust that the day is far distant when “the exemplar states,” as Lord Bacon terms them, will be no more to well-informed Englishmen than the institutions of Bantam or the ritual of Thibet. Most men, it is true, when they quit college, close their accounts with Greece and Rome for life. Cicero is exchanged for Coke and Blackstone, and Virgil has no chance against the Times newspaper, or a tale by Sir Bulwer Lytton. Yet it is no less certain that even with such persons there abide salutary influences derived from their earliest studies. And independent of such influences, however imperfectly or unconsciously retained, most men, in this age of locomotion, are more or less travellers; and it is scarcely possible to set foot on continental Europe, or even to visit many English counties, without stepping into some track of imperial Rome. A taste for art is also rapidly spreading among our population. During holiday times many thousands of persons of all classes flock to the British Museum, to the National Gallery, and other exhibitions where the works of the easel and the chisel are displayed. But art in nearly every form reflects its birth-place. It is impossible to appreciate painting, sculpture, or architecture at all, without reverting to the people who first perfected these arts. Even in the mechanical appliances of life we are reminded of the artisans who carved the stone or moulded the clay of Pentelicus and Samos. Our very chairs and tables, our vessels of glass and earthenware, our domestic and our civil architecture, reflect, immediately or remotely, the designs of Attic and Corin-

thian artists. Our associations with antiquity are therefore not only neither obsolete nor pedantic, but a living portion of our current instincts and impressions. Far therefore, we repeat, be the day from us when indifference or innovation shall have rendered the names of Athens and Rome “unmusical in English ears;” shall have broken the continuity of ages; and leave us no more intimate association with the names of Pericles and Cicero, than with those of a chief and medicine-man of the Blackfoot Indians. And we can conceive no means more likely to encourage, expand, and refine such associations than the perusal of works like these encyclopedias, which are at once sufficiently learned to instruct the scholar, and sufficiently popular to interest the general reader.

Having thus stated the various descriptions of persons to whom, in our opinion, these Dictionaries will prove valuable, we now proceed to describe briefly their plan and contents. Extracts from them generally would fail to give our readers an adequate conception of their character and execution. For either we must cite entire articles, which our limits forbid, or we must unduly compress what has already been judiciously condensed. We begin with the earlier work, the Dictionary of Antiquities. It has already reached a second edition, and has been greatly improved by the additions consequent upon a careful revision.

The history of a nation, like that of an individual, may be comprised under the three heads of mind, body, and estate. Its laws and institutions, its philosophy and literature, the ideas embodied in its religion or its arts, and its progress in science, exhibit its mental type: its physical characteristics are reflected in its wars, its commerce, and its social and political economy; and its estate, or the conditions which distinguish it from its contemporaries, results from the combination of its mental with its physical elements. There is scarcely a subject which can fairly be referred to one or other of these divisions that is not discussed in the pages of the Dictionary of Antiquities. We can afford to specify a few only. Under the respective heads of *Censor*, *Comitia*, *Plebs* and *Tribes*, we have an epitome of the early Roman

constitution as traced by Niebuhr. The *Roman Laws*, as well as many questions relating to public and private jurisdiction, have been entrusted to Mr. George Long, whose name is a sufficient guarantee for the learning and accuracy displayed in this department. Indeed, when we compare his legal articles generally with such compilations as those of Wood, Taylor, and Halifax, we may fairly congratulate the votaries of the Roman Themis upon their acquisition of so able a guide. The laws of Greece are a more intricate and less interesting subject. The Hellenic legislators affect modern jurisprudence principally through the medium of Rome. The knowledge of their theory and practice is chiefly valuable for the insight it affords into the allusions of the scenic poets, and the decrees and precedents cited by the orators. The articles *Boulè*, *Ecclēsia*, *Sycophantes*, and *Timema* may be alleged in proof that Attic law has been entrusted to most competent hands. It would be tedious to enumerate the names of the various contributors, and it would be invidious to omit any of them. We therefore briefly glance at a few topics of general interest, leaving the reader to follow his own pursuits and predilections in consulting the Dictionary itself. The article entitled *Frumēntariæ Leges* may awaken the attention of the political economist; while that of *Exercitus* may catch the eye of some "captain bold in country-quarters," disposed, like Gibbon, to vary with the *literæ humaniores* the routine of mess and parade. The articles *Aquæductus* and *Balneæ* treat at some length a subject upon which volumes have been written, for of all Roman works these, in conjunction with the *Via*, the great arteries of the empire, alone rivalled the architecture of the Greeks. The article *Coena* will suffice to prove that the celebrated "banquet" in Peregrine Pickle was not altogether "after the manner of the ancients;" those upon *Pallium*, *Toga*, and *Fucus* show that the masters of the world were subservient to the empire of fashion; that upon *Rete* will amuse the brothers of the angle; and that upon *Venatio* may beguile the enforced leisure of a Meltonian during his *dies nefasti*, "a set-in" of sharp frost. The three great epochs

of human life, birth, marriage, and death, with their decent observances, or their pomps and vanities, are fully discussed. The article *Nummus* describes how the ancients reckoned their money, and those entitled *Vinum* and *Caupona* how they reckoned with their host. It is scarcely necessary to add that, besides the original authorities, books like Bekker's *Gallus* and *Charicles*, and Boettighe's *Sabina*, and the important works of Savigny, Walthert, and Ruperti have been laid under contribution for these pictures of the graver or lighter details of ethnic life.

But it is incumbent on us to point out that many subjects, generally omitted in archæological collections, are included in the Dictionary of Antiquities. Considerable space, for example, has been allotted to Painting and Statuary, and to the various departments of the Drama; and few will regard these as unnecessary additions to the bulk of the volume. It is an old remark, that the character of a nation is better understood from its ballads than its laws. The latter are often the garb of a people when on its best behaviour; the former are its undress, the spontaneous effusion of its heart of hearts. No historian or moralist who understands his art, will pass contemptuously over the festivals, the ceremonies, the rural sports, and the holiday moods of a nation—least of all the historian or student of ancient manners,—for ancient life was artistic in its phenomena to a degree hardly to be realised by us, the juniors and later birth of time. Although not exempt from the "winter's rage," or the "heat o' the sun," the Greeks and Romans, on their native soil at least, were not exposed to the great vicissitudes of heat and cold. Their homes were appointed them in the most genial portion of the temperate zone—a climate, neither repelling nor enervating, conspired with the general laxity of their domestic ties—especially in Greece where women were held in almost eastern seclusion—to render them an "out-of-door" people. The want of many domestic conveniences, which in their totality compose our untranslatable term COMFORT, confirmed their predilection for the open air: and this predilection, in its turn, directly influenced their religious ce-

remonies, their civil institutions, their exercises and amusements, and, in short, the entire texture of their social existence. Hence the long and frequent processions ordained by the state ritual; hence their almost fanatical zest for the exhibitions of the theatre and the circus; and hence also their gathering and lounging in the market-place, so familiar to every one at all conversant with the drama and the oratory of the ancients. The space therefore which Dr. Smith has assigned to the lighter features of antique life greatly enhances the value of his *Encyclopædia*. Painting and statuary were as characteristic of the Greeks and Romans as enterprise and habits of business are of the English and Hollanders. The arts were not so much the ornaments, as integral necessities, of a lively and susceptible race, and a full description of them accordingly is as essential to works of this nature, as the articles upon the *Demus* of the one commonwealth, and the *centuriate comitia* of the other.

The subject of art, indeed, was almost neglected by the elder archaeologists. Meibomius, we know, wrote a treatise on the music of the ancients, and gravely performed the Pyrrhic dance, in complete armour, in the presence of Christina of Sweden. But the scholarship of the Dutch editors and commentators was for the most part too solid in its character to have much sympathy with the graces, and even works like Montfaucon's, although specially devoted to the plastic monuments of antiquity, are void of æsthetic system and sensibility. The first English annotator who evinces a really artistic relish of his original was Thomas Warton. The poet enlightened the critic, and his notes on Theocritus, even if they occasionally cause the grammarian to murmur, display a feeling for the beautiful, which no mere grammarian has ever attained. Contemporary, but somewhat junior, to Warton was Heyne. His commentaries on classic authors form an era in verbal criticism. In his notes and excursus on Virgil and Tibullus we are at a loss whether most to admire his erudition or his sensibility. In a minor degree the same commendation may be given to Hemsterhuis. *Æsthetical* criticism, however, dates from Less-

ing, the Schlegels, and Winckelmann. Winckelmann's *History of Ancient Art* was the first attempt to imbreathe vitality into the dry bones of a catalogue. Lessing first determined the boundaries between ethnic and Christian art; and Schlegel first announced the truth that "we first enter into the spirit of Sophoclean tragedy before the groupes of Niobe or Laocoon." Dr. Smith and his coadjutors have duly availed themselves of whatever has been written upon the plastic arts and public or private life of antiquity by foreign or native critics and artists: and their columns are illustrated by well-executed wood-engravings, taken from originals in the British Museum, or from such works as the *Museo Borbonico*, *Museo Capitolino*, *Millin's Peintures de Vases Antiques*, and *Tischbein's* and *D'Hancarville's* engravings from Sir William Hamilton's *Vases*.

Greek and Roman biography and mythology form the second division of these *Encyclopædias*. The period of time embraced in the historical portion extends from the earliest times to the fall of the Western Empire in A.D. 476, and to the capture of Constantinople by the Turks in A.D. 1453. It accordingly comprises an era of upwards of two thousand years, the entire cycle of ancient history, as it related to the most civilised races of the ethnic world and to Christian Europe. We think that Dr. Smith has judged rightly in extending his Dictionary to a period not usually included in works devoted to classical biography. The political and intellectual life of Paganism did not disappear at once. The ideas by which it was actuated lingered long after the adoption of Christianity by the Empire and its provinces. The Nymphs—so one of the most beautiful and touching of merely human parables affirmed—were overheard mourning and weeping for the great Pan, when the Christian Church was nearly two centuries old. "The Oracles" indeed "were dumb," but the influence and associations of the Olympian Theology were not entirely extirpated until many generations afterward. Even the Christian apologists betray the power of the faith which they assailed, and it is impossible to read Chrysostom or Origen, Tertullian or Jerome, without being

impressed by the vitality of the ancient state-religion and of the national or local cults that were sheltered in its suburbs. This department of the Dictionary is however written from a literary rather than a theological point of view. On the other hand, the lives of historical personages belonging to the history of the Byzantine empire are treated with comparative brevity, but accompanied with numerous references to all the sources of information, so as to form a sufficient introduction to such works as the *Familia Byzantina* of Ducange.

The student of antiquity will be grateful to Dr. Smith for distinguishing, in the mythological department of his Encyclopædia, the Greek from the Roman appellations of mythical and fabulous personages. We have the graceful name of *Aphrodite* in place of the less ample and harmonious *Venus*; the majestic monosyllable *Zeus* for the dactylic *Jupiter*; and the goddess of wisdom is not confounded with her Etruscan double, *Ménerv* or *Minerva*. Nor is this a trivial improvement or one dictated by good taste alone. It marks an essential distinction between two opposite systems of mythology. Perhaps no two nations, tracing their origin to a common source, and destined to combine at least their political destinies, ever differed more widely from each other than the Greeks and Romans in their conceptions of religion, law, and social duties. In these essential conditions of national life they never really amalgamated with one another, although the more refined and weaker race intellectually and artistically subjugated its conquerors. Perhaps they were incapable of amalgamation. Certainly they never coalesced into one people, like the Frank and the Gaul, the Norman and the Saxon. The Greeks of the Empire affected to ignore the civilisation and literature of their rulers. The Romans repaid their disdain by stigmatising the Hellenic race as incurable knaves and cowards. The former condescended, indeed to learn the art of wrangling, if not of lying, from its rhetoricians, and they employed its artizans to minister to luxury and to adorn their cities and country-seats. But their religious ideas were opposite; their rituals were dissimilar; to the last

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the Italian race was grave and earnest and to the last the Hellenic race was volatile and susceptible. The laws of Athens and the laws of Rome differed as widely as their respective creeds, and resembled each other in general analogies alone. Their theories of colonisation and provincial administration were unlike; and even in the decrepitude of each the Roman retained his love of agriculture, and the Greek his preference for commerce. It is therefore not merely more appropriate, but more accurate also, to observe distinctions which the ancients themselves retained to the last.

The commendations we have found reason to bestow upon the Dictionary of Antiquities is due in equal, if not superior measure, to the Dictionary of Biography and Mythology. The Editor and the contributors naturally acquired experience in the progress of their several tasks. The subject of the second division of the Encyclopædia afforded more frequent and legitimate opportunities for delineation of character and events; and, although similar brevity has been judiciously observed, we occasionally meet with passages which are not less eloquent than they are instructive. The list of contributors is more numerous than the former; and such additions to it, as the name of the accomplished Dean of St. Paul's, will at once ensure confidence and expectation. In describing its limits we have partly characterised the work itself; and it is unnecessary to repeat our former assurances to the reader that both the incepting and the advanced student will find in Dr. Smith's Encyclopædia a manual suited to his general or more minute investigations. The following outline, however, of their contents will afford to those who have not hitherto consulted these volumes a general conception of their plan and execution.

The Lives are historical, literary, artistic, and mythical, arranged in alphabetical order. Each of these departments contains not merely all names of note in Greek and Roman annals, but also a very considerable number of subsidiary articles hitherto excluded from works of the kind, or at most dismissed with a bare reference. The rule adopted by the Editor is a

proof that the less conspicuous personages of antiquity have had ample room and notice allowed them.

"The names of all persons," he says in his preface, "are inserted who are mentioned in more than one passage of an ancient writer; but where a name occurs in only a single passage, and nothing more is known of the person than that passage contains, that name is generally omitted. On the other hand, the names of such persons are inserted when they are intimately connected with some great historical event, or when there are other persons of the same name with whom they might be confounded."

So inclusive a plan renders these volumes nearly as serviceable as an Onomasticon to a particular author. As in the earlier volume, copious references are appended to each article, and, where the subject allowed or required such digressions, questions of chronology or literary controversy are briefly discussed. Nor are the historical names confined to the Greek and Roman world. They comprise the great founders and sovereigns of the Eastern monarchies, as well as a few of the oriental sages and philosophers. Under the article *Cyrus*, for example, we have a sketch of the empire of the Pasargadæ and an examination of some chronological difficulties in the Book of Daniel: under that of *Zoroaster* we have an account of the founder of the Magian religion, and of the conflicting theories of the learned, upon the date of his birth and the age and import of his institutions. The articles *Arsacide* and *Sassanide* contain a synopsis of the later Parthian and Persian dynasties. The names of the earliest legislators, *Lycurgus*, *Theseus*, and *Romulus*, and the constitutions which they established, are surveyed under the aspects of modern historical science; while the great chiefs of authentic and documentary ages, such as Pericles, Demosthenes, Cæsar, and Cicero, are treated with something of the amplitude of regular history. A correspondence will be discerned between lives of similar character or correlative importance even when they chance to have been entrusted to different writers. Thus the Life of Themistocles is written by Mr. Long; that of Pericles by Mr. Mason; and

that of Demosthenes by Dr. Leonard Schmitz (the present rector of the High School of Edinburgh), the translator of Niebuhr's Lectures on the History of Rome, and the author of two excellent elementary histories of Rome and Athens. Yet throughout these articles the views of Athenian politics and institutions are as uniform as if all had proceeded from one and the same source. A similar correspondence might be pointed out in the biographies of the Roman worthies; and this consent and harmony must be regarded as no ordinary proof of editorial vigilance—a vigilance, be it remarked in passing, by no means scrupulously exerted in the classical sections of the *Biographie Universelle*.

As in the Dictionary of Antiquities larger space and more minute discussion were afforded to ancient art, so in the volumes of Biography the lives of literary men and artists are treated with greater breadth and fullness of detail than those of the more prominent and better known characters of warriors and statesmen. There is great propriety in such an arrangement. For one reader acquainted with the lives of Polygnotus and Praxiteles, ten are at the least competently versed in the histories of Miltiades and Paulus Æmilius. Among literary lives those of Horace, Virgil, and Ovid are perhaps familiarly known. They are the world's favourites and everybody's old acquaintance. But, on the other hand, we much question whether any but the learned by profession can tell, on demand, any circumstance recorded of Lucian, Plutarch, or Apuleius, or whether anything is generally remembered of Sappho and Archilochus more than that the lady committed suicide and the gentleman was the cause of suicide to others. We have indeed in our language no tolerable account of Roman literature. Mr. Dunlop's history closes with the reign of Augustus, and is in many portions of it far below the standard of modern scholarship. Blackwell's "Memoirs of the Court of Augustus" did not deserve Dr. Johnson's censure "that he had chosen an exhausted subject;" but they did merit the much heavier sentence of having rendered what was brilliant dull, and

what was familiar obscure, by their intolerable pomposity and triviality. In Grecian literature we fare somewhat better. We have the late Mr. Henry Nelson Coleridge's excellent "Introduction to the Study of the Greek Classic Poets;" Karl Ottfried Müller's "History of Grecian Literature," translated by Mr. Cornwall Lewis; and very recently Colonel Mure's "History of the Language and Literature of Ancient Greece." Müller's volume is unfortunately a fragment only, in the English translation at least, and stops short with the historians, leaving to some other hand two of the most important sections of the subject—the Orators and the Anthology; and Mr. Coleridge's book is merely, as its title indicates, an Introduction, and that principally to the Homeric Poems. And, while our manuals of classical literature are so incomplete, either as regards the extent or as regards the treatment of the subject, our deficiencies are even more striking in whatever relates to artists and to art. Here also we have been hitherto for the most part borrowers. There is an American translation of a portion of "Winckelmann's History of Ancient Art," and there is an English version of Müller's "Introduction." But of home-growth, if we except Mr. Hope's "Costumes of the Ancients," we cannot point out a single volume of either extent or substance enough to merit particular designation. The space which Dr. Smith has assigned in his columns to the lives of writers, sculptors, painters, and architects, merits the acknowledgment of a very numerous class of readers. Nor is the treatment of these subjects inferior to

the room allotted them. The nature of the work, of which they form a part, forbade indeed sufficient amplitude of detail and discussion. But so far as they deal with the various productions of the easel and the chisel, or with the still less perishable monuments of architecture and eloquence, they are the best treatises, as a whole, we possess in our language, whether upon literature or plastic art. Among the literary articles we must content ourselves with specifying the lives of *Aristoteles* and *Cicero* as affording fair samples of the class to which they belong. Under the names of *Homerus* and *Plamudes* we have a clear statement of the Wolfian and other hypotheses of the origin or accretion of the Homeric poems, and an account of one of the most characteristic departments of Grecian literature—its anthology. In all these instances the speculations of continental scholars have been used with freedom, but also with great discretion. The natural school of interpretation, here and in the articles on mythology, has been always preferred to the mystical, and the doctrines of Hermann, Lobeck, and Müller to the dreams of Creuzer and Thiersch.

We now take leave of Dr. Smith and his coadjutors with sincere respect and gratitude for their joint and several labours. They have supplied a long existing void in English scholarship, and they have supplied it with equal learning, judgment, and good taste. We shall hail their Geographical volume, the third and completing section of their Encyclopædia, with pleasure, as we hold already so many guarantees for its satisfactory execution.

PILGRIMAGE TO THE HOLY LAND.*

IN the middle ages pilgrimage was something more than an all-pervading passion: it was an essential phase of human existence. Wherever religious feelings were predominant, and in their superstitious forms they were all

but universal, the whole population might be ranged in two divisions—the monks and the pilgrims;—those who made one vow of perpetual seclusion, and those who made repeated vows of frequent or continual vagrancy.

* The Pilgrimage of Sir Richard Guylforde to the Holy Land, A.D. 1506. From a copy believed to be unique, from the press of Richard Pynson. Edited by Sir Henry Ellis, K.H., Sec. S.A. Printed for the Camden Society, 1851.

Among the latter, all ranks of the laity, from the monarch to the beggar, all those of the clergy, from the archbishop to the poor scholar, were alike numbered; nor could the monastic communities themselves be entirely restrained from joining in the general concourse, many a recluse obtaining a period of temporary freedom, whilst his vow of pilgrimage superseded, as more arduous and consequently more meritorious, the vow he had made to the cloister. Pilgrimage, in the view of its advocates, was the grand characteristic of the Christian æra. The duration of this world was divided into four epochs; of which it was said that—

“Tempus deviationis fuit ab Adam usque ad Moysen, quia tunc deviant per ydolatriam. Tempus renovationis a Moyse usque ad Christi nativitatem. Tempus regressionis sive reconciliationis est a nativitate Christi usque ad ascensionem. Tempus peregrinationis ab ascensione Christi ad finem mundi.”

This condition of religious sentiment is not appreciated to its full importance in our customary estimate of mediæval times. The Crusades have their due prominence in history: they stand forth as gigantic efforts, memorable alike in their conception and their failure. But it is forgotten that they were merely the extraordinary manifestations of impulses that were constantly in action; that, in fact, they were undertaken for the sake of pilgrimage. Their object was not so much to dispossess the infidel, as to secure to the Christian a peaceful access to the shrines of his devotion. And, as during the Crusades few fell by the sword of the Saracen, in comparison with those who were destroyed by travel, by shipwreck, and disease, so it may be said that of the thousands who carried their bones to an Eastern grave, comparatively few formed part of those military expeditions whose fame has descended so loudly to posterity. The stream was flowing on for centuries, and silently drawing away—often not to return—those adventurous and vagrant spirits which in other times have contributed to form new colonies, and to people other continents.

In all ages, and in various creeds, religious enthusiasm has vented itself in similar multitudinous assemblages. The plains of Austria and of Spain still exhibit them in their ancient Christian form: the Orientals pursue their yearly pilgrimages to the temples of Mahomet or of Juggernaut; whilst the camp-meetings of American fanatics prove that the human mind has the same proneness as ever, under the influence of blind and ignorant superstition, to run into the wildest extravagances, and the most degrading observances.

A favourite text by which pilgrimage was recommended was that of the 132d psalm, verse 7, translated in our version, “We will go into his tabernacle, and fall low on our knees before his footstool.” The true sense of the Hebrew is supposed to allude to the holy ark of the Jews; but the Latin vulgate substituted for the figurative expression a more literal application, “Adorabimus in loco ubi steterunt pedes ejus.” To visit, therefore, the very places which our Saviour’s feet had trod, became the primary object of devotional enthusiasm; notwithstanding that the practice encountered the early remonstrances of the wiser fathers of the church, Augustine, Gregory of Nyssa, and Jerome;* as in subsequent ages its abuses were censured by the pious Lollard and the judicious Erasmus, and satirized by the poets Longland and Chaucer. Saint Jerome, among many other expressions to the like purpose, had declared his conviction,—regarding this island as one of the extremities of the world, that *De Hierosolymis et de Britannia æqualiter patet aula celestis.*

Yet the natives of Britain were not deterred by their extreme distance from the Holy Land from following the general fashion of the Christian world. No nation produced more indefatigable pilgrims. The numbers who repaired to the native shrines of Walsingham and Canterbury are known to have been exceedingly great. Erasmus describes Walsingham as a town maintained entirely by the access of strangers. The offerings there exceeded 260*l.* in the 26th Hen. VIII., just before the Reformation; having

* See Michaud’s *Histoire des Croisades*, 1841, i, 168,

doubtless been much more considerable in more prosperous times. Such was the confluence of English pilgrims to the shrine of St. James in Galicia in the fifteenth century, that Rymer mentions under the year 1428 licences granted to thirteen ships for that voyage, permitted to convey 916 pilgrims; and under the year 1434 licences were granted to no fewer than sixty-four ships, which were limited to convey a total of 2,828, in companies varying from twenty to sixty (and in one case 100) in each ship. At the English hospital at Rome 202 pilgrims were received in 1505-6, and 205 in 1506-7.* Pilgrimages to Rome had been frequent with the Anglo-Saxons; and it is probable that even in that early age many made their way from Britain to Jerusalem. Willibald, a native of Wessex, was there in 723, and his long travels form one of the narratives translated by Mr. Wright in his very interesting volume of "Early Travels in Palestine."† Sæwulf, a merchant of Worcestershire, followed in the track of the Crusaders, and visited the Holy Land in 1102. His narrative, first published by the French Geographical Society, is also included in Mr. Wright's collection. In the great pilgrimage of 1064, in which Ingulphus was engaged, and of which he is only one of several narrators, the company consisted of 7,000 persons.‡

Fosbroke § states that "pilgrimages to the Holy Land, as a general fashion, ceased with us about the time of Henry V." and we find the same assertion repeated by Sir Henry Ellis in the preface to the volume before us. In neither place are any authorities cited; and, whether the assertion be originally Fosbroke's or no, we are at a loss to know upon what premises it is founded,

except upon the very obvious surmise that the civil contests of the Roses laid other claims upon the English people. But it so happens that several narratives of English pilgrimages to Jerusalem are extant, of a date subsequent to Henry V. and they still speak of numerous companies of pilgrims. One is that of William Wey, in the Bodleian Library, in the year 1472. Another is this of Sir Richard Guylforde, now reprinted by the Camden Society, from the black-letter edition of Pynson; he went the voyage in 1506. A third is that of Richard Torkyngton, parson of Mulberton in Norfolk, in the year 1517. He travelled in the company of several other Englishmen, as he mentions on more than one occasion; and particularly in one remarkable passage, in which he states that Robert Crosse, of London, pewterer, died at Cyprus on their return, on the 25th of August; and two days after "decessyd syr Thomas Toppe, a prest of the west cowntre, and was cast over the borde, as was many moo, whose soules God assoyle! And thanne ther remayned in the shippe iiij Englyssh prestis moo."

We are not informed how numerous was the party whose voyage in 1506 we have now before us; but its principal members were Sir Richard Guylford, knight of the garter, and John Whitby the prior of Gisborough in Craven. The narrative was written by a priest, the chaplain of the former. They shipped at Rye on the 8th April, at ten of the clock at night, and landed at Kyryell near Dieppe about noon the next day. They journeyed by land to Venice, where they made a stay of more than six weeks, and, having sailed thence on the 3rd of July, they arrived at Jaffa on the 18th of August,

* *Collectanea Topogr. et Geneal.* vol. v. pp. 72, 78.

† *Early Travels in Palestine*; edited by Thomas Wright, esq. M.A., F.S.A. 1848. (one of Bohn's Antiquarian Library). This book contains the travels of, 1. Arculf, towards A.D. 700; 2. Willibald, 721-727; 3. Bernard the Wise, 867; 4. Sæwulf, 1102; 5. Sigurd the Crusader, 1107-1111; 6. Rabbi Benjamin of Tudela; 7. Sir John Maundeville, 1322-1356; 8. Bertrandon de la Brocquière, 1432 and 1433; and, 9. Henry Maundrell, 1697. In the Introduction are notices of various other pilgrimages which are extant; and other such notices will be found in Michaud's *Histoire des Croisades*, livre i. and Appendix ii. entitled *Eclaircissement sur les Pèlerinages*. Of the itinerary of Simon Fitz-Simeon, an Irishman, in 1322 (of which the original Latin was edited by Nasmith in 1778), a full abstract will be found in the *Retrospect. Review*, 1828, ii. 232.

‡ Michaud, 1841, i. 42, 190.

§ *Brit. Monachism, Pilgrimage*, chap. vii.

but were not permitted to land until the 27th, having to wait the leisure of the Saracen lords, without whose presence and conduct no pilgrim was allowed to pass. Two days after their landing they proceeded upon asses to Rama; where they were received in the hospital founded by Philip duke of Burgundy. They found it wholly unfurnished, but were kindly supplied with provisions by "Jacobyns and other feynynd cristen men of sondry sectis."

"Sondays at nyght we toke our journeye towards Jherusalem; and, bycause bothe my mayster and mayster Pryor of Gysborne were sore seke, therefore with grete dyfficulte and outragious coste we purveyed camellys for them, and certayne Mamolukes to conducte theym in safty to Jherusalem, whiche intreated us very evyll, and toke moche more for their payne theane they covenant was."

On the afternoon of Monday the last of August the pilgrims arrived at Jerusalem, and were received into the Latin hospital, or Hospital of St. John, situate right nigh unto the Temple of the Holy Sepulchre;

"and there the Gray Freres of Mounte Syon mynystred wyne unto us every day twyse, and lent us also carpettis to lye upon, for the whiche every pylgryme recompensyd the sayd freres at their devocyon and power. As for brede and other vytaylles was brought unto us for our money by persones of dyvers sectes; and alwaye the warden of the sayde freres or some of his bretherne by his assyngement dayly accompanied us, informyng and shewyng unto us the holy places within the Holy Londe," &c.

These friars were commonly, it is stated, about twenty in number.

"Tewysdaye at nyght, we were admytted by the lordes Mamolukes of the Cytie to entre unto the Temple of the Holy Sepulchre, delyvered in by them by name and tale; and at the sayde entre is graunted to every pylgryme plenary remyssyon, &c.

"The same tyme the moste parte of the Freres of Mounte Syon entred with us into the sayd temple, for they have certayne places in their keynge within the same, that is to say, the selfe holy Sepulchre, and the chapell of our Lady where our Savyour apperyd first unto her after his resurreccyon, and sayd, 'Salve, sancta parens,' wherein be continually at the last .ij. freres of the sayd Mounte Syon, to kepe devoutly the sayd holy

places, and their lyvyng is mynystred unto them twyes a day from the sayd Mounte Syon; and ye shall understande that the dores of the sayd Temple of the Sepulchre be never openyd by the Paynims, but for the comynge of pylgrymes, at theyr grete sute and coste, or els to chaunge freres that have the keypyng of the holy places within the same temple.

"And over this ye shall understonde that there be in Jherusalem .ix. dyvers sectes of cristen men, and every of them have places distyncte and severall to theym selfe within the Temple of the Holy Sepulchre, to use there the ryghtes of their sectes, whiche in all extend to the nombre of .M. persones within Jherusalem, except theyr children and except the Sarrasyns, which I counte not, for they, by suppartacion of the Mamolukes, have all the cytie and londe and all other sectes in their governaunce, thraldome, and subjeccon, and thyse folowyng be the differences of the sayde .ix. sectis of cristen men: that is to saye,

"Grekes, Suryanes, Jacobyns, Maronytes, Nestoryans, Armenyes, Georgians, Abbasians otherwyse called Indyans, and the .ix. be Latyns otherwyse called Catholyk cristen men, the nombre of whome is comenly in Jherusalem aboute .xxx. parsones of all the sayd nombre of all sectes onely obedyent to our catholyke Church of Rome."

After being conducted in procession to all the objects of interest in the church, which are fully described, the pilgrims returned to the Chapel of our Lady to partake of

"a lytel refection with mete and drynke; and then every man gave hym selfe to prayer and contemplacion, bysely vysyng the holy places aforesayde after theyr devocyon duryng the hole nyght, and erly in the mornynge all we that were prestes sayd masse, some at Calvery, some at our Ladyes chapell, and some at the holy Sepulchre, after our devocyon; and the laye pylgrymes were hosylde at the hyghs masse, whiche was songen at Calvery, with ryght grete solempnyte; and that endyd, aboute .viii. of the cloke in the mornynge we were lettyn out of the sayd Temple by the lordes Sarrasyns, in suche fourme and maner as we entred, and went streyghte into the Hospytall, and refreshed us with mete and drynke, and rested us there an houre or .ij. bycause of our watche the nyght byfore."

The next day they made several further pilgrimages within Jerusalem,

"and the same Wedneseday at nyght we were admytted to entre agen into the

Temple of the Holy Sepulchre for the seconde tyme; for of olde custome whan pylgrymes come they used to watche in the Holy Temple of the Sepulchre .iij. nyghtes as shall be assygned by the lordes aforesayd; and this nyght we entred into the Temple, and used oure selfe there in every poynte as we dyde the nyght byfore, except there was no processyon, nor shewynge, nor instruccion of the holy places, for we were so clerely informyd the nyght byfore that we were perfaytly larned of our stations* in every place within the sayd temple."

On the 3rd September they went the pilgrimages in the vale of Jehosaphat, at the Mount of Olyvete, and the vale of Siloe; and on the 4th they visited Bethlem, where they passed the night in devotion, and on the next day visited various holy spots "by the mountaynes of Jude."

"Sunday, the .vj. day of Septembre, we went all to Mounte Syon to masse; and the same day we dyned with the warden and freres there, where we had a right honest dyner, and or than we rose from the borde the warden rose from the borde, and toke a basyn full of folden papres with relyques in ech of them, and so he went endelonge the cloyster there we sat at the table and dait to every pylgryme as he passed a papre with relyques of the holy places aboute Jherusalem, which we toke as devoutly as we coude, and thankes accordyng."

It has been already mentioned that both Sir Richard Guylford and the Prior of Gisborough were "sore sick" before they reached Jerusalem. Whether they had been at all able to join in the round of pilgrimages we are not told; but now, within a week of their arrival in the Holy City, they both died, the prior on Saturday, and Sir Richard on Sunday at night; and their bodies were laid in the convent of Mount Syon.

The progress of the rest of the company was not, however, impeded by these melancholy but not unusual events; after Sir Richard's funeral on

Monday morning, they proceeded in the afternoon to "the pylgrymages of Bethany," and

"The same Mondaye at nyght we entred ayen into the Temple of the Holy Sepulchre for the thirde tyme, and were there receyved and entred and used our self in every thyng in suche fourme and maner as we dyd the .ij. nyghtes byfore whan we entred into the same, and we vysyted the sayd holy places with the more zele and devocion bycause we rekenyd it for the laste tyme that we shuld se them in all our lyves."

On the 8th of September they went to Jericho, and stayed the night there, visiting the Jordan the next day on their return to Jerusalem. And now, just when they had "sped their pilgrimages with great watch, haste, and labour," it happened that a nobleman of Milan, named Sir Christopher de Palvasyn,† who had come with them as far as Rhodes, and there taken another ship to Alexandria and Cairo, arriving at Jerusalem before their departure, agreed with the patron of their galley to return with him to Venice; wherefore

"they both intreated us pylgrymes in good and fayre maner to be content to tary styll at Jerusalem unto the tyme the sayde my sir Christopher myght do his pylgrymage there and vysyte the holy places, wherunto we al agreed and were content with moche the better good-wyll bycause we were glad and desyrous to se and vysyte more oftener the holy places there; and so it fel that by meanes of the company of the sayd noble man, and some parte for our money, we had eftesones lycence to entre into the Temple of the Holy Sepulchre other thre sondry nyghtes, and to vysyte ayen suche other holy places as we had devocion unto, and also to seke and vysyte dyvers pylgrymages and holy thynges that we had not sene byforne," &c.

At length the pilgrims prepared for their departure homewards. They quitted Mount Syon, "with ryght lyghte and joyous hertes," on the afternoon of Holy Rood day, escorted by

* Stations, i. e. the sanctified spots, at which they stopped to offer their prayers.

† Two other members of the same family are previously mentioned in the narrative as having hospitably entertained the pilgrims when at Alexandria; namely, Maister Jerome and Augustyne Pavyson, "which two gentylmen be nyghe cosyns unto mayster Vaux and to my lady Guylforde." Sir Richard Guylford had married Joan sister of Sir Nicholas Vaux, K.G. Sir Henry Ellis has made some remarks on these parties in his Introduction; but we do not understand from his observations how these Pallavicini were related to "mayster Vaux;" or to the well-known Sir Horatio Pallavicini who became in the reign of Elizabeth an English country-gentleman in Cambridgeshire.

"the lordes Mamolukes, as well of Jherusalem as of Rama, and other, with theyr folkes to the nombre of iijc. horsmen," a fact which intimates that their own company was also numerous. Having rested two days at Rama, they rode onwards to Jaffa, where, after they had been "right evyl intreated by the Sarrasyns many wayes,"—"with great diffycultie, with moche pacyence, and also with large departynge of our money, we were delyverd aborde our galye."

The writer details at considerable length the adventures of his voyage from Jaffa to Venice, which, in consequence of storms and adverse winds, consumed nineteen weeks and one day. It took five weeks more to journey to Calais; and on the 9th March, 1507, he arrived at Dover; "and so we were out of Englonde in our sayd pylgrymage the space of an hole yere, saaffe xxix. dayes," of which only twenty-three days had been spent in the Holy Land itself. In a postscript, the writer explains that the length of their voyage had arisen in part from their having met with worse storms than had been known for many years past, and to which they had been exposed in consequence of having been driven to a late period of the year.

"For where as pylgrymes be alway accustomed to take theyr galye immediatly after Corpus Christi daye, we dyd not so, but laye styll at Venyce almoste .vi. wekes after Corpus Christi daye, by reason wherof we had no tyme to perfourme our pylgrymage and retourne to Venyce byfore the comyng of the deed wynter season; and so we laye all the stormy wynter wether from Myghelmasse to Candlemasse in the wode-wrought see, to our often daunger and grete parell, whiche shulde not have ben if we had taken our galye at suche tyme as other pylgrymes have done other yeres passed, that come ever ayen to Venyce or than any wynter apperyd; and so is beste and mooste surest," &c.

We have now given a summary account of this pilgrimage so far as the personal adventures of the parties are

concerned: and in its descriptive portions "The Pylgrymage of Sir Richard Guylforde" is of very little value indeed. Its character has been already well described, with other compilations of the same class, by the Rev. John Webb, in his elaborate communication to the Society of Antiquaries, accompanying the Survey of Egypt and Syria, made by Sir Gilbert de Lannoy, in the year 1422.

"The resident Christians, whose office it was to point out the sacred spots, imposed on the superstitious visitors, and delighted to load them with wonders. We may therefore search in vain in the greater part of the few accounts which these religious travellers have left us, for any interesting particulars respecting the existing condition of this city and country. They are filled with memorials of the weakness of the human mind. The mention of any place is immediately followed by the superstitious legend attached to it, or the number of pardons to be obtained there."—*Archæologia*, vol. xxi. p. 415.

In this respect Sir Richard Guylforde's pilgrimage appears to be merely a translation of some Latin manual then current in the hands of the pilgrims, and which was either an abridgment of the magnificent work by Bernhard de Breidenbach, first published at Mentz, in the year 1483, or else was derived from a common source with that employed by that author. The proofs of this consist, not merely in the constant recurrence of Latin terminations, which the writer has failed to translate, as "the house of Simonis Leprosi (p. 40), the house of Zachei (p. 41), the hill of Libani (p. 42), the cyte of Tyberyadis (p. 49), from this Spelunca duplici (p. 54)," &c. &c.; but further in a perfect correspondence of many passages with the folio of Breidenbach itself. A full comparison of these would carry us to a far greater extent than our limits will allow us to exhibit them: but the following will be sufficient by way of example. The first occurs in the account of the pilgrimages of Mount Syon:—

"Ibi prope, juxta locum ubi virgo Maria mortua fuit et assumpta in cœlum, est vestigium cujusdam capellæ quæ quondam ibi fuit, in qua sanctus Johannes evangelista, tanquam virginis gloriœ capellanus, eidem post Christi ascensionem sepe-

"Thereby is the place, and a stone lying, where our blessyd Lady dyed and ascendyd unto Hevyn; there is also clene remysseyon. Thereby also is a parte of a stone upon the which seynt John Evangelyste sayde often masse before that blessyd

mero missas celebravit, apparetque ibi pars quedam illius lapidis super quem idem divina misteria perfecti. Ibi etiam locus ostenditur ubi sanctus Mathias in apostolum loco Jude fuit electus, et est locus illæ lapide rubeo designatus."—*Breidenb.*

Respecting the situation of Jerusalem:—

"Et nota quod civitas Jerusalem sita est in loco multum eminenti, et de ea videtur tota Arabia et mons Abarim et Nebo, et Phasga, planicies Jordanis et Jericho, et mare mortuum, usque ad Petram deserti. Nec vidi civitatem sive locum qui pulcriorem habet prospectum. Ad ipsam autem ascenditur ab omni parte, quia sita est in loco altiori qui est in terra illa præterquam Sylo, quæ distat ab ea per duas leucas."—*Breidenbach.*

Here, it will be observed, our pilgrim is so servile a plagiarist as even to appropriate Briedenbach's observations upon the beauty of the views from Jerusalem, speaking like him in the first person. He is unaware that Petra is a proper name.

In other places he copies with less accuracy. Not only are several names misspelt, which might be the fault of Master Pynson, as Saxenulo for Saxemilo, Dardama for Dardania, Corfona for Corfoua or Corfu, Arragonse for Ragusa, &c.*; but his account of Crete is so singular a perversion of his original, that we cannot but remark it. He tells us that:—

"In Candia sive Creta was musyke firste founde, and also tourneys and exercise of armes on horsebacke. There was lawe firste put in wrytynge; armour was first ther devysed and founde, and so was the makinge of remys and rowynge in bootes. In Candy be the caves called Labor Jutus; there grow grete wynea, and specially Malvesy and Muskadell."

Now the description which Breidenbach gives of "Candia sive Creta," is as follows:

"Prima autem fuit insula quæ remis et armis claruit ac sagittis. Prima literis jura dedit. Equestres turmas prima docuit. Studium musicum in ea primo repertum fuit, mundo traditum atque exercitio inibi ampliatur. Pecudes et capras habet copiosas; cervos autem et capreas valde paucas. Lupos et vulpes, aliarumque

lady, as her chapleyn, after the Ascencion of our lorde.

"There is also the place shewed by a red stone wher seynt Mathy was chosen into the nombre of the apostels."—*Guylforde, p. 19.*

"This Cytie of Jherusalem is in a fayre emynent place, for it stondeth upon suche a grounde that from whens soever a man commyth theder he must nedes ascende. From thens a man may se all Arabye and the mounte of Abaryn, and Nebo, and Phasga, the playnes of Jordan and Jherico. and the dede See, unto the stone of desert. I sawe never cytie nor other place have so fayre prospectes."—*Guylforde, p. 22.*

ferarum noxia genera nunquam gignit. Serpens ibi nullus, nulla bestia nociva ibi; et si aliunde translata inveniantur, statim moritur. Terra est vitibus amica, arboribus consita, herbis medicinalibus referta, ut diptamo et alno et hujusmodi. Gemmas etiam generat preciosas; gignit enim lapidem qui jocodactilus vocatur, ut dicit Ysidorus, li. xv. Et cum sit insula a majoribus venenis notabiliter libera, tamen spalangias id est quasdam araneas generat venenosas: hucusque Ysi. libro xv."

This account of Crete is clearly the original of that in Guylford's Pilgrimage, but the writer could scarcely in this case have copied a printed book. His many absurd misconceptions can only be palliated in any degree by ascribing their origin to some very obscure manuscript. He first stumbles at the statement "prima literis jura dedit," taking the cart for the horse. Next, the word "turmas" was misread *tur-nias*, and translated "tourneys." Then, *armis* is converted into "armour;" and the nonsense about "the caves called Labor Jutus" seems to be produced by a misreading of the Latin words *amica, arboribus consita*, &c. The statement (in the Latin) that Crete was an island free from serpents and other noxious animals, and that, as was said of Ireland, they could not live there, will not have been passed unnoticed by the reader.

It may not be unprofitable to inquire further into the literary history

* So, again, in p. 26, for "a place of coper" read *a plate*; for Probatia Pistina, p. 30, read Piscina. "Terra Sancta" in p. 34 is an error for Terra Sanguinis, being the meaning of the Hebrew name Acheldemak.

of these books of pilgrimage. In another article we propose to give some account of the work of Breidenbach, as well as of the MS. pilgrimages of Wey and Torkington. For the present we shall conclude by extracting from the *Collectanea Topogr. and Genealogica* (vol. v. p. 75) the following entry in the register of the English college of Rome, relating to one

of the company of pilgrims whose adventures we have pursued. He had, it appears, lingered behind his comrades on their return :

"1506, Junii 17. Robertus Craymyngton de Abbacia de Gisborne, diocesis Eboracensis : Hic fuit servitor prioris de Gisborne, qui mortuus est Hierusalem cum m'ro Richardo Guilford, equite sarato ordinis Garterii."

NOTES OF THE MONTH.

Great Exhibition of Works of Industry of all Nations—The subject of universal admiration—An encyclopædia of practical knowledge—Superiority of the French in works of taste—Va ue of our own portion of the Exhibition—Manufacturers urged to study the articles exhibited by the French—Englishmen the machine-makers for the world—Lord Rosse's Soirées—Lord Londesborough's Conversazione—Mr. Yates's Archaeological Party—Cromwell House, Highgate—Contemplated application to the Master of the Rolls to open the Record Offices to Literary Men—Monument to the Porter Family—Dr. Johnson's seat in the church of St. Clement Danes—Recent publications in Poetry, Theology, &c.

DURING the past month few things have occupied any great share of public attention, save the wonderful EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS, opened by Her Majesty, on the 1st of May, with a ceremonial of which an account will be found in another part of our Magazine. During the progress of the building and the preparations for the Exhibition, English ingenuity seemed to delight itself in discovering or making defects in the great design and the measures taken for its accomplishment. Never was there a more entire revulsion of popular feeling than ensued when the building was thrown open. Admiration, unbounded and universal, was the instantaneous result : not mere vulgar wonder—a stupid gazing at things not understood—but a reasonable delight of the very highest order, derived from the discovery, in things exhibited in every corner of that wondrous fabric, of innumerable excellences which our understandings can grasp, and glimpses beyond into many things obviously good and beautiful and useful, but which few men's faculties are sufficiently capacious fully to comprehend.

The collection is indeed an encyclopædia. It exhibits the circle of the sciences, not in the way of that dull appeal which is made to us in dictionaries, but in the real living shape of a palpable exhibition of the actual practical results of knowledge. Public education never had so excellent an auxiliary. No one can go thither without having his faculties excited, his mental sight enlarged, and a lively impression produced upon him of the vastness, the dignity,

the utility, and the delight of knowledge ; and hence it has arisen that not only has the concourse of visitors gone on increasing, and the daily receipts have risen from 2,000*l.* until they once exceeded 5,000*l.*, but people who ordinarily take little interest in the mechanical arts and their results have been so captivated with the contemplation of what is there set before them, that they have gone to Hyde Park day by day, and again and again, until every other public place has been well-nigh deserted, and shopkeepers and exhibitors, ever ready to foresee evil, and mistaking a temporary for a permanent result, have begun to suppose that that wondrous spectacle, which has brought so many thousands of visitors to the metropolis, is about to reap the harvest alone.

Our pages are not the place for cataloguing or commemorating the contents of this wondrous Universal Exhibition. The newspapers have done it, or are doing it already, and many books which will no doubt be published about it will give us other opportunities of recurring to the subject ; and after all a visitor, or a mere reader of descriptions, will have to exclaim with one of olden time, that half its wonders was not told. Of its comparative national results it is yet too soon to speak fully. Russia has not unpacked the cases which have just been released from the frozen north, nor has Lyons displayed her silks and velvets, and the United States of America is still (we suppose) incomplete. But it may probably be remarked, without prejudice to the just claims of other countries, that France has established how entirely

she reigns supreme over the realms of taste. We urgently intreat all persons interested in manufactures to lay aside all feelings save those of scientific curiosity and a manly willingness to be instructed, and to devote themselves to the serious study of the French portion of this exhibition. In other compartments there are things most wonderful—far more so in their absolute value and results than any thing sent by France—but France stands pre-eminent in that feeling and sense of what constitutes the beautiful, the absence of which is a national defect with ourselves, and a defect which too often interferes with the proper appreciation of our best productions. In writing thus we would guard against its being supposed that we undervalue our own portion of the Exhibition. Very far from it. We feel a patriotic pride in the avowal that never did any country on earth seem so really great in our estimation as England does within the crystal walls of that beautiful palace. We cannot produce china to compare with that of Sevres, we have no tapestry to put in competition with the Gobelin, our carpets are less beautiful than those of Aubusson, we have little sculpture worthy to stand beside that of Milan; and in the infinite variety of many other compartments of national industry we must confess, not grudgingly, but with promptness and without reserve, that other countries read us salutary lessons. But what is to be said on the other side? That there is no country represented in the Exhibition the natives of which will not bear back to their homes the clear impression that as a people we have demonstrated in the sight of all the world that we can achieve whatever force, or energy, or scientific ingenuity, or untiring perseverance can accomplish. Let no one think then that, whilst we admit our inferiority in some things, we are not proud of the share of our own country in the Great Exhibition; proud that this wonderful sight is to be seen first in England; proud of the prince who originated the noble design, and of the sovereign who has encouraged it; proud of the building in which it is displayed with such magical effect; and of the surpassing mechanical genius which it proves our countrymen to possess.

Still we urge the manufacturing classes to study the French portion of the Exhibition. The union of French taste with British ingenuity is perhaps a marvel which the world may never see, although we know no reason why it should be impossible. If it is to be accomplished, it will not be by any sleight of hand or casual glance; it must be by a gradual growth.

The public eye must be taught to appreciate the want before it will endeavour to supply it, and it is very difficult to acquire that knowledge by comparing ourselves with each other. It is true of nations as well as of individuals, that he who has no other teacher than himself has too often a fool for his master. We have now an opportunity on a large scale of acquiring the necessary preliminary knowledge from the works of those who can best teach it to us. We trust the opportunity will not be lost. Once taught to understand and appreciate our want, whatever it may be, and whether it arise from defective education or anything else, we feel confident that the practical wisdom of our countrymen will devise such measures as, under the blessing of Providence, will enable, if not ourselves, at any event some future and not far-distant generation of Englishmen, to overcome every obstacle.

Whatever be the produce of other nations, this Exhibition seems to point to ourselves as designed to be the machinery-makers of the world, and we cannot doubt that the demonstration of our pre-eminent superiority in that respect will give great encouragement to this particular branch of manufacture. The tendency of the Exhibition is in this way to multiply the comforts and conveniences of every dwelling and every people on the face of the earth.

The Antiquaries' Feast, of which we gave a notice in our last, has been followed by the customary *SOIRÉES OF LORD ROSSE* as President of the Royal Society. The two which have been held on May 3rd and 17th were very numerous attended, and rendered interesting by several curious exhibitions. The latter was graced by the presence of several distinguished foreigners. The remaining *soirées* are to be held on the 31st May, and June 14th. On the 21st May LORD LONDRESSBOROUGH opened his mansion in Piccadilly for a *conversazione*, to which a very large number of antiquaries and men of science and distinction were invited. The attendance was numerous, and embraced many persons of high station and eminence, as well as members of all the several sections of the antiquarian world. Another very agreeable antiquarian gathering of a somewhat different kind was held on the 23rd May at MR. YATES'S pleasant old residence, termed LAUDERDALE HOUSE, HIGHGATE. This was a *matinée archéologique*. The day was fine, the terrace gardens were in excellent trim, the neighbourhood beautiful, the company numerous, and the party enlivened by the presence of ladies. Mr. Yates's house is said to derive its name from having been the residence of the Earl of Lauderdale; it adjoins a house oc-

occupied by Andrew Marvell, and is severed only by the road from a mansion called Cromwell House, traditionally stated to have been built by Cromwell for his son-in-law Ireton. But some of these Highgate traditional ascriptions are, we fear, apocryphal. At the close of Mr. Yates's party, some of its guests were courteously allowed to inspect Cromwell House, which has a handsome staircase with carved balustrade ornamented by figures representing musicians and soldiers in the dress of the 17th century. There is also in one of the principal apartments a ceiling of the same period, on which occurs a shield bearing two bars, and in chief a lion passant. The only thing which is thought to connect the house directly with Cromwell is a shield bearing a St. George's cross, part of the arms of the Commonwealth, which occurs on the balustrade of the staircase. Mr. Yates, or some other Highgate antiquary, should settle the history of these houses. Probably the title-deeds would determine the matter at once. There is a pleasant paper by Mrs. Hall in the *Art Journal* for 1849, in which all these houses are mentioned, but the extract which she gives from a local historian respecting Cromwell House goes far, without intending it, to destroy all its pretensions to bear that name.

These antiquarian parties have brought lately contending parties together in friendly union, and are calculated to smooth down any remains of the old feuds. Mr. Yates's gathering was especially of that

character, and he deserves great thanks for his liberal peace-making kindness.

Another movement which is now making has, we hope, the same tendency, although in a different way. Several gentlemen deeply interested in our historical literature have lately had their attention very forcibly directed to the extremely injurious operation upon that branch of literature of the fees payable at the RECORD OFFICES, and have determined to make an application on the subject by memorial or letter addressed to the Master of the Rolls. A plain statement of the case has been prepared, and has received the sanction as we are told of some of the most eminent historians of the day. It is now in the course of signature, and it is intended to be submitted we believe to the heads of all the various antiquarian and historical bodies, and to many of our principal literary men, without any consideration of party or any other distinction. Surely this is a case, if ever there were one, in which all the scattered fragments of antiquarianism may co-operate. We need not say how heartily we wish the memorial success. Our own pages have long and frequently borne witness to our opinions upon the subject. No greater benefit could be conferred upon historical literature than the admission of bona fide literary men to the Record Offices, in the same manner, as nearly as possible, as to the British Museum. Restricted access, such as is given to the State Paper Office, would be useless and unsatisfactory.

The following inscription, to the memory of THE PORTER FAMILY, has been recently placed on a plain white tablet on the west wall of Bristol Cathedral.

Sacred to the memory of
WILLIAM OGILVIE PORTER, Esq. M.D.
Sergeon in the Royal Navy, and for nearly forty years
An eminent Physician in this city;
He was the author of "Sir Edward Seaward's Narrative," "Medical Ethics," &c. &c.
He died in Portland Square, on the 15th August, 1850,
Aged 76 years.

Of Colonel JOHN PORTER, who died
In the Isle of Man, in the year 1810, aged 38 years.

Of Sir ROBERT KER PORTER,
Her Majesty's Minister at Venezuela; author of
"Travels in Babylon, Persia," &c. &c.
He died at St. Petersburg, 4th May, 1842, aged 65 years.

Of Miss JANE PORTER, authoress of
"Thaddæus of Warsaw," "The Scottish Chiefs," &c. &c.
She died in Portland Square, on the 24th of May, 1850,
Aged 74 years.

And of Miss ANNA MARIA PORTER, authoress of
"Don Sebastian," "Hungarian Brothers," &c. &c.
She died at Montpellier, in this city, on the 21st June, 1832,
Aged 52 years.

WILLIAM PORTER, Esq.

Surgeon in the Enniskillen Dragoons, was the father of

This highly gifted and most estimable family;

He died at Durham in the year of our Lord 1780.

Their mother, Mrs. JANE PORTER, died at Esher, in Surrey,

On the 18th of June, 1831, aged 86 years.

This tablet is erected by their devoted friend.

Above the inscription is a medallion of a portcullis, surrounded with the word AGINCOURT, and surmounted by the date 1415.

The churchwardens of St. CLEMENT DANES, having ascertained that a seat in the pew numbered 18, in the north gallery of that church, was regularly occupied for many years by the great moralist, Dr. JOHNSON, have caused a neat brass tablet recording the fact to be affixed in a conspicuous position to the pillar against which the doctor must often have reclined. The inscription is from the pen of Dr. Croly, and is as follows:—"In this pew, and beside this pillar, for many years attended divine service the celebrated Dr. Samuel Johnson, the philosopher, the poet, the great lexicographer, the profound moralist, and chief writer of his time. Born 1709; died 1784. In the remembrance and honour of noble faculties, nobly employed, some inhabitants of the parish of St. Clement Danes have placed this slight memorial, A.D. 1851."—But why did not Dr. Croly speak of Johnson as a *Christian*?

Amongst recently published books we have to notice the following:—

Tryphana and other Poems, by John William Fletcher. 8vo. Pickering, 1851. The principal story is a tale of unrequited love told in the Beppo style. The other poems are of a serious character. The author has a true vein of poetry in his heart, but his present efforts are chiefly imitative. The Missionary's Grave, although too long, is one of the best of the minor poems, and would be admirable but for the way in which it perpetually reminds the reader of Campbell.

Lelio, a Vision of Reality, Herror, and other Poems. By Patrick Scott. 8vo. Chapman, 1851. Mr. Scott is a thoughtful man, who in his poetry aims high. His *Lelio* is a philosophical drama or mystery, full of noble thoughts obscurely manifested; but even in its obscurity it betokens power. His subjects are not well chosen with a view of rendering his poems popular, but they will attract readers among those who admire the lofty and solemn tones which are now so seldom heard.

A Practical Treatise concerning Evil Thoughts: wherein their nature, origin, and effect are distinctly considered and explained, with many useful rules for restraining and suppressing such thoughts; suited to the various conditions of life and

the several tempers of mankind, more especially of melancholy persons. By William Chilcot, M.A. 12mo. Skeffington, 1851. The author of the work here reprinted was rector of the parish of St. George the Martyr, in Exeter. He died on 30 May, 1711, aged 48, and was buried in his own church. This book seems from the dedication to have been published in the author's lifetime, but no copy of any such edition can now be found. The present edition is a reprint of one dated 1734, an exceedingly scarce book. It is an excellent treatise, vigorously written, plain, sensible, practical, pious, and will be found well adapted to the class of persons indicated in the title page. The editor should have added a chapter upon the influence of the physical condition in giving a morbid direction to the thoughts.

Primitive Obligities: or a review of the Epistles of the New Testament in reference to the prevailing offences in the Church. By the Rev. Richard Boys, M.A. 8vo. Seeleys. 1851. This book is too exclusively theological to come under our notice. The general nature of the author's views will be understood when we state that he is a low-church clergyman who considers the word "regeneration" in the most difficult passage in the Baptismal service to mean "not scriptural conversion, but ecclesiastical change of situation," and thinks that, "though improvable, there are no expressions in the Prayer Book which a conscientious man may not *ex animo* subscribe, notwithstanding the erroneous tendency they may have, when perverted, to foster the spirit of carnalizing the sacraments in the minds of the ignorant and superstitious."

Certainly unattainable in the Roman Church: a consideration bearing upon Secession to Rome. By the Rev. M. Hobart Seymour, M.A. 12mo. Seeleys, 1851.—Mr. Seymour proves his case over and over again, but when he writes, as in the present instance, "for earnest, loving, inquiring" minds, he should bear in mind that it is a law of our nature that such minds are instantly repelled by what seems like undue harshness of speech or tone. Even if it were just to say that St. Francis was "one of the most frantic and awfully

blaspheming monks that ever trod the polluted and polluting chambers of an Italian monastery," and that Garnet "hatched the gunpowder treason," with other statements of the same kind, these are facts which the earnest minds whom Mr. Seymour addresses would not admit, and therefore he is damaging his own cause and defeating his own end in asserting them.

Letters on some of the Errors of Romanism, in controversy with Nicholas Wiseman, D.D. By William Palmer, M.A. Prebendary of Salisbury. 3rd edition. 12mo. Rivingtons. 1851.—Mr. Palmer has prefixed to this new edition of his very valuable Letters a reply to the allusions made to them by Mr. Bowyer and Cardinal Wiseman in their recent pamphlets in defence of the new Roman episcopate. The Letters have also been newly arranged, and the whole book put into a most convenient form.

The Books of the Prophet Jeremiah, and that of Lamentations, translated, with a Commentary. By E. Henderson, D.D. 8vo. pp. 303.—The Prophecies of Jeremiah, from their unity of subject, are free from some of the difficulties which commentators have to encounter in other cases; nevertheless they have their own. These are fairly met by Dr. Henderson, due allowance of course being made for acknowledged obscurities of language. Without entirely discarding Blayney's volume from our libraries, which Dr. Henderson is too liberal even to seem to wish, he has made a great advance upon his predecessor.*

Repentance: its Necessity, Nature, and Aids. A Course of Sermons preached in Lent. By John Jackson, M.A. Rector of St. James's Westminster. 8vo. Skeffington, 1851.—Plain, practical, searching appeals, equally removed from superstition

and fanaticism. We recommend them heartily.

A Lyrical Literal Version of the Psalms. By the Rev. Frederic Fysh, M.A. Vol. II. 12mo. Seeleys, 1851.—This is the completion of a task of which we announced the publication of the first volume in October 1850, p. 405. As a version, the present one is excellently adapted for being set to music.

Sermons for the Times. By the Rev. Richard Burgess, B.D., Rector of Upper Chelsea. 12mo. Seeleys, 1851.—Excellent sermons upon topics in controversy between the churches of England and Rome: the fourth sermon, upon Forgiveness of Sins and Plenary Indulgences, contains the best popular exposition of the Roman doctrine upon these subjects that we remember to have met with.

A Word to the Wise; or hints of the current improprieties of expression in writing and speaking. By Perry Gwynne. 12mo. Grant. 1851. A very awkwardly-expressed title to a well-intentioned little book. He who sets up as a teacher of correctness ought himself to write correctly and vigorously, which our author does not; but he has hit many blots, vulgarisms, and provincialisms, in our current conversational slip-slop, and will bring about the partial amendment of some of them. The following are examples; mistaking the nominative when another noun comes between it and the verb, *ex. gr.* "One of those houses were sold last week;" inaccuracy in the use of the disjunctive conjunctions *or* and *nor*; "Henry or John are to go there to night;" "Neither one nor the other have the least chance of success;" substitution of *but* for *than*; "No other resource but this was allowed him;" and many more. All people who wish to mind their *ps* and *qs* should consult the author's little volume.

MISCELLANEOUS REVIEWS.

The Seven Periods of English Architecture, Defined and Illustrated. By Edmund Sharpe, M.A., Architect. With twelve steel engravings and woodcuts.—The appearance of an elementary treatise upon English architecture from the pen of a professional author of Mr. Sharpe's deservedly high reputation, at once affords most satisfactory evidence of the sustained interest felt by the public

at large in the study of this great art, and also declares the existence of such a sympathy on the part of architects themselves as cannot fail to produce reciprocal advantages.

In the volume to which we now direct the attention of our readers, Mr. Sharpe has set forth and illustrated a system of chronological classification of our national architecture which he proposes to substitute for the division and nomenclature of Rickman. Of the difficulty as also of the undesirableness of any attempt to disturb an established and accepted nomenclature, Mr. Sharpe expresses himself

* For Reviews of Dr. Henderson's translations of Isaiah and the Minor Prophets, see *Gent. Mag.* 1841, June, p. 621, and 1846, Feb. p. 168.

deeply sensible; nor does he fail to render full justice to that penetrating discernment and that keen sense of appreciation in Mr. Rickman, which have caused his "attempt to discriminate the styles of architecture in England" to be "still the text-book from which the greater part of the popular works of the present day have been compiled;" at the same time, however, Mr. Sharpe considers the Rickman system so far imperfect that it requires a certain degree of expansion, in order to obtain a classification which shall provide for each of the more prominent forms of architectural development a distinct class with an appropriate name. That Mr. Rickman's system does not classify so fully as this, must at once be admitted: but with this admission there is associated the inquiry, whether this very absence of any attempt at complete classification be not itself the main element of both the prevalence and the endurance of this system. The sustained operation of the principle of change inherent in our national architecture, while it produced certain developments of far greater importance than others, and possessing peculiarly distinctive attributes, would necessarily restrict all primary classification to a general recognition of those more prominent forms of development. Even this classification must be arbitrary so far as relates to those distinct lines of demarcation, without which no classification can be framed; and, in exact proportion to the minuteness and precision of the system, our architectural classification becomes more arbitrary, and consequently less calculated to command general recognition and adoption. Now the system of Mr. Rickman, which distributes the entire Gothic style into three grand divisions, and which consequently comprehends the minor varieties of style under one or other of these greater varieties, is strictly a *general* classification. The three great aspects of the English-Gothic which Rickman has taught us all to know as the Early-English, the Decorated-English, and the Perpendicular-Gothic, admit (and, to the student, with no small benefit) a secondary sub-division; but we much question whether any compeer will ever be installed to an equal rank with the three themselves. And that because, however distinctive the aspect of certain Gothic members at more than three periods, the English-Gothic *style*, when scrutinised throughout its manifold details, will resolve itself into but three chief component periods. Herein we believe the vitality of the Rickman system to consist, and hence it is that we can neither desire nor anticipate any such change of classification as would substitute four, or any

other number of principal periods, for three.

The propriety and usefulness of a secondary classification—of a sub-division, that is to say, of the Gothic period—we readily admit; but this is a consideration altogether distinct from the proposal to alter the existing primary system. For our own use, we have long been accustomed to classify our English-Gothic style after the manner following:—

THE ENGLISH-GOTHIC STYLE from A.D. 1175 to A.D. 1525.

(1) *The Early English-Gothic Period*, from A.D. 1175 to A.D. 1300.

(1 i.) *Lancet Period* to A.D. 1255.

(1 ii.) *Early Geometrical Period* from 1255 to 1300.

(2) *The Decorated English-Gothic Period* from 1300 to 1365.

(2 i.) *Decorated Geometric Period*, from 1300 to 1325.

(2 ii.) *Period of Flowing Tracery*, from 1325 to 1365.

(3) *The Perpendicular English-Gothic Period*, from 1365 to 1525.

The Perpendicular Period appears to us to require no subdivision, and this opinion is also held by Mr. Sharpe.

In treating of the Gothic, Mr. Sharpe proposes to divide that style into

The Lancet Period, from A.D. 1190 to A.D. 1245.

The Geometrical Period, from 1245 to 1315.

The Curvilinear Period, from 1315 to 1360, and

The Rectilinear Period, from 1360 to 1550.

These form the concluding four of his series of "Seven Periods." We have already shewn that we prefer to adhere to the three Gothic Periods of Rickman; and that in so doing we assign Mr. Sharpe's Geometrical Period partly to the Early-English and partly to the Decorated. A careful study of the mouldings which are associated with geometrical tracery, of the foliage, and other details, and also of the general principles both of design and of composition, will clearly explain upon what grounds we thus reject a primary Geometrical Period.

Rickman's "Decorated" and "Perpendicular," as titles or names, need entertain no fear lest they should be superseded by Mr. Sharpe's "Curvilinear" and "Rectilinear."

The three remaining periods of Mr. Sharpe's system, his First, Second, and Third periods, he distinguishes as severally the "Saxon," the "Norman," and the "Transitional." Here also we must take our stand with Rickman. The few relics which yet remain to tell of times anterior

to the invasion of William the Norman have sufficient association with Normandy to be comprehended in the same class with the far nobler works which succeeded the Conquest; while in the attributes of a distinct architectural style, or of a great period of a style, they fail altogether. Once distinguish between the Norman periods of the history of England, and of the history of English architecture (and the facts of the case demand such a distinction), and the fitness of the term Anglo-Norman to denote the entire Romanesque style, as it appeared amongst our forefathers, will be forthwith admitted.

The numerous and very important edifices which exemplify the transition between the Romanesque and Gothic styles, in the first instance, seem to claim a recognition of that distinct transitional period which Mr. Sharpe has dated to have prevailed during the interval between the years 1145 and 1190. Transitional buildings appear to have been erected until the thirteenth century had been fully established: and to these buildings the student may assign a distinct position in his secondary classification. But, inasmuch as a simple rule may be laid down for the general classification of transitional examples with either the Anglo-Norman period or the Early-English-Gothic, and since our primary classification we must maintain to be essentially a general classification, we cannot concede to this "transition" a place amongst the "periods of English architecture." Our simple rule of classification we deduce from the two principal conditions assumed by the transitional influence; that is, (1) a novel treatment of original forms, and (2) the original treatment of new forms. Where the treatment is unaltered, the building or part of a building may lawfully and rightly range with Anglo-Norman works; and so, in like manner, the example which exhibits Gothic treatment may with equal propriety be ranked amongst the patriarchs of the Gothic style.

Thus with Rickman we must maintain four to be the number of the "periods of English architecture."

Let it not, however, be imagined that this adherence to Mr. Rickman's system of architectural classification and nomenclature, implies an opinion altogether unfavourable to the work in which Mr. Sharpe advances his system of "seven periods." Far from this. There is in this volume much which we feel assured will prove of the utmost value to the student of our national architecture: inasmuch as Mr. Sharpe here sets forth with admirable distinctness, both of illustration and

description, the aspect of one compartment of a cathedral church as seen on the exterior and also in the interior at six different periods, together with two clear and explicit corresponding diagrams, and with classified lists of remarkable examples. This exhibition of the progressive treatment of the same sub-division of an edifice, with its various component parts and details, is peculiarly adapted to produce correct views of architectural combination and composition, and also to illustrate the influence upon such combination and composition which resulted from the changes to which mediæval architecture itself was subjected during the process of its development and its decline. At the same time, this system of teaching appears to deprive of much of its dryness, and therefore of much of its difficulty, the acquisition of that minute acquaintance with details, their names, uses, varied treatment, and relative application, which must form the foundation of all sound architectural study and research. Mr. Sharpe's twelve plates comprise an equal number of interior and exterior views; and of each of these three are from Ely Cathedral: the cathedral churches of Ripon, Lichfield, and Winchester furnish the remaining six examples. The singular value of the glorious church at Ely (now undergoing such restoration as must be to all who love and venerate the noble architecture of England a source of unmixed gratification), as an exponent and illustration of our architectural history, is thus suitably acknowledged; and the plates from Ripon and Lichfield will, we trust, lead to a better acquaintance with these edifices, which, in common with many others, have hitherto failed to obtain their due share of general attention, in consequence of the too partial and local character of the popular architectural illustrations which at present generally act as guides to architectural works themselves.

Original Letters and Papers in illustration of the History of the Church in Ireland during the reigns of Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth. Edited, with Notes, from Autographs in the State Paper Office, by Evelyn Philip Shirley, Esq., M.A. 8vo. London.—This volume contains, in the words of its editor, "every document of interest affecting the state of the Irish Church, or written to or by the Irish prelates and dignitaries," which the Editor has met with in the State Paper Office, from the accession of Edward VI. to the ninth year of Elizabeth, 1567. In the present state of things, in reference to access to the State Paper Office, every

document published from that office is a great boon; and, although the letters in this volume have but a narrow interest, yet, bound together as they are by the common link which the Editor has explained in the passage we have quoted, they cannot but be very acceptable to all historical students. The book seems to be carefully edited, but with one very serious exception. The letters are printed in type which is designed to be a representation of the contractions of the originals. But it has not been observed that all the old contract-characters used in MSS. have a certain definite meaning which is as determinate and unchangeable as that of the letters which they are intended to represent. The letter *p*, for example, with one contract addition, means 'per' invariably, and does not, as it is here printed, at one time signify 'per,' and at another time 'pro' or 'pre:' and the same thing may be said of the same letter with the other contract addition, which means 'pro,' and indeed of every one of the contracts. They all have meanings quite as certain as the letters which they represent. In the book before us they are used confusedly, sometimes with one meaning and sometimes with another, as if the concoctors of the book had been ignorant of their real intention and meaning. This is not only a serious drawback from the accuracy of the book, for misapplied contracts render the words just as inaccurate as misapplied letters, but it calls for remark as an example which ought not to be converted into a precedent. The fact is, that we have quite outgrown the use of all this contract type. It belonged to an age of comparative ignorance, and although there may still be occasional cases in which it is necessary to have recourse to it, they are rare and exceptional. As a general rule, there is no good reason why MSS. should not now be always printed *in extenso*. An editor who is not able to express the contracted words at large does not thoroughly understand his business. Even if in some occasional difficult and ambiguous cases a slight error may occur, the resulting inconvenience is nothing like so great as that which must ensue from the mere hap-hazard and irregular way in which the contracts are too frequently applied in the volume before us.

The Lord Deputies to whom these letters principally relate are Sir Edward Bellingham, Sir Anthony St. Leger, and Sir James Croft, in the time of Edward VI.; and the Earl of Sussex and Sir Henry Sidney, in that of Elizabeth. Hugh Curwen archbishop of Dublin, and afterwards bishop of Oxford, and Adam Loftus archbishop of Armagh, are the principal

ecclesiastical persons who are treated of, and the contemplated foundation of Trinity College, Dublin, the principal event. The condition of the people is universally described as being most miserable; buried in superstition and ignorance—"much fleeced, and nothing at all fed" (p. 258.) Alas, poor Ireland; *semper eadem!*

Lives of the Princesses of England from the Norman Conquest. By Mary Everett Green. Vol. III. 8vo. Lond. 1851.—The lives included in this volume are the following: 1. *Elizabeth, eighth daughter of Edward I.* born in August, 1282, married first at Ipswich, 8th January, 1297, to John Earl of Holland, and secondly to Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hertford and Essex, 14th November, 1302; she died in childbirth of her tenth child in May, 1316, and was buried in the abbey of Walden, in Essex. 2. *Eleanora, ninth daughter of Edward I.* was born on the 4th May, 1306; she died in 1311, and was buried at Beaulieu in Hampshire. 3. *Eleanora, eldest daughter of Edward II.* born in 1318, married in 1332 to Raymond II. Earl of Gueldres, who died on 12 October, 1343; she died on 22nd April, 1355, and was buried at Deventer. 4. *Joanna, second daughter of Edward II.* was born in 1321, married in 1329 to David Bruce, afterwards King of Scotland, two years younger than herself; she died 7th September, 1362, and was buried in the church of the Grey Friars, now Christ church, Aldgate. 5. *Isabella, eldest daughter of Edward III.* born 16 June, 1332, married 27 July, 1365, to Ingelram de Coucy, created Earl of Bedford; she died early in 1379, and was buried, with her aunt Joanna, at the Grey Friars. 6. *Joanna, second daughter of Edward III.* born in 1333, and betrothed to Peter of Castile, since known as Peter the Cruel; she died at a village near Bordeaux on 2 September, 1348, on her way to her affianced husband. 7. *Blanche, third daughter of Edward III.* born and died in 1342. 8. *Mary, fourth daughter of Edward III.* born 10th October, 1344, married to John de Montfort, Duke de Bretagne, in 1361; she died early in the following year, and was buried in the abbey of Abingdon. 9. *Margaret, fifth daughter of Edward III.* born in 1346, married to John Hastings, Earl of Pembroke, in 1359; died in 1361, and was buried at Abingdon with her eldest sister Mary. 10. *Blanche, the elder daughter of Henry IV.* born in 1392, married to Prince Louis of Bavaria in 1402, died in childbirth 22nd May, 1409; she was buried at Neustadt in Alsace. 11. *Mary,*

the younger daughter of Henry IV. born in 1393, married to Eric XIII. King of Sweden and Denmark in 1406, died on 5 January, 1430, and was buried at Wadstena. 12. *Mary, second daughter of Edward IV.* born in 1466; she died in 1482, and was buried in St. George's chapel, Windsor. 13. *Cecilia, third daughter of Edward IV.* born in 1469, married first to John Viscount Wells in 1487, and second to Thomas Kyme or Kyme about 1503; she died 24 August, 1507, and was buried at Quarre abbey, in the Isle of Wight. 14. *Margaret, fourth daughter of Edward IV.* born 10 April, 1472, died on 11 December following, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

When we reviewed the first and second volumes of this work (February, 1850), we commented on the early ages at which the royal ladies there enumerated died. The lives treated of in the present volume offer in this respect results even still more striking. Of the fourteen princesses whom we have enumerated, two, it will be seen, died under the age of one year, one under five, five between ten and twenty, four between thirty and forty, and two between forty and fifty. Forty-seven was the greatest age which any one of them attained! What a striking contrast does such a statement offer to the present average of human life. Twenty-three years is a little more than the average of these fourteen lives, or, exclusive of the three infants, twenty-nine. None of them, it will be observed, died between the ages of twenty and thirty. Three died after child-birth. The deaths of several of them were evidently hastened by infelicitous marriages, and the troubles, domestic and political, in which they were consequently involved. Mere political play-things, their happiness and lives were at the mercy of those by whom they were used, too often in utter disregard of their own opinions or affections, to gain an object or ratify a bargain.

Mrs. Green pursues her course of research with extraordinary pains and zeal. Her books are, indeed, entirely *sui generis*. They are not merely biography written, but biography made; dug, for the first time, out of an unworked mine of historical materials. Her research is the greatest of any historical writer of the present day, and, like all true excellence, it is accompanied by the entire absence of that pompous display which small writers are sure to make of their little pains. Persons unacquainted with the subject cannot be made to conceive the degree of learned labour which is manifest in the composition of this book. We know no other author of either sex who can shew anything of the kind.

The book is one which everybody ought to read, therefore we need not dwell upon the varied incidents which it relates; but, in justice to an author whose learning is alike an honour to our literature and her sex, we will extract her account of the death of princess Joanna of the plague.

Joanna, daughter of Edward III., was betrothed to Peter of Castile. Mrs. Green gives the most minute details of the preparations made for her departure into Spain. She travelled by slow stages from London to Plymouth, being accompanied by her parents from Westminster as far as Mortlake. There they took a sorrowful adieu of a child whom they could never expect to see again, and committed her to the ambassadors who were to accompany her to her adopted country. At Plymouth she was detained seven weeks by stress of wintry weather. At length, on the 21st March, the wind shifted to the northward, the little princess was hurried on board, and the fleet sailed.

"The voyage lasted seven days. On the 28th of March, Joanna landed on the coast of Guienne, and proceeded by land to Bordeaux, where she arrived on the 31st. In this fine old city, illustrious even at that date for its antiquity, the princess fixed her residence for some time, as previously arranged, whilst the ambassadors went forward to Castile.

"The broad river running round the walls of the castle of Bordeaux, the hills beyond clothed with woods and vineyards, the quaint costumes of the inhabitants, the constant bustle of commerce on the quays of the then commercial capital of southern France, with its sunny skies and genial climate, all presented the charms of novelty to the princess, and combined to render her life a constant scene of pleasurable excitement, the more glowing in the present, from the anticipations of the brilliant future in prospect.

"Meanwhile the ambassadors sped well on their errand. No obstacle was presented to the completion of the nuptials, and they returned to Bordeaux to accompany the princess, in due time, to Bayonne, where the marriage was to be solemnized on All Saints' Day, November 1st. Several months having yet to elapse before that time, they tarried at Bordeaux, until an unexpected calamity hurried them away.

"The fertile province of Guienne was visited by the fearful plague, which, under the name of the "black death," scourged the whole of Europe from 1347 to 1350. Sweeping from China across the wilds of Tartary, advancing, with deadly strides, through Egypt, the Levant, Greece, Italy, and Southern Europe, it spread through

Germany and France to England, where, according to some historians, nine-tenths of the population were carried off. The general symptoms of this appalling malady, as it appeared in western Europe, were ardent fever, attended with profuse expectorations of blood, and the appearance on the skin of black spots or boils, producing that putrid decomposition which gave to the malady its terribly significant name. In some less unfortunate cases, stupefaction ensued, but generally the throat and tongue became black, no beverage could assuage the burning thirst, and the sufferings of the wretched victims continued unalleviated until terminated by death, which generally took place on the third day after the seizure. The disease sometimes terminated life much more rapidly; and many, in their despair, accelerated their destruction with their own hands.

"When the pestilence invaded Bordeaux, where it spread with frightful rapidity, the guardians of the princess, trembling for her safety, removed her, on the 25th of July, to a small country village called Loremo, in order to avoid the contagion. There she remained for several weeks in health; but the pestilential atmosphere at length reached her retreat, and the young princess was its first victim. After a short but violent attack she expired, on the 2nd of September, 1348, before she had completed her fifteenth year."

This is vigorous and effective writing.

Lessons and Tales; a Reading-book for the use of Children: chiefly intended for the junior classes in elementary schools. Edited by the Rev. Richard Dawes, M.A. Dean of Hereford. 12mo. 1851.—A reading-book, compiled by so experienced a man as the Dean of Hereford, cannot be otherwise than a valuable acquisition in schools. We are not in general very fond of class-books, feeling that children are more frequently benefitted by what is not directly cut and fashioned for school purposes; but Mr. Dawes has too intimate an acquaintance with the minds of young people to allow any book of his to partake of the common faults of such compilations. Here he leads his scholars into immediate contact with such people and scenes as they are likely to meet with in their daily walk, and, without any intrusion of moral teaching, always manages to bring about a bias favourable to truth and goodness.

It is a healthful, pleasant, refreshing little book, full of good feeling and interesting matter. But what are we to say to the price? One shilling for a little book which will be read through in three

or four school-days by fluent readers, is a well nigh prohibitory price. The cuts are pretty, but they are not essential, and act injuriously if they prevent our getting new books of the best kind for school reading at the lowest price compatible with good paper and print. This is a very important question with reference to the complaints of two large publishers, Mr. Longman the publisher of this book being one of them, against the Irish Board for underselling the English publishers of school-books, noticed in our Magazine for May, p. 518. Still retaining our opinions there expressed, we would add that if poor school children must pay at the rate of 1s. for a book of this size, very few can be bought, and the grand object of those who have most experience in education, that, namely, of persuading scholars to purchase for themselves the books used at school, will be defeated.

Persons who have seen much, especially of country education, know full well that the mere school time given to that education imparts but a very small fraction of the good derived from it. The books the scholar carries home are in many cases the real educators. Working alone upon them, he both confirms and extends what he has gained in the school. It is from them that he really acquires the habit of reading and the desire of self-improvement, and their easy purchase lays the foundation of a library of useful books valued beyond the conception of those who revel in the richness of public libraries. In fixing the prices of such books, especially in the case of a book emanating from an author whose name is sure to command an extensive sale, publishers should consider whether the ordinary interests of the book-selling trade are not promoted by every facility that is afforded to the poorer classes to acquire the power or habit of reading.

Jewish Perseverance, or the Jew at home and abroad: an autobiography. By M. Lissack. 8vo. Lond. 1851.—Mr. Lissack is a teacher of languages at Bedford, and we doubt not a very worthy, well-meaning man. His character is vouched for by the long list of subscribers to the present volume. His principal public objects in this publication are to conciliate those who oppose the admission of Jews into Parliament, and to damage the efforts of the Society for the Conversion of the Jews. There is nothing in the book which ought to make it conduce very much towards either of those ends; but it will be read as a narrative, written in a quaint, unusual style, of a successful career of honest industry. The author is a Polish

Jew. He came over to this country to claim a share in the property of a deceased relative. He was unsuccessful; and, being destitute and ignorant of the English language, he procured some few articles of stationery, and exposed them for sale near London Bridge. He afterwards travelled about the country as a hawk. After many years of carefulness he had acquired a knowledge of English, and had saved money. He then settled at Bedford as a teacher of German, and seems to have thriven. The book is principally valuable as affording some little insight into Jewish literature, and also into the character of the Jewish mind when modified by long residence in England.

Historical and Descriptive Account of the Caricatures of James Gillray, comprising a political and humorous history of the latter part of the reign of George III. By Thomas Wright, Esq. F.S.A. and R. H. Evans, Esq. 8vo. Lond. 1851.—Gillray, the son of a Scotch soldier, who was an out-pensioner of Chelsea Hospital, and

sexton of the Moravian burying-ground at Chelsea, was born in 1757. His business was that of an engraver. His caricatures, which were sketched by him at once on the copper, without any previous drawing, amount in number to 582, and extend in time from 1779 to 1811. His life was melancholy and disastrous, and was closed in clouds and darkness on 1st June, 1815. He lies buried in St. James's churchyard. His caricatures were the property of Humphreys, the publisher, and for many years were a source of considerable income successively to himself and his widow. Some years ago they were valued at several thousand pounds, and 1,000*l.* was actually obtained by Mrs. Humphreys on them as a security. On her death, their temporary popularity having entirely passed away, her executors sold them as old copper. Mr. Bohn stepped in just in time to save them from the melting-pot, and is now able to supply the public, at a very cheap rate, not only with impressions but with the accompanying illustration contained in this very excellent *catalogue raisonné*.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.

May 6. At the 20th annual meeting of this institution the Bishop of Lichfield took the chair. The report of the Council stated that the number of students during the past year was—matriculated students in theology, 34; in general literature, 111; in the applied sciences, 39; in the military department, 11; in the medical school, 196; occasional students, 27; and in various other classes, 67. The schools numbered 321 in the division of the classics, and 128 in that of modern instruction;—giving a total of students of 954. During the past year, Mr. John J. Stutzer, lecturer on English history and literature, has founded a scholarship of the value of 30*l.*, to encourage the study of modern history, which is open to all the students in the department of general literature. The council again noticed the imperfect accommodation afforded by the present Hospital, and the increasing number of patients, last year's returns showing an increase of 3,167 upon those of 1842. The fund for the erection of a new hospital now amounts to 33,320*l.*, leaving a further sum of 16,770*l.* to be collected. The council has purchased the site of the proposed building, and has also been obliged to apply to Parliament to enable them to exercise certain powers. It was also intended to incorporate the president, vice-presidents, committee, &c. The council expressed its regret that the income of

the college by no means keeps pace with the increasing demands upon it, and the difficulty is augmented by the fact that the expenses of building, repairing, &c., were chargeable upon the income. The gross amount paid in this manner out of income has amounted to 165,584*l.*, including 4,000*l.* still due to the new hospital. To meet this large outlay the council have received from shares 68,356*l.*, and from donations 65,502*l.*, leaving a deficit chargeable upon the ordinary income of 31,375*l.* The gross income amounted during the year to 41,327*l.*, and the expenditure to 41,023*l.* After the reception of this report, the prizes were distributed to the students of the medical school by the Lord Bishop of London.

THE CAMDEN SOCIETY.

May 2. The anniversary meeting of this Society was held, as usual, at the Freemasons' Tavern, the Right Hon. Lord Braybrooke, the President, in the chair. The Council reported that the fund arising from compositions, invested in the names of the trustees of the Society, now amounts to 942*l.* 12*s.* Three per Cent. Consols. After expressing their sense of the zealous and valuable services rendered to the Society by its late Director, Mr. Amyot, they stated that, in pursuance of the authority vested in them by the laws, they had unanimously elected to that office Mr. Bruce, who during the many years in

which he had acted as Treasurer of the Society, and by the works he had edited, had given the best possible proof of the interest he takes in its welfare. The Council have added to the list of Local Secretaries,—for *Cambridge*, William M. Campion, esq. Fellow of Queen's college in that university; for *Gloucestershire*, Edward Dalton, LL.D.; and for *Leicester*, John Sidney Crossley, esq.

The publications issued during the past year have been—I. Wills and Inventories from the Registry of the Commissary of Bury St. Edmund's and the Archdeacon of Sudbury; edited by Samuel Tymms, esq.—a volume which has been received with much satisfaction, not only as the first one illustrative of testamentary documents which has been issued by the Society, but also because it is looked on as an evidence that, if the time should ever arrive when the important documents of this valuable class now deposited at Doctors' Commons may be made available for the historical student, the Camden Society will be ready to use all the means at their disposal for giving them to the world.—II. *Walteri Mapes De Nugis Curialium*; edited by Thomas Wright, esq. F.S.A.—III. *The Pylgrymage of Sir Richard Gylforde to the Holy Land, A. D. 1506*; from a copy believed to be unique, from the press of Richard Pynson. Edited by Sir Henry Ellis, K.H., Sec. S.A.

The Council have added the following to the list of suggested publications:—I. A Collection of Letters of Queen Elizabeth, the Earl of Leicester, Lord Burghley, and Secretary Walsingham, from the originals in the State Paper Office. This will form a supplementary volume to the Leicester Correspondence, already edited by Mr. Bruce.—II. Early Treatises on the subject of the Advantage of having a Vernacular Translation of the Scriptures; to be edited by Sir Fred. Madden, K.H., F.R.S., Keeper of the Manuscripts in the British Museum.—III. *The Domesday of St. Paul's*; a Description of the Manors belonging to the Church of St. Paul's in London in the year 1222; to be edited by the Ven. Archdeacon Hale.

The income of the Society during the past year was 721*l.* and its expenditure 714*l.* exclusive of 20*l.* invested; and a balance of 127*l.* remained in the Treasurer's hands. A resolution was unanimously passed by the meeting expressive of the profound regret of the Society in the demise of Mr. Amyot; after which the officers and council were re-elected, with the addition of Lord Lonsborough, Edward Foss, esq. and Albert Way, esq. to supply the vacancies.

THE SHAKESPEARE SOCIETY.

April 26. The tenth annual meeting of this Society was held at the rooms of the Royal Society of Literature. The Council, in their report, complain much of their operations having been retarded by the dilatoriness of members in paying their subscriptions. The Dissertation on the Portraits of Shakespeare, proposed by the Director Mr. Collier, has not yet been completed; but he now only awaits, to complete his undertaking, for a report on the Kneller copy of the Chandos Portrait, in the possession of Earl FitzWilliam at Wentworth, which has been promised by Dr. Waagen. Great progress has been made in a third volume of Extracts from the Registers of the Stationers' Company; but the work can advance but slowly, owing to regulations of the Company, and the necessity of having every extract made by the pen of Mr. Collier.

Mr. Cunningham has an order from the Council to proceed to press with Oldys's Notes on Langbaine, and would have done so earlier, but for his anxiety to insert the result of fresh researches he has been making among wills and parish registers. Mr. Bolton Corney is busy with an important volume of notices of Shakespeare and his Works, from the earliest period to the publication of the *Theatrum Poetarum*. Since the last report, the two following volumes have been issued:—

1. *The Remarks of M. Karl Simrock on the Plots of Shakespeare's Plays*, with notes and additions by J. O. Halliwell, esq.

2. *Two Historical Plays on the Life and Reign of Queen Elizabeth*, by Thomas Heywood, with an Introduction and Notes by John Payne Collier, esq.

The latter publication was the first issue on account of the subscription due on the 1st Jan. last, and will be followed by:—*The Golden Age*; or, the Lives of Jupiter and Saturn, with the Defining of the Heathen Gods. And *The Silver Age*, including the Love of Jupiter to Alcmena, the Birth of Hercules, and the Rape of Proserpine. Two Plays by Thomas Heywood. Reprinted from the original editions of 1611 and 1613. Edited by J. Payne Collier, esq.: completing the second volume of the edition of Heywood's works, which the Society has pledged itself to complete, and which is offered to public sale.

The Council has also undertaken the publication of others of their works in the form of a Supplement to Dodsley's Old Plays, to be comprised in four volumes octavo, and limited to one hundred copies. The collection will range in size with the large-paper copies of the latest and best edition of Dodsley printed in 1825, and

with the editions of Shakespeare, Ben Jonson, Beaumont and Fletcher, Massinger, Ford, &c. superintended by Mr. Payne Collier, Mr. Knight, Mr. Dyce, and Mr. Gifford.

The price of these four volumes to members of the Society will be 30s.; and to non-members 2l. Members who wish to bind the books they already have, into a Dodsley for themselves, may obtain the title-pages, advertisements, additional notes, corrections, &c. price 5s. This last arrangement is surely objectionable, as it brings a new element, that of unmixed commercial speculation, into the operations of the Society. The members may justly claim to receive gratuitously the first copies of every thing printed with their money, and none of these "additional notes, corrections, &c." should be sold until they have been supplied.

The Auditors' report stated the receipts during the past year to have been 211l. from subscriptions, and 21l. 12s. 6d. from the sale of books and the Chandos portrait of Shakespeare. The vacancy in the Vice-Presidents occasioned by the death of Lord Leigh has been filled with the name of Vice-Chancellor the Rt. Hon. Sir James Knight Bruce. The vacancies in the Council were supplied by the election of Robert Bell, esq., the Dean of St. Paul's, Douglas Jerrold, esq., Charles Knight, esq., and William Charles Macready, esq.; and the following Members were elected Auditors for the year ensuing: Joshua W. Butterworth, esq. Samuel Hickson, esq. and George Smith, esq.

THE PERCY SOCIETY.

May 9. This Society held its anniversary meeting at 4, St. Martin's-place, Lord Braybrooke, its President, in the chair, when it was announced that Mr. Wright's new edition of Chaucer had been completed during the past year; and that one of the works now in progress is a third and hitherto unknown book of Browne's "Britannia's Pastorals," the manuscript of which has been recently discovered in one of our cathedral libraries. This will be edited by Mr. Crofton Croker.

Besides the third volume of Chaucer, the works of the past year have been—

1. An Anglo-Saxon Passion of St. George: from a MS. in the Cambridge University Library; edited by the Rev. C. Hardwick, M.A.

2. The Loyal Garland: a Collection of Songs of the seventeenth century; edited by J. O. Halliwell, esq.

3. Poems and Songs relating to George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, and his Assassination by John Felton; edited, with an Introduction, by F. W. Fairholt, esq.

4. The Garland of Good-Will, by Thomas Deloney; edited by James Henry Dixon, esq.

The total receipts of the Society during the past year were 196l.

ART UNION OF LONDON.

April 28. The annual meeting of this association was held at the Lyceum Theatre, Lord Monteagle in the chair. The report of the council congratulated the members upon the progress of the society, the receipts of which exceeded those of last year by 560l. For the ensuing year the council had succeeded in obtaining a fine plate, engraved by Mr. Holl, after the picture of Mr. W. P. Frith, A.R.A., called "An English Merry-making a Hundred Years Ago." This costly and beautiful work is ready to go to press. For a contemplated iron tazza, a subject modelled in low relief, by Mr. Edward Wyon, from a Greek design, has been produced in metal, and will shortly be placed in the hands of the caster. With the sum set apart in the year 1850 for the prizes, 109 paintings and drawings were purchased, ranging in cost from 19l. to 400l. The council note with regret that sculpture was not selected by any prizeholder, and observe that with a view to encourage this branch of art they have offered on the part of the corporation premiums of 100l. and 50l., respectively, for the first and second best model in plaster of a single figure, to be afterwards cast in bronze. In reply to this, 40 statuettes were sent in, and by an arrangement with the Executive Committee for the management of the Industrial Exhibition a selection of 24 of these are deposited in the great building in Hyde-park, and the council had suspended their decision until after the opening of the Exhibition. The financial statement announced that the reserve fund now amounts to 4,304l. The subscriptions for the year amounted to 11,740l. 4s., every subscriber being entitled to receive one of two line-engravings, the Villa of Lucullus, by Mr. Willmore, after Leitch, or The Burial of Harold, by Mr. Bacon, after Pickersgill, together with an illustrated edition of Goldsmith's Traveller, containing thirty wood engravings by various artists, and a portrait of the poet. Of this sum, 4,658l. was set apart for the prizes. The cost of engravings and the illustrated book of the year was 3,957l. 9s. 5d., and the printing expenses and reserve of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. amounted to 2,854l. 14s. 7d. The sum set apart for prizes was allotted as follows:—24 works at 10l. each; 30 at 15l.; 13 at 20l.; 12 at 25l.; 15 at 40l.; 8 at 50l.; 5 at 60l.; 4 at 70l.; 5 at 80l.; 2

at 100*l.*; 2 at 150*l.*; and one at 200*l.* To these were added—10 busts of the Queen; 7 bas-reliefs of the Death of Boadicea; 20 tazzas; 75 statuettes of the Dancing Girl reposing; 322 proofs of the Crucifixion; 111 impressions of Queen Philippa interceding for the Burgesses of Calais; the statuette in alabaster of the Dancing Girl reposing; and that in wax of Michael and Satan—making in all 547 prizes. The subscribers who drew the

five principal prizes were,—200*l.* Mr. C. H. Woodward, of Peckham; 150*l.* Mr. C. Hulton, of Reading, and P. A. Larioz of Gibraltar; 100*l.* Mr. A. Roberts of New York and Mr. James Thatcher, of Walton, near Bath. The statuette in alabaster of the Dancing Girl fell to Mr. W. E. Newton, of Chancery-lane, and that in wax of Michael and Satan to Mr. J. W. Harker, of Islington.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

May 2. The Lord Talbot de Malahide, on taking the chair for the first time, since he had been chosen President, took occasion to express his deep sense of the loss which the Society had sustained by the decease of the Marquess of Northampton. His absence in Ireland had hitherto prevented his participation in the proceedings of the Society, since the melancholy event which had deprived them of their most valued patron; but he was highly gratified to perceive abundant evidence of the vitality and cordial spirit which continued to pervade the meetings of the Institute; and to mark their advantageous results, in bringing freely to view so many treasures of antiquity and art, promoting that intelligent discussion and appreciation of the interest of those varied remains of every period, which could not fail materially to advance the character of scientific archaeology in this kingdom.

The President then adverted to some information connected with the objects and researches of the Institute, recently brought under his personal observation. In Ireland, notwithstanding the recent calamities which had affected all classes, an active interest in all matters of national antiquity had been aroused, unequalled at any previous period. As an evidence of what had been done in later years, he had brought for presentation to the Institute a complete series of the publications of the Irish Archaeological Society, a memorable proof of what might be achieved amidst the difficulties of the most adverse times. He spoke also of some recent discoveries which had fallen under his notice, especially to the singular porcelain seals; of one of these, in his own collection, he gave a detailed account: it had been found with bronze weapons, and objects usually assigned to the class of Danish remains, near to a site moreover where the Danes had engaged in fatal conflict with the aborigines. There is the greatest difficulty in assigning a probable period to the

introduction of these Chinese objects: they had lately received much attention from Irish archaeologists. Lord Talbot remarked that some of these seals, unique in form, had been lately purchased by the Duke of Northumberland: the base is of oval form in these examples.

Mr. Edward Richardson communicated notices of the discovery of remains of the Abbey of Vaudey, or de Valle Dei, in Grimsthorp Park, Lincolnshire. They had been brought to light in obtaining materials for the recent repairs of Swinestead church: some bases of piers, portions of Norman work, and other vestiges already exposed to view, sufficed to shew the extent and noble character of the ancient conventual church, of which scarcely a trace had previously been noticed. The Abbey was founded by Gilbert de Gaunt, Earl of Lincoln, in the reign of Stephen.

Mr. Westwood claimed the attention of the Society in regard to the discovery of certain monastic remains, in another part of the kingdom, and the wanton neglect with which they had been treated. He alluded to the church of the Abbey of Egnesham, or Eynsham, in Oxfordshire, the site of which is now occupied by a nursery ground. Extensive vestiges of decorative pavements had lately been uncovered; and Mr. Westwood submitted to inspection drawings of some ornamented tiles of unusual design: on one of them is portrayed a mounted knight of the twelfth century; his shield charged with a chevron. He had received notice of these discoveries from Mr. Shurlock, of Eynsham; and it was reported that not less than three cartloads of decorative tiles had been sold to mend the roads. Mr. Westwood expressed surprise that within five miles of Oxford, where an architectural society of so leading a character had been established, such unworthy treatment of these remains of a monastery of note should have occurred.

Mr. Ashurst Majendie brought before

the notice of the Institute a curious volume comprising the ancient Survey, or Terrier, of the Honor of Hedingham, made by Israel Armyne, in 1592, by the orders of Burghley. He pointed out the value of this document, not only as of considerable antiquarian interest, but as available frequently for present purposes, the copyhold lands being laid down with extreme accuracy, and the numerous plans, amongst which occurs one of the castle and adjacent buildings, being carefully detailed.

Mr. Rogers gave some remarks upon the difficult subject of *Lychnoscopes*, illustrated by certain examples in the west of England, and laid before the meeting sketches of examples existing in the Cornish churches of Mawgan, Grade, Cury, and other places near the Lizard Point.—The Rev. Joseph Hunter remarked that a remarkable specimen of this feature of church architecture exists at Crewkerne, Somerset.

Mr. Joseph Burt stated that he had lately found amongst numerous documents and miscellaneous papers, supposed to have been the collection of Sir W. Cecil, Master of the Court of Wards and Liveries in the time of Elizabeth, the copy of a letter addressed to that Queen by Babington, after his condemnation, praying for mercy in consideration of his wife and children. He read this letter, and requested information regarding the actual existence of the original, and whether it had been printed. Miss Strickland had stated, in her life of Elizabeth, that such a letter was to be found amongst the Rawlinson MSS. at Oxford; but this statement is erroneous.

Mr. Birch produced impressions from a specimen of the oculists' stamps, used by Roman Emperors, to which the notice of antiquaries had lately been called in this country, through the memoirs published by Professor Simpson of Edinburgh. This example is inedited, and the place of discovery has not been ascertained. It belonged to the late Rev. Trafford Leigh. Mr. Majendie observed that a considerable number of stamps of this nature had been found at Lillebonne.

William Leveson Gower, esq. of Tisbury Park, Surrey, one of the ancient estates of the Gresham family, exhibited the beautiful enamelled ring once belonging to Sir Thomas Gresham. It is a gemel ring, being formed of two hoops, linked together, and on which, when disunited, an inscription or posey is seen. One of these portions is set with a diamond; the other with a ruby. It was probably a betrothal ring, or marriage-present, and is of admirable workmanship, probably Italian. This

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interesting relic had been long preserved, with a full-length portrait of Gresham by Holbein, at Weston Hall, Suffolk: and it was presented to Mr. Leveson Gower by John Thruston, esq. of that place, who also presented the portrait to Gresham College. The date of the marriage of Sir Thomas appears upon that picture: he espoused, in 1544, Anne, daughter of William Ferneley. Her sister was the wife of Sir Nicholas Bacon, Lord Keeper.

John Nicholl, esq. F.S.A. exhibited three ancient relics, consisting of a mazer, a silver salt, parcel gilt, and a nut, an ancient drinking-vessel or standing cup formed of a cocoa-nut. They belong to the Ironmongers' Company of the city of London, whose arms are enamelled upon the central boss of the mazer, which appears to be of maple wood; and bears on its silver rim the Angelical Salutation.

Mr. Joseph Clarke produced also another mazer, of maple wood, the property of a charitable institution at Saffron Walden, now called King Edward VI.'s Almshouses. He sent some extracts from the evidences of that foundation, by which it appeared probable that this mazer cup had been presented prior to the year 1379. It is mentioned by Pepys in his Diary, as having been produced to regale him on his visit to Audley End and Walden in 1659-60. Several examples of the mazer bowl existing in England were cited by Mr. Octavius Morgan, Mr. Franks, Mr. Way, and Mr. Davies of York, whose memoir on one of large dimensions at York Minster has been published in the Transactions of the Institute.

Some remarks were offered by Mr. Yates and Dr. Thurnam in reference to a drawing of a curious spear from the Feejee Islands, which appeared to present some features of analogy with the celts of European collections.

Mr. Bernhard Smith exhibited an interesting sepulchral tablet from the catacombs of S. Lorenzo, at Rome, a curious early Christian relic. Also various ancient weapons and portions of armour. Mr. Hawkins brought several matrices of seals, stated to have been found in Scotland. Mr. Forrest exhibited several ancient examples of art-workmanship, from France, consisting of enamels, choice sculpture in wood, and specimens of goldsmithry. Mr. Colnaghi contributed a very singular weapon, lately brought from Italy, a battle-axe, containing a long concealed blade in the handle. Mr. Hewitt exhibited several fac-similes of sepulchral brasses, interesting on account of peculiarities of costume. Various other ancient and curious objects were brought by Mr. C. D. Bedford, Mr. Franks, and other members.

Sir Digby Mackworth, Bart., at the request of the President, addressed the meeting, observing that, having learned that the Society proposed to assemble at Bristol, he was desirous to express in person, on the part of the Antiquarian Association of Caerleon, the hope that the Institute would honour them with a visit at that place. That Society had deputed him, their President, to convey the assurance of a very cordial welcome, in the event of an excursion to Caerleon being included in the arrangements of the Bristol Meeting; a museum had been formed, and the antiquities of Isca would henceforth find a fitting place for their preservation. Mr. Octavius Morgan desired to second Sir Digby's invitation, and could assure the Society that the archaeologists of Monmouthshire were prepared to give a hearty welcome to the Institute.

The Bristol Meeting will commence on Tuesday, July 29.

BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

April 9. Mr. H. W. King exhibited, by permission of Mr. B. Adams, the proprietor, a piece of embroidery of very elaborate design, supposed to be part of a frontal or antependium, which formerly belonged to a chapel in Norfolk. The subject represents the Crucifixion, with angels vested in gold copes, receiving the blood flowing from the hands and side of the Saviour, in chalices. The figure of the Redeemer is exquisitely worked. Above the cross, under a Gothic canopy, hovers the Divine dove, nimbled. The workmanship is supposed to be of the end of the 14th century.

Dr. Bell read a paper of some length on the subject of the Roman Wall, which he had traced through various parts of Germany, and which, in many respects, corresponded with that existing in the north of England.

Mr. Burkitt read a paper, which he illustrated with drawings, on the most important Romano-Gaulish remains existing in Paris and its vicinity, especially the beautiful altars and other objects which have been discovered at various times on the site of the ancient city of *Lutetia*, and now appropriately placed in the Grand Hall of the *Palais de Thermes*, said to have been built by the Emperor Julian. Intimately connected with this noble remnant is the Roman aqueduct, of which a very considerable portion still exists about a league from the capital. The arches still remain, in several instances, entire, and on the facings of the stonework and tile courses may be traced mouldings and other ornaments, extending in some instances at least 200 yards. The most important

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portion is the *castellum*, now converted into the residence of the *concierge* of a country house of a Parisian citizen. There exists some diversity of opinion as to this work being of Roman origin; but its peculiar situation, running as it does parallel to and within five or six yards of the more modern aqueduct, and other considerations in its architectural details, make it difficult to refer it to any other period; nor is it similar to any style of building in France from the time of Julian to that of Louis the Thirteenth.

April 30. Mr. H. S. Cuming read a paper on the Polyccephalic Amulets of the Gnostics, in illustration of a specimen exhibited by Mr. Davis at a previous meeting. Mr. Cuming showed that to the paganized Christians known as Gnostics, Basilidians, Valentinians, Ophites, &c. were referable those strange combinations of various heads and parts of animals which we meet with engraved upon gems, and wrought out of different materials. These amulets were worn as preservatives against diseases, and the famous one for elephantiasis was specially alluded to, and the fact pointed out that Gnosticism existed to a far later period than was generally supposed. The subject was illustrated by various examples, in drawings, gnostic amulets, in terra-cotta, bronze, gems, &c.

HISTORIC SOCIETY OF LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE.

May 8. Mr. J. Robson in the chair.

Among the articles exhibited was a bronze Saxon bowl, found in the ancient cemetery at Fairford, Gloucestershire, by Mr. Roach Smith, F.S.A.; part of an amphora in terra cotta, and a bronze coin of Germanicus, from Ribchester; a musket, richly inlaid with sporting subjects in ivory, date 1616, and a Chinese coin of gold, in the form of a ring, similar to those used by the ancient inhabitants of Ireland, by Joseph Mayer, esq. F.S.A.; the lid of an early Dutch tobacco-box, found in Birkenhead abbey, by Hugh Gawthrop, esq.; and a pike of the Irish rebellion of 1848, by Dr. Hume, in illustration of part of one of the papers.

Mr. Mayer laid upon the table a curious collection of articles recently procured from Hoylake. These included three skulls of oxen, the skull and bones of a deer, skull of a greyhound, jaws of a calf, and various other bones. In leather there were various portions of ancient shoes, one of which was formed of an entire piece to fit round the leg, and another was ornamented by cutting in the style common among the Anglo-Romans. Among the miscellaneous articles there were a jug of the 13th century, a bronze personal seal,

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fibulae, amulets in stone, metal, and terracotta, pins, an ear-ring, a key, buckles, a finger ring with two stones, the handle of a spoon with an ornament consisting of a monkey at top, silver coins of Edward II. and Edward III., pennies and halves of pennies of King John, and a curious silver coin, having on the one side a cock, and on the other a monogram. These were procured so recently as the last month; and it was reported by the people of the neighbourhood that large numbers of bones had been carted away of late. In the place where Mr. Mayer procured these articles were also the stones of an altar. An interesting conversation ensued respecting the submerged district, when a memorandum of a former measurement was read respecting the ancient sea margins on the coast. It appears that no fewer than four can be traced in a direct line to low-water mark. It was also stated that a work is in preparation, descriptive of the antiquities of that neighbourhood, to be illustrated with several ancient documents and engravings of the principal objects.

The Chairman exhibited several ancient documents, the property of John Ireland Blackburne, esq. of Hale; they were in English, of the 14th and 15th centuries. He remarked that they were valuable as local contributions to the language of the period, and exhibit frequent instances of the occurrence of the Saxon plural, as *arn*, *hæven*, and numerous words which are still provincialisms in Lancashire and Cheshire.

A paper on Tranmere Hall (being the first of a series on the Old Halls of Cheshire), by

Mr. Joseph Mayer, F.S.A. was then read. This curious building is nearly two centuries and a half old, and one part bears the date 1615. Independent of its architecture, it contains a window of stained glass, which was formerly of great interest, but is now much mutilated. In five existing compartments, however, are still found illustrations of the military exercises of the earlier part of the seventeenth century. Two of them refer to the musket exercise, and have written directions, sufficiently characteristic of the period, "Blow yo' Panne," and "In the left hand carry the musket with the Rest." A third, referring to this exercise, is wanting. The three referring to the pike exercise, contain the directions, "Order yo' Pike," "The third Motion," and "Recover pike by Palming." These were formerly accompanied by rustic scenes, but the glass has been removed, and the accompanying verses only remain. One of them is the following:

Hoggs like to mizers loathsome are alive,
But when death doth their noysome lives deprive,
One gets a pudding, tother gets a sitch;
Much like the goods of wretches that dy riche.

Mr. Mayer presented to the Society nine engravings, to illustrate this paper in the Society's next volume.

Alfred Rimmer, esq. exhibited a drawing of the elegant panel-work in Smithells Hall, near Bolton, and explained certain peculiarities. He also narrated the tradition respecting George Marsh, "the martyr of Deane."

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

April 29. Sir G. Grey moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the better supply of WATER TO THE METROPOLIS. His Bill would consolidate all the existing water companies, and place the administration under the control of a single board, amenable to the authority of the Government. The water supply would be taken from sources which scientific investigators commissioned to examine the localities had recommended. It was intended to limit the dividend to be paid to the shareholders of the consolidated water company to 5 per cent. per annum, and to purchase at a fair price certain portions of the apparatus belonging to the existing companies.

May 1. Lord J. Russell moved the second reading of the OATH OF ABJURA-

TION (Jews) Bill, which was met by Mr. Newdegate with an amendment for putting off that stage of the measure for six months. —On a division the second reading was carried by 202 to 177.

May 2. In committee on the INCOME TAX Mr. Hume moved an amendment, by which the prolongation of the Income-tax was granted only for a single year. This was carried against the Government by 144 to 130.

May 5. Lord J. Russell detailed the arrangements and reductions which the Government had agreed to effect in compliance with the recommendations of the Select Committee upon OFFICIAL SALARIES. The Junior Lords of the Treasury are to receive 1000*l.* per annum, instead of 1,200*l.*; the two Secretaries 2000*l.* in-

stead of 2,500*l.* The Railway Department to be again united with the Board of Trade. The Mastership of the Mint had already been made a non-political office, and conferred on Sir John Herschell. The offices of Paymaster of the Forces and Vice-President of the Board of Trade to be united, with a reduction of 500*l.* in the salary now received. The Junior Lords of the Admiralty to have 1000*l.* in place of 1,200*l.* By a Bill now before the House the Lord Chancellor's income of 12,000*l.* was diminished to 10,000*l.*, and the Master of the Rolls was to receive 6,000*l.* instead of 7,000*l.* The British representative at Paris was to have his 10,000*l.* a-year cut down to 8,000*l.* The ambassador at Vienna had already been turned into an envoy, and some retrenchment thereby effected. To the proposition to unite in one the various German missions, he found a temporary objection in the distressed state of continental politics; but thought it possible to dispense with one of the missions now maintained in Italy, and suggested that the minister now at Florence might fulfil the duties of diplomatic envoy at Rome if an official intercourse was established between the court of St. James's and the Vatican.

May 6. Lord Naas moved that the House should resolve itself into a Committee to consider the present mode of levying the duty on HOME-MADE SPIRITS IN BOND. The object of his motion was the contrivance of some means to avoid the surcharge upon the home, and especially the Irish distillers, for certain quantities of spirit lost by waste or evaporation.—The House divided,—For the motion, 159; against it, 159. The casting vote of the Speaker was given, according to custom, for the consideration in committee, and consequently against the Government.

May 7. On the motion for going into committee on Mr. Locke's RAILWAY AUDIT Bill, Mr. Chaplin opposed it, and moved that it should be committed that day six months. The House divided.—For going into committee, 72; for the amendment, 49. The House then went into committee on the Bill. The first clause, by which the principle of the measure was set forth, was opposed by Mr. B. Denison, who moved its excision, and divided the committee, when the clause passed by a majority of 81 to 60.

May 8. Mr. Cayley moved a resolution declaring the expediency of repealing the MALT TAX.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer defended the tax, contending that few branches of revenue were collected more cheaply and conveniently, or exercised a pressure so light in comparison with the amount derived from it. The

stationary character of the consumption of malt was attributable to the changed habits of the people, as testified by the vastly increased quantities of tea and coffee that were consumed, notwithstanding the heavy custom duties still imposed upon those articles. The Protectionists had pronounced in favour of the abolition of the income-tax, and he called upon them, in consistency with that principle, to resist the attempt to strike off another chief source of national income. The House divided.—For the motion, 122; against it, 258.

May 9. On the motion for going into committee on the ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES Bill, Mr. Urquhart moved a resolution, declaring that the aggressive act of the Pope had been encouraged by the conduct of the Ministry, and that Lord John Russell's published letter to the Bishop of Durham had stimulated expectations of legislative interference which the Bill he afterwards introduced had altogether disappointed.—After considerable debate the House divided.—For going into committee, 280; for the amendment, 201.

May 14. Mr. Spooner moved the second reading of the LANDLORD AND TENANT Bill. The evils it proposed to remedy arose out of the law of emblements. Read 2^d.

Mr. Lacy moved the second reading of the Bill to prevent the forcible detention of females in RELIGIOUS HOUSES. He proposed that all houses bound by monastic or religious vows should be registered; and that magistrates should be appointed at quarter sessions to visit such houses without notice; with power, if they found any lady there who wished to come out, to take her out. He had ascertained that there were fifty-three such houses in England and Wales, and that they were vastly on the increase, nineteen having been added within the last four years.—Sir G. Grey said he should withhold his assent from this Bill. Mr. Lacy had failed to show the existence, or probable existence, of forcible detention of females in these houses; and, although he was not prepared to deny that a dangerous control was exercised there, it was of a moral and spiritual character, and one which the Bill would not in the slightest degree reach.—The Solicitor-General remarked that in any case of forcible detention, a writ of *habeas corpus* afforded a prompt and easy remedy.—Mr. Freshfield said the same remedy existed in the case of the forcible detention of alleged lunatics, yet the Legislature had interfered. The House having divided—the Bill was rejected, by 123 against 91.

May 16. After thirteen nights occupied in discussing the ECCLESIASTICAL

TITLES Bill, the motion for going into committee was put from the chair, and a division taken without debate. There appeared—For the committee, 116; against, 35. Some discussion took place in committee; but no progress was made.

May 19. The *Attorney General* explained the legal effect of the same Bill as it stood, which he denied to be a new Bill. The first clause, "that the said brief, &c. and all jurisdiction, authority, or titles conferred thereby, &c. was unlawful and void"—was declaratory, embodying the recital in the preamble. The second clause, which forbade the assumption of titles to pretended sees or dioceses, &c. in the United Kingdom, under a penalty of 100*l.*, merely extended the Act of 1829 (10 Geo. IV., c. 7); and the simple answer to the objection that it would interfere with charitable bequests and

trusts of Roman Catholics was that the Act of 1829 had not had that effect in Ireland.

May 22. Mr. *W. J. Fox* moved a resolution, setting forth the expediency of promoting PUBLIC EDUCATION throughout the country by the establishment of free schools for secular instruction, to be supported by local rates, and managed by committees elected by the ratepayers.—Sir *G. Grey* combated the proposition. The House of Commons had negatived a similar proposition more than once, and public opinion throughout the country had pronounced in favour of an education based upon religion.—The House divided.—For the resolution, 49; against it, 139.

Mr. *L. Hodges* moved for leave to bring in a Bill for reducing the excise duty on Hops from 2*d.* to 1*d.* per lb. The motion was negatived by 88 to 27.

FOREIGN NEWS.

PORTUGAL.

The insurrection in Portugal has unexpectedly taken a turn which would be unaccountable anywhere except in the Peninsula. Saldanha seemed to have lost all hope of success; with a small band of followers he was dodging the Queen's troops, who, surrounding him on three sides, were ostensibly bent on catching him, but really on driving him into Spain. Suddenly the garrison of Oporto "pronounced" in his favour. This insurrection was caused by the arrest of several officers by the Count de Casal, the Governor of Oporto, who remained faithful to the Queen's cause, and who possessed proofs of a projected moment in the city. The Count, after making several ineffectual attempts to quell the revolt, abruptly quitted Oporto on the 25th April, and Colonel Cardoza, of the 2nd Infantry, in endeavouring to bring his men to obedience, was shot by the soldiers. The Duke of Saldanha entered Oporto on the 27th, and established his head-quarters there. The whole city turned out to welcome him, and his reception was enthusiastic. On the 29th he reviewed the troops in garrison. The movement in Oporto being communicated on the 26, by telegraph, to Lisbon, Count de Thomar immediately tendered his resignation to the Queen, and, this being accepted, the Count embarked on board the *Montrose*, was landed at Vigo, and has since arrived in England. The Queen sent for the Duke of Terceira, with a view to his re-uniting some of the elements of the Cabralist party, but the Duke of Terceira failed in constructing a Cabinet. A provisional administration was subsequently composed by Baron de

Luz. On the 22d the Ministry was formed as follows: Duke of Saldanha, President of the Council and Minister (*ad interim*) of War; Jose Ferreira Pestana, Minister of the Interior; Joaquim Felipe de Sousa, of Justice; Marquis de Loulé, of Marine; Marino Miguel Frangini, of Finance; Jervis de Attoquia, of Foreign Affairs.

SPAIN.

On the 6th May, Queen Maria Christina, as she was alighting from her carriage, at the gate of the palace, misplaced her foot, and fractured the leg a little above the ankle. Great precautions were taken in announcing the accident to the Queen, on account of her interesting position.

GREECE.

The question of King Otho's successor to the throne has been decided by the resignation of the claims of Prince Luitpold of Bavaria, in the favour of his younger brother Prince Adalbert, now twenty-three years of age, who has promised that his children shall be brought up in the doctrines of the Greek church.

CAFE OF GOOD HOPE.

On the same day on which the Kat River rebels were defeated—the 22nd of February—a colonial force suffered a lamentable reverse at a place about 150 miles to the north of that settlement. This was in the Wittebergen, or White Mountains, on the extreme north-eastern frontier of the colony. Mr. Cole, Civil Commissioner of the Albert Division, with a patrol of about 120 men, advanced into the country of a Tambookie chief, named Morosi, whose fidelity was suspected, with the purpose of bringing him to terms. The patrol was suddenly assailed on all

sides by an overwhelming force of Kafirs; 9 English volunteers, 11 Hottentots, and 8 Fingoes were killed, and 16 Fingoes wounded. A strong patrol on the 25th February, under Colonels Mackinnon and Eyre, captured, with the assistance of the Fingoes at Fort Peddie, 1635 head of cattle, and devastated the country. On the 5th March Colonel Mackinnon marched with 2,500 men and two guns to throw supplies into Forts White and Cox. On his return from the latter place, on the 6th, the Kafirs made an attempt to cut off the mule waggons, which the colonel frustrated, and inflicted a loss upon them of 100 killed and many wounded. On the 18th Sir H. Smith, in consequence of information of a contemplated attack on Fort Hare, marched there from King William's Town; some skirmishing occurred with the Kafirs on his route, which resulted in their loss of 40 or 50, among whom were three deserters from the Cape Mounted Rifles. These repeated marches and counter-marches have led to no practical result bearing upon the fate of the campaign. The Kafir and Hottentot marauders were still committing depredations within the colony. Colonel Somerset proceeded on the 27th to Eland's Post, which had been twice attacked by the enemy. He seized there a quantity of provisions and 28 waggons, together with 80 prisoners, whom he instantly disarmed. He then proceeded to Philipton, where he soon satisfied himself that it was the focus of insurrection, though it had the name of

being most loyal. He at once broke up this nest, disarmed 160, and confiscated 48 waggons with property.

INDIA.

On the 28th Feb. the Spanish Governor-General of the Philippines attacked and completely destroyed the strongly fortified forts and defences of Sooloo, on the island of the same name in that archipelago, belonging to a powerful Sultan, who, with these possessions, is sovereign of a considerable portion of the coast of Borneo, and whose sway has been long marked by the most barbarous atrocities, his piratical junks having been for centuries the terror of the merchantmen in those seas. The artillery found in the forts is of English manufacture; it bears the mark of the East India Company, and was taken by those piratical hordes from an English settlement established in the island of Balambangan in the year 1773, which was shortly after most treacherously surprised, the garrison put to death, and treasure and stores belonging to the company captured to the amount of 675,000*l*. The island was ceded to the English by the Sultan of Sooloo, who was found a captive of the Spaniards at Manilla when the English forces occupied that fortress in 1763; as a reward for the favour conferred of re-establishing him on his throne he offered to cede the island, but afterwards barbarously and treacherously murdered the garrison.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

May 1. The opening of the Great Exhibition in Hyde Park took place, as long before announced, with a punctuality which was the source of much congratulation.

The doors were opened at nine o'clock for the admission of the purchasers of season tickets, of which about 20,000 had been sold. The visitors were so judiciously sprinkled over the different parts of the building by the tickets assigning to every person the staircase or section he was to repair to, that there was nothing like crushing in any part of the building, with one temporary exception of a rush of persons beyond the barriers before the platform, which was soon set right by a party of Sappers. The ladies were in general seated, the gentlemen standing behind. The state chair was placed upon a dais of three steps, on the north of the centre facing the south transept, and over it was suspended by invisible rods a canopy

of blue and silver. In front (in the centre of "the Crystal Palace") was a large glass fountain made by Mr. Osler, of Birmingham, and on either side, a little in the rear, the equestrian statues of Her Majesty and her royal consort by Mr. J. Wyatt.

The Queen left Buckingham Palace in state at 20 minutes before 12, accompanied by Prince Albert and their two eldest children, the Prince and Princess of Prussia, Prince Frederick William of Prussia, and their respective suites. They were conveyed in nine carriages. Some time before Her Majesty entered the heralds in their tabards, the officers of state, Her Majesty's ministers, the foreign ambassadors, and the officers of the household troops, in their full costumes, with the Executive Committee and other functionaries of the Exhibition, and the architect and contractors in court dresses, and the lord mayor and aldermen in their robes, had assembled round the platform,

and the "beef-eaters" were ranged behind. At length a flourish of trumpets announced the Queen's arrival at the north door, and Her Majesty and her royal consort, leading by the hand the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, appeared before the vast assemblage of her subjects, and "the crystal bow" rang with enthusiastic shouts, overpowering the sound of the cannon discharged on the other side of the Serpentine. It was a moment of intense excitement. In the midst of the grandest temple ever raised to the peaceful arts, surrounded by thousands of her subjects and men of all nations, was the ruler of this realm and its vast dependencies, herself the centre of the great undertaking. Her emotions, as she gracefully and repeatedly acknowledged her people's gratulations, were very evident. The Prince Consort having conducted Her Majesty to the throne, the National Anthem was sung by a choir of near a thousand voices, accompanied by the organ of Messrs. Gray and Davison. Prince Albert then quitted the Queen's side, and, advancing at the head of the Royal Commissioners, over whose deliberations he has indefatigably presided, delivered in an emphatic voice the following report of the completion of their labours :—

"May it please your Majesty,—We, the Commissioners appointed by your Majesty's royal warrant of the 3d January, 1850, for the promotion of the Exhibition of the Works of Industry of all Nations, and subsequently incorporated by your Majesty's royal charter of the 15th of August, in the same year, humbly beg leave, on the occasion of your Majesty's auspicious visit at the opening of the Exhibition, to lay before you a brief statement of our proceedings to the present time.

"By virtue of the authority graciously committed to us by your Majesty, we have made diligent inquiry into the matters which your Majesty was pleased to refer to us—namely, into the best mode of introducing the productions of your Majesty's colonies and of foreign countries into this kingdom—the selection of the most suitable site for the Exhibition—the general conduct of the undertaking—and the proper method of determining the nature of the prizes, and of securing the most impartial distribution of them. In the prosecution of these inquiries, and in the discharge of the duties assigned to us by your Majesty's royal charter of incorporation, we have held constant meetings of our whole body, and have, moreover, referred numerous questions connected with a great variety of subjects to committees, composed partly of our own members and partly of individuals distinguished in the several departments of science and the arts, who have cordially responded to our applications for their assistance at a great sacrifice of their valuable time.

"Among the earliest questions brought before us was the important one as to the terms upon which articles offered for exhibition should be admitted into the building. We considered that it was a main characteristic of the national undertaking in which we were engaged that it should depend wholly upon the voluntary contributions of the people of this country for its success; and we therefore decided, without hesitation, that no charge whatever should be made on the admission of such goods. We considered also that the office

of selecting the articles to be sent should be entrusted, in the first instance, to local committees, to be established in every foreign country, and in various districts of your Majesty's dominions, a general power of control being reserved to the Commission.

"We have now the gratification of stating that our anticipations of support of this course have in all respects been fully realised. Your Majesty's most gracious donation to the funds of the Exhibition was the signal for voluntary contributions from all, even the humblest classes of your subjects, and the funds which have thus been placed at our disposal amount at present to about 65,000*l*. Local committees, from which we have uniformly received the most zealous co-operation, were formed in all parts of the United Kingdom, in many of your Majesty's colonies, and in the territories of the honourable East India Company. The most energetic support has also been received from the governments of nearly all the countries of the world, in most of which commissions have been appointed for the special purpose of promoting the objects of an Exhibition justly characterised in your Majesty's royal warrant as an Exhibition of the Works of Industry of All Nations.

"We have also to acknowledge the great readiness with which persons of all classes have come forward as exhibitors. And here again it becomes our duty to return our humble thanks to your Majesty for the most gracious manner in which your Majesty has condescended to associate yourself with your subjects by yourself contributing some most valuable and interesting articles to the Exhibition.

"The number of exhibitors whose productions it has been found possible to accommodate is about 15,000, of whom nearly one-half are British. The remainder represent the productions of more than forty foreign countries, comprising almost the whole of the civilised nations of the globe. In arranging the space to be allotted to each, we have taken into consideration both the nature of its productions and the facilities of access to this country afforded by its geographical position. Your Majesty will find the productions of your Majesty's dominions arranged in the western portion of the building, and those of foreign countries in the eastern. The Exhibition is divided into the four great classes of—1. Raw Materials; 2. Machinery; 3. Manufactures; 4. Sculpture and the Fine Arts. A further division has been made according to the geographical position of the countries represented, those which lie within the warmer latitudes being placed near the centre of the building, and the colder countries at the extremities.

"Your Majesty having been graciously pleased to grant a site in this, your royal park, for the purposes of the Exhibition, the first column of the structure now honoured with your Majesty's presence was fixed on the 26th of September last. Within the short period, therefore, of seven months, owing to the energy of the contractors and the active industry of the workmen employed by them, a building has been erected, entirely novel in its construction, covering a space of more than 14 acres, measuring 1851 feet in length, and 458 feet in extreme breadth, capable of containing 40,000 visitors, and affording a frontage for the exhibition of goods to the extent of more than 10 miles. For the original suggestion of the principle of this structure the Commissioners are indebted to Mr. Joseph Paxton, to whom they feel their acknowledgments to be justly due for this interesting feature of their undertaking.

"With regard to the distribution of rewards to deserving exhibitors, we have decided that they should be given in the form of medals, not with reference to merely individual competition, but as rewards for excellence in whatever shape it may present itself. The selection of the persons to be so rewarded has been entrusted to juries composed equally of British subjects and of foreigners, the

former having been selected by the Commission from the recommendations made by the local committees, and the latter by the governments of the foreign nations the productions of which are exhibited. The names of these Jurors, comprising as they do many of European celebrity, afford the best guarantee of the impartiality with which the rewards will be assigned.

"It affords us much gratification that, notwithstanding the magnitude of this undertaking and the great distances from which many of the articles now exhibited have had to be collected, the day on which your Majesty has been graciously pleased to be present at the inauguration of the Exhibition is the same day that was originally named for its opening, thus affording a proof of what may, under God's blessing, be accomplished by good-will and cordial co-operation amongst nations, aided by the means that modern science has placed at our command.

"Having thus briefly laid before your Majesty the results of our labours, it now only remains for us to convey to your Majesty our dutiful and loyal acknowledgments of the support and encouragement which we have derived throughout this extensive and laborious task from the gracious favour and countenance of your Majesty. It is our heartfelt prayer that this undertaking, which has for its end the promotion of all branches of human industry and the strengthening of the bonds of peace and friendship among all the nations of the earth, may, by the blessing of Divine Providence, conduce to the welfare of your Majesty's people, and be long remembered among the brightest circumstances of your Majesty's peaceful and happy reign."

Her Majesty replied to the address as follows :—

"I receive with the greatest satisfaction the address which you have presented to me on the opening of this Exhibition.

"I have observed with a warm and increasing interest the progress of your proceedings in the execution of the duties entrusted to you by the Royal Commission, and it affords me sincere gratification to witness the successful result of your judicious and unremitting exertions in the splendid spectacle by which I am this day surrounded.

"I cordially concur with you in the prayer that by God's blessing this undertaking may conduce to the welfare of my people and to the common interests of the human race, by encouraging the arts of peace and industry, strengthening the bonds of union among the nations of the earth, and promoting a friendly and honourable rivalry in the useful exercise of those faculties which have been conferred by a beneficent Providence for the good and the happiness of mankind."

The Archbishop of Canterbury then approached the throne, and offered up the following prayer :—

"Almighty and everlasting God, who dost govern all things both in Heaven and in earth, without whom nothing is strong, nothing is holy, accept, we beseech Thee, the sacrifice of praise and thanksgiving, and receive these our prayers which we offer up unto Thee this day on behalf of the kingdom and people of this land. We acknowledge, O Lord, that Thou hast multiplied on us blessings which Thou mightiest most justly have withheld. We acknowledge that it is not because of works of righteousness which we have done, but of Thy great mercy, that we are permitted to come before Thee with the voice of thanksgiving, and that, instead of humbling us for our offences, Thou hast given us cause to thank Thee for Thine abundant goodness. And now, O Lord, we beseech Thee to bless the work which Thou hast enabled us to begin, and to regard with Thy favour our purpose of knitting together

in the bonds of peace and concord the different nations of the earth; for with Thee, O Lord, is the preparation of the heart in man. Of Thee it cometh that violence is not heard in our land, wasting nor destruction within its borders. It is of Thee, O Lord, that nations do not lift up the sword against each other, nor learn war any more; it is of Thee that peace is within our walls and plenteousness within our palaces; it is of Thee that knowledge is increased throughout the world, for the spirit of man is from Thee, and the inspiration of the Almighty giveth him understanding. Therefore, O Lord, not unto us, not unto us, but unto Thy name be all the praise. While we survey the works of art and industry which surround us, let not our hearts be lifted up that we forget the Lord our God, as if our own power and the might of our hands had gotten us this wealth. Teach us ever to remember that all this store which we have prepared cometh of Thine hand and is all Thine own. Both riches and honour come of Thee, and Thou reignest over all. In Thine hand it is to make great and to give strength unto all. Now, therefore, O God, we thank Thee: we praise Thee, and entreat Thee so to overrule this assembly of many nations that it may tend to the advancement of Thy glory, to the diffusion of Thy holy Word, to the increase of general prosperity, by promoting peace and goodwill among the different races of mankind. Let the many mercies which we receive from Thee dispose our hearts to serve Thee more faithfully, who art the author and giver of them all. And finally, O Lord, teach us so to use those earthly blessings which Thou givest us richly to enjoy, that they may not withdraw our affections from those heavenly things which Thou hast prepared for those that love and serve Thee, through the merits and mediation of Thy Son Jesus Christ our Lord, to whom, with Thee and the Holy Ghost, be all honour and glory."

This finished, the majestic "Hallelujah Chorus" burst forth, its strains reverberating along the arched transept and "long-drawn aisles" of the building. The chorus was performed under the direction of Sir H. Bishop; Dr. George Elvey presiding at the organ. To this performance the choirs of the Chapel Royal, St. Paul's, Westminster, and Windsor contributed their entire strength, together with 500 or 600 pupils of the Royal Academy of Music and members of the Sacred Harmonic Society.

The state procession was then formed, and passed down the northern avenue of the west nave. The spectators were arranged on either side, and as her Majesty passed along, the cheers were taken up in succession by the whole of the long array, and seconded with waving of hats and handkerchiefs from the galleries, her Majesty and the Prince acknowledging these gratulations by continual bowing. The various objects of interest around were for a time almost disregarded, but the effect of the whole upon the eye, as the Sovereign and her attendants threaded their way between the living throng and the lines of statuary and other works of art and the rich assemblage of the products of industry, was exceedingly impressive, and the ovation of industry far outshone all the splendours of old Rome, with no fet-

tered captives in the rear, or wailing widows and orphans at home to dim its lustre. The Duke of Wellington and the Marquess of Anglesea (who joined the procession as Commander-in-Chief and Master-General of the Ordnance), united arm-in-arm in this triumph of peace, were the objects of much attraction. When the procession reached the west end, the magnificent organ by Mr. Willis, with its 4,700 pipes, commenced playing the National Anthem, which was heard to the remotest end of the building. The procession returned by the south side to the transept, round the southern part of which it passed, amidst the cheers of the people, the peals of two organs, and the voices of 700 choristers, to the eastern or foreign division of the nave, where the French organ took up the strain, and the delicate female, whose tempered sway is owned by a hundred millions of men, pursued her course amongst the contributions of all the civilised world. As she passed the gigantic equestrian figure of Godfrey de Bouillon, by the Belgian sculptor, Simonis, which seems the very impersonation of physical strength, we could not but be struck by the contrast, and by the reflection how far the prowess of the crusader is transcended by the power of well-defined liberty and constitutional law. The brilliant train having at length made the complete circuit of the building, her Majesty again ascended the throne, and pronounced the Exhibition opened. The announcement was repeated by the Marquess of Breadalbane as Lord Steward, followed immediately by a burst of acclamations, the Bray of trumpets, and a royal salute across the Serpentine. The royal party then withdrew; the National Anthem was again repeated, and the visitors dispersed themselves through the building to gratify their curiosity without restraint.

May 12. The *Museum of Practical Geology* was opened to the public by His Royal Highness Prince Albert. The museum was built from the design of Mr. Pennethorn, at a cost of 30,000*l.* It extends from Jermyn-street to Piccadilly, occupying an area of 70 feet 6 inches by 153 feet. The north front is faced with Anston stone, the south with Colchester-bricks, having stone dressings. It is of the Italian style. The general characteristics of the building are simplicity and breadth. It presents a mass unbroken into parts; the proportions are strikingly just, and the ornaments on the string courses and mouldings are varied, and in the purest taste. The great bronze doors (16 feet high by 6 feet 3 inches wide) are very beautiful. The interior is fitted up

with great architectural elegance, and the walls, staircases, ceilings, floors, &c. are all made subservient to the display of a variety of specimens of granite, spars, marbles, ores, &c. which are introduced as panellings, mosaics, pillars, vases, tazzas, and other decorations. The museum itself, on the first floor, is a hall of fine proportions; and the geological, mineralogical, and chemical specimens and productions are ranged round the sides of the apartment in cases, or placed on stands, with English names attached to each. Two ranges of galleries run around the hall, which is lighted from the top, and these are also filled with cases, and behind is the model and lecture room, which contains a number of very curious and interesting models of mining and geological operations.

Sir H. De la Beche, in the name of the officers of the institution, read an address to the Prince, in which he stated that the museum was founded in 1835, in consequence of it having become evident, during the earlier progress of the Geological Survey of Great Britain, that numerous opportunities presented themselves, which it was not desirable to forego, for illustrating the applications of geology to the useful purposes of life. As geological surveys necessarily include information which, if rightly interpreted, is of great value to agriculture, care was also taken to render the museum useful in that direction, so that, whether the districts examined were agricultural or mining, they should alike receive attention. To promote a knowledge of the properties of soils, as well as to effect an examination of the various ores of the metals, and of other mineral products of importance to the possessor of mineral property, the miner, the engineer, the architect, and of those interested in arts and manufactures generally, a laboratory in connexion with the museum became necessary. This laboratory has frequently proved useful to departments of the government. The Museum had been so far developed in 1840 that, in consequence of the representation of a committee of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, the government directed an office of mining records to be attached to it. A valuable collection of such records has been already formed. It is proposed to receive pupils for regular courses of study, to teach by means of lectures, experimental researches in the laboratory, and also by the aid of the geological survey in the field; and the collections of the museum will be gratuitously open to public view.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

April 28. Lord Bloomfield, K.C.B. (now Envoy at St. Petersburg), to be Envoy Extr. and Minister Plenip. at Berlin; Sir George Hamilton Seymour, G.C.B. (now Envoy at Lisbon), to be Envoy Extr. and Minister Plenip. at St. Petersburg; the Right Hon. Sir Richard Pakenham, K.C.B. (sometime Envoy to the United States of America), to be Envoy Extr. and Minister Plenip. at Lisbon.—3d West Riding of Yorkshire Militia. Major H. Dixon (half-pay) to be Major.

May 7. John Montgomerie Bell, esq. Advocate, to be Sheriff of Kincardine, *vice* John Cowan, esq. resigned.

May 9. James Douglas, esq. to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief in the Island of Vancouver and its dependencies.—John Rainier, esq. to be Resident Magistrate at Riversdale, Cape of Good Hope.—33d Foot, Major W. R. Mansfield to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. C. Lempriere to be Major.—Brevet, Major-Gen. Sir R. Armstrong, C.B. to have the local rank of Lieut.-Gen. in the East Indies: Capt. W. Grenfell, Ceylon Rifle Reg. to be Major in the army.

May 16. Hospital Staff, Dep. Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals William Hackett, M.D. to be Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals.—Staff Surgeon of the First Class James Barry, M.D. to be Deputy Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals.—Brevet, Col. Henry Somerset, C.B. to have the local rank of Major-Gen. at the Cape of Good Hope.

May 20. Lieut.-Col. Thomas Gore Browne, C.B. to be Governor of St. Helena.—John Dalrymple, jun. esq. to be Lieut. and Sheriff Principal of the shire of Wigton, *vice* Earl of Galloway, resigned.

May 23. Royal Marines, Lieut.-Col. Robt. Mercer to be Colonel Second Commandant; Capt. and brevet Major R. L. Hornbrook to be Lieut.-Colonel.—62d Foot, brevet Major W. Mathias to be Major.—2d West India Regt. Major L. F. Jones, from 62d Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel.—Staff, brevet Lieut.-Col. E. Macarthur to be Dep. Assistant-General to the Forces serving in New South Wales.—Royal London Militia, Lieut.-Col. W. Thompson to be Col.

May 24. Capt. Thomas Parker Rickford, late of R. Welsh Fusiliers, to be Exon of the Yeomen of the Guard.

May 26. James Duff, esq. to be Lieutenant and Sheriff Principal of the shire of Elgin.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Richard Armstrong, C.B. to be Commander-in-Chief at Madras.

Sir John Key, Bart. to be Alderman of Bridge Ward Without; and William Cubitt, esq. M.P. to be Alderman of Langbourn Ward.

NAVAL PREFERMENTS.

April 2. Lieut. R. H. Rick to command the Tartarus steam-vessel, to protect the fisheries on the north coast of Scotland.

April 29. Vice-Admiral Sir W. Parker, Bart. G.C.B. to be Admiral of the Blue; Rear-Adm. the Hon. Josceline Percy, C.B. to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue; Capt. Henry Meynell to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.—Comm. George A. Frazer (1841), commanding the Sparrow surveying vessel on the coast of Ireland, to the rank of Captain.—Comm. Frederick B. Montessor to the rank of Captain.—Comm. C. Yorke Campbell to the Devastation.

GENT. MAG. VOL. XXXV.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Ile of Wight.—E. Dawes, esq.
Leith.—James Moncrieff, esq.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. D. Anderson, St. Stephen P.C. Liverpool.
Rev. J. Andrew, Stern's Lectureship, Dublin.
Rev. W. Barrett, Saintbury R. Gloucestershire.
Rev. R. Barton, Precentorship of Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin.

Rev. J. Bayldon, Coleford P.C. Gloucestersh.
Rev. M. Bayly, St. Thomas Chapel P.C. Walcot, Bath.

Rev. L. A. Beck, St. James P.C. Clapton, Middx.
Rev. J. Bell, Matterdale P.C. Cumberland.

Rev. W. P. Burn, Ulley P.C. Yorkshire.
Rev. G. Campbell, Evening Lectureship, St. Mary Redcliffe, Bristol.

Rev. R. C. Christie, Castle-Combe R. Wilts.
Rev. A. Cleland, Dundonald R. Down.

Rev. M. Connor, Cudaff R. and V. Derry.
Rev. H. F. Corrance, Burton-Overy R. Leic.

Rev. G. E. Corrie, (Master of Jesus College, Cambridge,) Newton R. Camb.

Rev. R. H. Cox, Duston V. Northamptonsh.
Rev. T. Davidson, St. Stephen R. Ipswich.

Rev. R. Dowse, Collinstown P.C. Meath.
Rev. H. J. Dyson, Barking V. Essex.

Rev. R. N. Featherston, Christ Church P.C. Accrington, Lancashire.

Rev. E. B. Frere, Horham R. Suffolk.
Rev. J. B. Frith, Camlough P.C. Armagh.

Rev. J. Green, Little Leighs R. Essex.
Rev. J. D. Grenside, Donington V. Lincolnsh.

Rev. J. Harrison, Horton C. Yorkshire.
Rev. J. Harward, Wharfedale P.C. Lincolnshire.

Rev. F. J. Jeremie, Hibaldstow V. Lincolnsh.
Rev. J. Jones, Llanarmon in Vale V. Denb.

Rev. J. Kirkham, Llanbrynmaur V. Montgomery.
Rev. C. S. Lawrence, Cothelston P.C. Somerset.

Rev. G. B. Lee-Warner, St. Mary-Bredin V. Cant.
Rev. H. Lomas, St. Luke P.C. Sheepscar, Leeds.

Rev. R. Lowndes, Shirebrook P.C. Derbyshire.
Rev. V. Lush, All Saints, Howick, Auckland, New Zealand.

Rev. O. Marriott, Goxhill V. Lincolnshire.
Rev. A. C. Master, Perlethorpe P.C. Notts.

Rev. T. B. G. Moore, St. Botolph P.C. Colchester, Essex.

Rev. A. Morgan (R. of Machen), Chancellorship of Llandaff Cathedral.

Rev. J. W. Neat, Beckington R. w. Standerwick, Somerset.

Rev. J. Prior, Rathcormack R. Cloyne.
Rev. J. E. Riddle, Hampton Lectureship, Oxf.

Rev. D. Roberts, Ysceiviog R. Flintshire.
Rev. G. Roberts, Lectureship of St. Andrew's, Holborn.

Rev. H. T. Rodd, Gwinear V. Cornwall.
Rev. J. Sheal, Drummaul V. Connor.

Rev. — Sherwood, St. Philip and St. James P.C. Hucclecote, Gloucestershire.

Rev. S. Simpson, St. Thomas P.C. Douglas, Isle of Man.

Rev. Thos. Tunstall Smith, Wirksworth V. Derby.
Rev. G. Stone, Thurgarton R. Norfolk.

Rev. C. H. Swann, Horninghold V. Leic.
Rev. D. Thomas, St. Mary-le-Port R. Bristol.

Rev. A. Thurtell, Caldecot R. (sinecure) Norf.
Rev. H. Ward, St. Peter Aldwinckle, co. Npn.

Rev. J. T. Warren, Ravensdale, Dundalk.
Rev. J. Watson, Newborough P.C. Northampt.

Rev. W. W. Williams (R. of Llangeinwen), Canonry in Llandaff Cathedral.

Rev. R. Yerburch, New Sleaford V. Lincolnsh.

To Chaplaincies.

Rev. J. Compton, St. James's Workhouse, Westminster.
 Rev. R. F. Croughton, Newmarket Union.
 Rev. J. Dunningham, Borough Gaol, Ipswich.
 Rev. Seb. J. Gambier, Earl of Gainsborough.
 Rev. J. P. Garrett, Earl Annesley.
 Rev. W. Gover, Earl Annesley.
 Rev. D. Gryffith, Anglesey County Gaol.
 Rev. G. Hazlewood, Viscount de Vesci.
 Rev. R. King, Lancashire Lunatic Asylum.
 Rev. T. Wildman, Earl of Eglington and Winton.

Collegiate and Scholastic Appointments.

Rev. F. H. Brett, Mastership of Wirksworth Grammar School, Derbyshire.
 H. S. Brett, B.A. Mastership of Wymondham Grammar School, Leicestershire.
 Rev. J. H. Marsden, B.D. Disney Professorship of Classical Antiquities, University of Cambridge.
 T. Noon, Mastership of Grammar School, Swansea, Glamorganshire.

Erratum.—P. 544, line 29, for P.C. read C.
 —Dele Preferment of Rev. S. J. Ram.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 4. At Port Louis, Mauritius, the wife of Griffin Nicholas, esq. of Ashton Keynes, Wilts, and Capt. 5th Fusiliers, a dau.

March 27. The wife of the Rev. John Sloper, of West Woodhay, Berks, a son and heir.

April 1. At Rome, the wife of Capt. R. Wale (late of the 33rd Regt.), of Shelford, Cambridge-shire, a dau.—18. In Upper Brook st. Lady Manners, a dau.—At Woodbridge, the wife of Ross D. Mangles, esq. a son.—21. In Eaton place, the Hon. Mrs. Robert Daly, a son.—22. At Sellinger, near Hythe, Mrs. Lynedoch Douglas, a dau.—23. At Writtle park, the Hon. Mrs. Frederick Petre, a son and heir.—At Castle Ashby, Northampton, Lady William Compton, a son.—At the Manor house, Crowland, the wife of James Whitsed, esq. a son and heir.—24. The wife of Lieut.-Col. St. Quintin (late of the 17th Lancers), a son.—25. Lady Parish, a dau.—The wife of the Hon. J. C. Dundas, a dau.—At Toddington, Beds, the wife of Henry Jee Hogg, esq. a dau.—26. At Westbourne terrace, the wife of R. Cobden, esq. M.P. a dau.—30. At Wilburton Manor, Cambridgeshire, the wife of Alexander Pym, esq. a dau.

Latelý. In Hill st. Berkeley sq. the Viscountess Lewisham, a son and heir.

May 1. In Dublin, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Burdett, of the 17th Lancers, a dau.—At Marston rectory, the Hon. Mrs. Richard Boyle, a dau.—In Myddleton sq. Pentonville, the wife of Edw. Ballard, M.D. a son.—2. At Bawcliffe hall, Mrs. Creyke, a dau.—3. At Wilton place, London, the wife of R. B. Sheridan, esq. M.P. a son.—4. At Eaton square, London, the Viscountess Enfield, a son.—At Barnes, Surrey, the wife of G. A. F. Shadwell, esq. a son.—5. At Eaton square, London, the Right Hon. Lady De L'Isle and Dudley, a dau.—In Chester square, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Ridley, a dau.—6. In Berkeley sq. Lady Elizabeth Lawley, a dau.—7. At Kinnoull cottage, Perth, Lady Chas. Kerr, a son.—8. In Beigrave sq. the Hon. Mrs. Sanderson, a dau.—10. At Luccombe, Somerset, the wife of W. Paramore, esq. a son and heir.—At Weymouth, the wife of C. Morant, esq. late of Prince Albert's Own Hussars, a son.—11. At Oxford, the wife of the Rev. Richard Harington, D.D. Principal of Brasenose college, a son.—At Wolverley house, Worc. the wife of F. W. Knight, esq.

M.P. a son and heir.—12. At Bolton hall, Yorkshire, the wife of H. A. Littledale, esq. a dau.—16. In Connaught pl., Lady Mildred Hope, a son.—21. At Slough, Mrs. William Bonsey, a son and a dau.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 5. At Adelaide, the Rev. Theodore Percival Wilson, M.A. Head Master of the Church of England Collegiate School, to Barbara-Sophia, dau. of the Rev. C. R. Cameron, M.A. Rector of Swaby, Lincolnshire.

Dec. 16. At Sydney, John Frost Ridley, esq. Comm. of the ship Artemisia, of London, to Mary-Jane-Sophia, eldest dau. of W. M. Brownrigg, esq. grandniece of the late Gen. Sir Robert Brownrigg, Bart. G.C.B.

Feb. 25. At Agra, Francis Boyle Pearson, esq. second son of the Rev. J. N. Pearson, of Tunbridge Wells, and Registrar to the Court of Sudder Dewannee Adawlut at Agra, to Caroline-Charlotte, eldest dau. of Major Chas. Campbell, of Kinloch.

26. At Madras, Thomas Senkey, esq. of Rungpore, Bengal, to Katherine-Ann, third dau. of the late Mark Dunhill, esq. of Kilpank, Madras.

March 29. At Bombay, Capt. H. W. Beane, 9th Bombay Regt. to Caroline-Leonora, dau. of the late John Penrice, esq. of Wilton house, Norfolk, formerly Capt. in the 15th Hussars.

April 5. At Whippingham, Chas. Caff, esq. of Brighton, to Mary-Anne, dau. of the late Benj. Mew, esq. of Newport, I. W.—At St. George's Hanover sq. Samuel Devonsher Penrose, esq. of Farren lodge, Cork, to Frances-Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Humphrey Rowlands Jones, esq. of Garthmill hall, Montgomeryshire.

8. By special licence, at the residence of Earl De Grey, grandfather to the bride and uncle to the bridegroom, in St. James's sq. Viscount Goderich, son of the Earl of Ripon, to Henrietta, eldest dau. of Mr. and Lady Mary Vyner.—At Rochester, James, only son of James Thomas Heliger, esq. Cerne Abbas, Dorset, to Rebekah-Sarah, eldest dau. of John Foord, esq. Rochester.—At St. Andrew's Church, Albert Parker, esq. of Cookville, near Toronto, Canada West, youngest son of the late Sir William George Parker, Bart. Capt. R.N. to Henrietta-Lucy, only dau. of the late William Robert Jennings, esq. of the Bengal Civil Service.—At Hordley, the Rev. J. A. Aston, M.A. Curate of Norton, Derb. eldest son of John Aston, esq. of Birch house, near Ashley, to Mary-Jane, eldest dau. of the late Edward Davies, esq. of Bagley, Shropshire.—At Osbournby, Lanc. the Rev. W. Scott, B.A. Taylor's Lecturer, and late Fellow of Sidney college, Camb. to Eliza-Anne, widow of the Rev. Duke George, and dau. of F. R. Roberts, esq. Surgeon R.N.—At Bingley, Arthur Beanlands, esq. M.A. Fellow of Univ. college, Durham, to Jane, second dau. of T. Jowett, esq.—At Glasgow, Julius Jeffreys, esq. F.R.S. to Jane-Mary, youngest dau. of the late James Graham, esq. of Glasgow.—At St. John's Hackney, Frederick Octavius Patmer, esq. of Walthamstow, Essex, to Julia, youngest dau. of the late John Gaisford, esq.—At St. Pancras, G. Herbert, esq. of Dartford, to Eliza, widow of W. H. Tiplady, esq. of Gower street.

10. At Brussels, the Rev. Edgar B. Barnett, Chaplain and Naval Instructor, R.N. to Georgina, dau. of the late Henry Burton, esq. barrister-at-law.—At Brighton, Roswell Middleton Jalland, esq. of Holderness house, in the East Riding, Yorksh. to Emily, dau. of John Williams, esq. of Penlee, Devonshire.—At Valetta, Malta. P. W. M'Makon, esq. Capt. 44th Regt. to Ellen, dau. of G. S. Curtis, esq.

and granddaun. of the late Sir William Curtis, Bart.—At St. Helier's, Jersey, S. *Robinson*, esq. Capt. Royal Art. to Emma-Amelia, sixth dau. of the late T. G. Brewer, esq.—At Bloomsbury Church, A. I. *Coffin*, esq. M.D. of Montague pl. Russell sq. to Mrs. S. Alexandre, dau. of the late William Cartwright, esq. of St. Pancras.—At St. Stephen's, St. John's wood, A. C. H. *Raith*, fourth son of Col. Raith, K.C. to Anne-Stephens, youngest dau. of the late James Moon, esq. of Newcome-Willows, Lanc.—At Brixton, William *Gumston*, esq. late of E.I.Co.'s Civil Service, to Hannah, third dau. of the late Thomas Reeves, esq. of Herne hill.—At Mortlake, Surrey, James Chisholm, eldest and only surviving son of James Gooden, esq. of Tavistock sq. to Anne-Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late John Lambert, esq.—At St. James's Westminster, Frederick G. T. *Deshon*, esq. Capt. 48th Regt. A.D.C., son of Major Deshon, to Mary, only dau. of the late William Hooton Deverill, of Newton, Notts.

12. At St. Martin's Westminster, Capt. H. *Armytage*, of the Life Guards, son of Col. Armytage, late of Gren. Guards, to Fenella, dau. of Rear-Adm. the Hon. M. F. Berkeley, C.B., M.P. and niece of the Duke of Richmond.—At St. James's, Nathaniel Thaddeus *Simmons*, esq. only child of N. R. Simmons, esq. M.C.R.S. of Croydon, and grandson of John Collinge, esq. to Sarah, the third dau. of John Pratt, esq.—At Paddington, the Rev. Thompson *Podmore*, M.A. Fellow of St. John's college, Oxford, eldest son of R. Podmore, esq. of Hackney, to Georgina-Elizabeth, youngest dau. of George Gray Barton, esq.—At Woodford, Essex, Walter-James, son of W. C. *Hood*, esq. of Westbourne terr. to Elizabeth, dau. of the late James Peppercorne, esq.

13. At Workop, Notts, the Rev. G. W. *Swann*, of Armitage, Staffordshire, to Anne, widow of T. T. Hopton, esq. surgeon, of Appleton Wiske, Yorkshire.

17. In London, J. Erskine *Oliver*, esq. to Eliza, eldest dau. of the late P. J. Macdonald, esq. Apothecary to the Forces.

19. At St. George's Hanover sq. Edward *Amphlett*, esq. (late Scot's Greys), to Lavinia-Flora-Henrietta, eldest dau. of B. C. Greenhill, esq. of Knowle hall, Somerset, and granddaun. of the late Col. Macdonald, of Exeter.

22. At Wem, the Rev. C. W. M. *Boutflower*, M.A. of Chew Magna, Somerset, to Mary-Dorothea, eldest dau. of the late Samuel Gwynn, esq.—At Leamington, the Rev. Henry Charles *Knightley*, second son of the late Rev. Henry Knightley, Rector of Byfield, co. N'p'n. to Mary-Maria, eldest dau. of Sylvester Richmond, esq. of Worms, on the Rhine, late of 49th Regt.—At Manchester, the Rev. Lorenzo *Smith*, M.A. Assistant-Master in the Free Grammar School, Manchester, eldest son of the Rev. Thomas Smith, Vicar of Winterton, Linc. to Sophia, second dau. of the late William Welsh, esq. of Manchester.

—At Ealing, Middlesex, Capt. Francis John *Griffin*, Deputy Assistant Adj.-Gen. at Montreal, to Sophia-Louisa, second dau. of Capt. Wetherall, R.N. of Castle hill lodge.—At Exminster, Henry Hall *Dare*, esq. of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, second son of the late R. W. Hall Dare, esq. M.P. for Essex, to Agatha, second dau. of S. T. Kekewich, esq. of Peamore, Devon.—At Hishopwearmouth, Thos. Burn *Simpson*, esq. of Lincoln college, Oxford, youngest son of J. Simpson, esq. of Whitburn West House, Durham, to Jane, only dau. of the late Thomas Longstaff, esq. Sunderland.—At Northam, Devon, Charles F. *Philips*, esq. of Westbourne park road and Lincoln's inn fields, to Laura-Susanna, second dau. of Major R. L. Lewis, of Clift, North Devon, late

of 20th Regt.—At Southampton, Edward *Way*, esq. of Montreal, Lower Canada, to Sarah-Garway, youngest dau. of the late Lieut. William Fynmore.—At Durham, the Rev. Charles Clayton *Lowndes*, B.A. Assistant-Master of Lucton Grammar School, Heref. to Susanna-Maria, dau. of J. P. Roberts, esq. late of Holbeche house, Staff.—At Blethingley, the Rev. Wharton Booth *Marriott*, Fellow of Exeter college, Oxford, and Assistant-Master at Eton, to Julia, youngest dau. of William Soltan, esq. of Clapham, and Pendell, Surrey.—At St. Peter's Pimlico, George Canning *Backhouse*, esq. of the Foreign Office, eldest son of the late John Backhouse, esq. Under Secretary of State, to Grace-Margaret, youngest dau. of John Mullins Sandham, esq. of Hans place.—At St. Peter's Pimlico, the Rev. James Leigh *Joyner*, Fellow of King's college, Cambridge, and Assistant-Master of Eton college, to Elizabeth-Johanne, youngest dau. of the late Herr Cristoph Hermann Unger, of Neuweil, Germany.—At Upton, Torquay, Thomas P. *Tyles*, esq. to Louisa, second dau. of the late Major-Gen. Pilkington, R.E. Inspector-General of Fortifications.—At Knightsbridge, Alexander *Shedden*, esq. of Beith, Ayrshire, to Martha, second dau. of the late James Wilson, esq. F.R.S. Prof. of Anatomy to Royal Coll. of Surgeons.—At Northill, Beds, Edward *Latham*, esq. to Emily, eldest dau. of the Rev. John Taddy, Rector of Northhill.

23. At Blethvaugh, Radnorsh. the Rev. John *Edwards*, B.A. St. John's coll. Cambridge, and Curate of St. Andrew's, Worcester, eldest son of John Edwards, esq. of Brampton Brian, to Margaret, eldest dau. of James Rea, esq. of Monauhty.—At Southwell, the Rev. Wm. *Hunt*, M.A. Mathematical Tutor in Queen's college, Birmingham, to Evelyn, younger dau. of the late E. R. Sutton Falkner, esq.—At Langley, Bucks, Capt. Worth, R.N. to Elizabeth-Ann, eldest dau. of the late George Booth, esq. of Englefield green, and South end Manor house, Langley.—At Whittington, Shropshire, Edward Frederick, second son of L. J. *Venables*, esq. of Woodhill, to Eliza-Power, eldest dau. of R. H. Kinchant, esq.—At Docking, Norfolk, Thomas, younger son of the late Robert *Copeman*, esq. of Aylsham, to Robina, fourth surviving dau. of the Rev. H. J. Hare, of Docking hall.—At Cowbridge, Glamorgan, the Rev. Richard Humphrey *Hill*, M.A. Head Master of Beaumaris School, to Sarah-Francis, second dau. of the late John Thomas, esq. of Caercady house, Glam.—At Ashwick, Suffolk, the Rev. Edwd. H. *Kittos*, B.A. formerly of Exeter college, Oxford, to Emma, dau. of Richard Dewing, esq.—At St. James's Westminster, Henry Perin *Steele*, esq. of Fenagh lodge, Carlou, to Ellen, fourth dau. of the late George King, esq. of Buriton Manor House, Hants, and Burgate, Surrey.—At St. Giles's, Reading, William *Footo*, esq. son of the late Capt. W. W. Footo, R.N. of Greenwich Hospital, to Anne-Ellen, only dau. of the late Capt. George Willoughby Dore.—At Box, the Rev. Robert Allan *Blomefield*, Perp. Curate of Wembley, Middlesex, and fourth son of Sir T. W. Blomefield, Bart. of Egremont lodge, Brighton, to Georgiana, fourth dau. of George Pinchin, esq. of Hatt house, Wilts.—At Winkfield, Geo. Lathom *Brown*, esq. barrister-at-law, to Maria-Christian, dau. of Capt. John Forbes, R.N. of Winkfield place, Berks.—At St. George's Hanover sq. Capt. John Hamilton Elphinstone *Dalrymple*, Scots Fusilier Guards, son of the late Sir R. D. H. Elphinstone, Bart. to Georgina-Anne, eldest dau. of the late W. F. Brigstocke, esq. M.P. and widow of F. G. Campbell, esq. of Troup and Glenlyon.—At Knowlton, the Rev. Fred.

Tusell, jun. Incumbent of St. Paul's, Edinburgh, to Frances-Anne, second dau. of Adm. Hughes D'Aeth, of Knowiton Court.

24. At Camberwell, the Rev. Henry *Morgan*, LL.B. Chaplain to the Nunhead Cemetery, to Mary-Ann, eldest dau. of John Vaughan, esq. of Peckham.—At Ford, Northumberland, the Rev. William David *Morrice*, M.A. Curate of Westbury, Wilts, to Sarah, eldest dau. of the Rev. T. Knight, Rector of Ford.—At Stoke, Ipswich, the Rev. Chas. *Cameron*, M.A. eldest son of the Rev. C. R. Cameron, Rector of Swaby, Lincolnshire, to Marcia S. Elizabeth, fourth dau. of the late Hon. Lindsey M. Burrell.—At St. George's Hanover sq. the Right Hon. Lord *Ward*, to Selina, dau. of Hubert de Burgh, esq. of West Drayton.—At Plymouth, Howel *Glyn*, esq. M.P. of Baglan house, Glam. to Ellen, only dau. of John Moore, esq. of Plymouth.—At Chorley wood, Herts, John James *Nugent*, esq. of Clonlost, Westmeath, late of the 3rd Dragon Guards, to Helen-Geddes, second dau. of Thomas Grahame, esq. Loudwater house.—At Hull, Edw. Shimells *Wilson*, esq. of that place, solicitor, to Frances-Mary, youngest dau. of the Rev. J. H. Bromby, Vicar.—At St. Michael's, Chester square, George Henry *Long*, esq. of Windsor, to Jane-Louisa, dau. of John Crockett, esq. late of China.—At Stratford-on-Avon, Henry *Perrott*, esq. son of the late George Wexley Perrott, esq. of Fladbury, Worc. to Constantia Ann, dau. of the late William Byrch, esq. of Evesham.—At Paddington, Lieut. Percy William *Coveney*, R.N. son of the late T. D. Coveney, esq. of Greenlands, Bucks, to Elizabeth-Jane, dau. of the late John Pearson, esq. of Ulverstone, Lanc.—At Symondsburry, Dorset, R. Coker *Darves*, esq. of Winchelsea, son of the late Rev. Thomas Davies, of Worcester, to Jane, youngest dau. of John Symonds, esq. of Symondsburry.—At Yeovil, Somerset, Arthur *Burridge*, esq. of Bridport, Dorsetshire, youngest son of the Rev. W. Burridge, Vicar of Bradfort, Som. to Florence, youngest dau. of the late Theophilus Robins, esq.—At Tawstock, the Rev. P. H. *Morgan*, Incumbent of Bettws Penpont, Brecon, to Margaret, second dau. of the late W. Hughes, esq. of Llanfaes.—At Battersea, William Garrard *Baker*, esq. of Battersea, to Elizabeth Ann, eldest dau. of the late Charles Wix, esq. of Battersea rise.—At Brixton, Henry *Dickinson*, esq. of Brixton, to Catherine-Mary, dau. of Samuel Rowse, esq. of Lower Tulse hill.—At Illogan, Cornwall, the Rev. William *Newton*, Rector of New Radnor, to Georgiana-Frances, eldest dau. of the late Rev. G. Trewecke, Rector of Illogan.—At Alford, the Rev. William *Mason*, Vicar of Bilsby, Lincolnshire, to Henrietta, dau. of the late John Holmes, esq. of Alford.

25. At All Souls', Sir Alexander *Morison*, Knt. M.D. to Grace Young, of Stonehaven, N.B. fifth dau. of James Young, esq. of Hurstmonceaux.

26. At Broughton Astley, Leic. Harry *Footner*, esq. of Andover, to Emma, widow of the Rev. T. G. Wilmer, Rector of West Coker, and sister to the Rev. John Raven, Rector of Croughton Astley.—At Bridport, Dorset, Peter *Allen*, M.D. of Bridport, youngest son of Gabriel Allen, esq. of Smarden, Kent, to Flora-Elizabeth, dau. of Edwin Nicoletts, esq. Treasurer of County Courts and Town Clerk of the borough.—At St. John's Hackney, Eric, second surviving son of Thomas *Windus*, esq. P.S.A. Stamford hill, to Sarah, eldest dau. of Samuel Preston, esq. of Stamford hill.

28. At Winchester, Lieut. James Holmes *Furneaux*, R.N. second son of Col. Furneaux, B.A. to Mary-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Charles Seagrims, esq. Southgate house.—At the Catholic Chapel of the Sardinian Embassy, Lincoln's inn fields, and afterwards at St.

George's Bloombury, Henry-Michael, second son of the late M. *Dunphy*, esq. formerly of Rathdowney house, Queen's co. to Julia-Carter, eldest dau. of the late Thomas South, esq.

29. At Hornsey, Thomas-William, second son of William *Edy*, esq. to Emily-Susan, second dau. of Richard Clay, esq. of Muswell hill.—At St. Mary's Bryanston sq. Henry R. Chetwynd *Stappiton*, eldest son of Major Chetwynd Stappiton, late of the 10th Hussars, to Esther-Charlotte, only surviving dau. of Mr. Serjeant Goulburn.—At St. James Westbourne terr. the Rev. Eccles J. *Carter*, Minor Canon of Bristol, to Jane, dau. of the late Charles Kyd Bishop, esq. of Barbados.—At Ashton-upon-Mersey, Cheshire, James Collier *Harter*, jun. younger son of James Collier Harter, esq. of Houghton hall, near Manchester, to Mary-Eleanor, second dau. of John Frederick Foster, esq. of Sale Priory.—At Masham, the Rev. George de *Gruchy*, of Whilton, Northamptonsh. to Mary-Anne, only dau. of the late John Burrill, esq. of Masham.—At Paddington, the Rev. John *Randolph*, M.A. of Bradwell, Bucks, eldest son of the Rev. J. H. Randolph, Rector of Sanderstead, to Harriet, youngest dau. of John Thomas Bell, esq. of Gloucester pl.—At Greenwich, the Rev. E. R. *Pemberton*, D.C.L. to Susan, dau. of the late Christopher Bassett, esq. of Boverton house, Glamorgan.—The Rev. J. G. *Reade*, Incumbent of St. Andrew's, Aberdeen, to Emmeline, dau. of H. D. Forbes, esq. of Balgowrie.—At Canterbury, the Rev. Francis E. *Take*, to Sarah-Helen, eldest dau. of J. Osborne Burridge, esq. late of 15th Lancers.—At Clungunford, Salop, the Rev. C. *Walcot*, of Bitterly Court, Shropshire, to Mary-Anne, eldest dau. of the late Rev. John Locke, of Clungunford house.—At Broughton, Manchester, H. B. *Farnall*, esq. Inspector of Poor Laws, eldest son of the late Capt. Farnall, R.N. to Rhoda, dau. of the late Robt. Bellamie, esq. of Sandford house, near Taunton.—At Rodborne Cheney, Wilts, the Rev. Richard Waller *Darrell*, Vicar of that parish, to Arabella Thring, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Edward Goddard, of Cliffe Pypard.—At Marylebone Church, Leicester *Hibbert*, esq. second son of the late Robt. Hibbert, esq. of Chalfont house, Bucks, to Arethusa-Jane, only dau. of the late Charles Calvert, esq. M.P. of Kneller hall, Middlesex.—At St. George's Hanover sq. the Rev. Moubay *Northcote*, brother of Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart. to Georgiana, eldest dau. of Richard Ford, esq.—At Layston, Herts, the Rev. William *Martin*, M.A. Fellow of Corpus Christi college, Camb. and Vicar of Grantchester, to Eliza, youngest dau. of the Rev. William Cowlard, Vicar of Layston.—At Drummoo, co. of East Lothian, William Ewart *Gott*, esq. son of William Gott, esq. of Leeds, to Anne-Mary, dau. of the late William Aitchison, esq. of Drummoo.—At Southampton, James Combs *Giffard*, esq. Capt. of the 12th Madras N.I. youngest son of Adm. Giffard, to Emma-Emilia, eldest dau. of the late Charles Day, esq. of Bevis hill.—At Bathwick, the Rev. T. Cox, Curate of Timberscombe, to Laura-Eleanor, second dau. of W. H. Jones, esq. of Brawdy, Pemb. and Bath.—At Plympton St. Mary, Capt. *Basden*, R.N. to Mary, youngest dau. of the late Henry Bradon, esq. of Skidon lodge.—At Hampstead, George Henry *Nevinson*, esq. of Leicester, to Maria-Jane, eldest dau. of Basil G. Woodd, esq.—At Bathwick, the Rev. Frederick Carol, youngest son of the late Stanford Carol, esq. to Ellen-Charlotte, fourth dau. of the late Henry Sankey, esq.—At Christ Church, Turnham green, the Rev. John *Kilcat*, of Reading, to Emma-Margaret, second dau. of Jeffreys de Winton, esq. of Inver house, Chiswick.

OBITUARY.

THE DUC D'ABRANTES.

Lately. In a lunatic asylum, near Paris, aged 44, Napoleon Junot, Duc d'Abrantes, the elder of the two sons who survived the Marshal. Notwithstanding the great irregularities of his life, which could only be explained by partial insanity, the son of Junot possessed talents of no mean order. He composed and published several pieces of poetry which had considerable merit, notwithstanding, or perhaps because of, their eccentricity. He was also the author of several dramatic pieces, and published a considerable number of romances separately, or in literary periodicals. He was also an excellent musician; he spoke and wrote with much correctness the English, Spanish, and Italian languages, and was an excellent classical scholar. For the last few years of his life, and during the intervals of his malady, he devoted himself to the production of what he considered his most important work—a translation of Shakspeare, in prose and verse, into French. The work is, it appears, considerably advanced, and it is curious that it was while he was employed on the tragedy of "Lear" that the most decided symptoms of his malady appeared. The only surviving brother of the deceased, and the inheritor of his title, is now a Captain on the staff of General M'Mahon in Africa.

THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE.

March 15. In his 56th year, the Right Hon. Augustus Frederick Keppel, fifth Earl of Albemarle, Viscount Bury, and Baron of Ashford (1696).

He was born June 2, 1794, the second son of William Charles fourth Earl of Albemarle, by his first wife the Hon. Elizabeth Southwell, fourth daughter of Edward 20th Lord de Clifford. His eldest brother having died in 1804, in his 11th year, he therefore took the title of Lord Bury, as his father's heir-apparent. He never sat in the House of Commons; but in 1845 was appointed a Deputy Lieutenant of the county of Norfolk.

He succeeded to the peerage on his father's death, Oct. 30, 1849; but by an inquisition held in Dec. following, was declared to have been of unsound mind for some time previous. He consequently never took his seat in the House of Peers.

His Lordship married May 4, 1816, Frances, daughter of Mr. Steer, of Chichester; but had no issue.

The peerage has devolved on his next

brother Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. George Thomas Keppel, M.P. for Lymington, and private secretary to Lord John Russell. He was born in 1799, and married in 1831 Susannah, daughter of Sir Coutts Trotter, Bart. by whom he has issue William-Coutts now Viscount Bury, Lieutenant in the Scots Fusilier Guards, and two daughters.

LORD LANGDALE.

April 18. At Tunbridge Wells, in his 68th year, the Right Hon. Henry Bickersteth, Baron Langdale of Langdale, co. Westmerland, a Privy Councillor, a Bencher of the Inner Temple, and M.A.; late Master of the Rolls.

Lord Langdale was born on the 18th of June, 1783, at Kirkby Lonsdale, Westmerland, the second son of Mr. Henry Bickersteth, by Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. John Batty. His father was a country surgeon and apothecary, of considerable local repute. The late Rev. Edward Bickersteth, Rector of Watton in Hertfordshire, of whom a memoir was given in our Magazine for May 1850, was Lord Langdale's younger brother; and his elder brother, who survives him, is the Rev. John Bickersteth, Rector of Sapcote in Leicestershire. Robert, the fourth and youngest brother, is an eminent surgeon in Liverpool.

Lord Langdale was educated at the free grammar school of his native place, under the mastership of the Rev. J. Dobson. He was apprenticed to his father, and served the full time of his apprenticeship; and it is stated that he was professionally consulted in his father's house so late as the year 1807.

He had, in the mean time, travelled on the continent in the capacity of medical attendant of the late Earl of Oxford, whose daughter he long afterwards married. It is said to have been with the encouragement of his noble patron that he was enabled to enter himself of Caius college, Cambridge, where in 1808 he graduated as Senior Wrangler and first Smith's prizeman; the second on the list in that year was Bland, the author of *Equations*; the third Blomfield, now Bishop of London; and the fifth Sedgwick, now Professor of Geology. Having entered himself of the Inner Temple, Mr. Bickersteth was called to the bar on the 22nd Nov. 1811, and he engaged at once in the arduous duties of his profession. He became a King's Counsel, and a bencher of the Inner Temple, in 1827,

and filled the office of Treasurer in 1836.

Throughout the whole course of his life Lord Langdale was ardently devoted to the cause of liberal opinions, and, although he figured but little at any time in the arena of party politics, no man pursued with greater enthusiasm the work of reform, or brought a more subtle intellect to bear upon the great problems of social and legal improvement. His speculative opinions upon these topics brought him into close and habitual contact with that remarkable set of men who, about a quarter of a century ago, looked up to Mr. Bentham as their sage and lawgiver; and, although the philosopher of Queen Square, Westminster, was hardly destined to witness the practical application of his Sybil-line labours, no small portion of the reforms we have since accomplished in our laws, our administration, and the constitution itself, may be traced to that class of thinkers who claimed to be his disciples, and amongst whom Lord Langdale occupied a distinguished place.

Assiduous in his devotion to his professional duties, Mr. Bickersteth rose to great eminence in the Equity Courts, to which he confined his practice; and perhaps at the period of his career to which we are now adverting a higher estimate was formed of his powers than his judicial performances subsequently warranted. Indeed, it may be said that his personal reputation stood even higher than his forensic weight and celebrity amongst the party which had at that time recently been summoned to the councils of the empire.

In Jan. 1835 Sir Robert Peel offered him the seat on the bench which was afterwards occupied by Mr. Serjeant Coleridge; but he declined this offer, though fully appreciating the honour paid him in its coming from the leader of the Tory party.

His merits, however, were not forgotten by his own friends. In Jan. 1836 he was appointed to succeed Lord Cottenham as Master of the Rolls, and at the same time he was called to the House of Peers, and sworn a Privy Councillor, possibly in part to supply the loss which had recently been sustained by the rupture of the Whig Cabinet with Lord Brougham. By an unusual exception to the course of high legal preferment in this country, Lord Langdale had thus risen to one of the most honourable and important posts in his profession without having mingled in active political life, and without having either sat in the House of Commons or held the office of a legal adviser to the Crown.

But a few months had elapsed after his

accession to the Mastership of the Rolls when Lord Langdale delivered in the House of Lords a remarkable speech on the administration of justice in the Court of Chancery, and on the appellate jurisdiction of their Lordships' house. To the opinions expressed in that speech, and in favour of the division of the duties of the Great Seal, Lord Langdale constantly adhered; but when the occasion arrived at which it might have been possible for him with more robust health and greater energy to carry these plans into execution, his time of action was already verging to its close. Upon the resignation of Lord Cottenham last year, the Great Seal was more than once tendered to Lord Langdale by the head of the present administration; but, though he consented to act as First Commissioner, and actually sat for a short time in the Lord Chancellor's Court and in the House of Lords in that capacity, the intense application to which the state of the Court of Chancery had condemned him forbade any further stretch of his powers, and he longed only for that repose which the expiration of fifteen years' uninterrupted judicial service entitled him to claim, though not to enjoy.

As a judge, the reputation of Lord Langdale has at times fallen somewhat below what was expected of him in the earlier years of his professional life. He wanted that boldness of judgment and self-guiding energy which has enabled our greatest lawyers to apply and even to frame the results of scientific analysis with instinctive felicity and precision. But he was unsurpassed in the lucid and methodical exposition of the facts with which he had to deal. His elaborate and cautious dissection of every case before him led him by a safe though slow process to the discovery of truth; and the subtlety of his logical powers enabled him to unravel with indefatigable accuracy the most intricate chain of reasoning. A scrupulous care for the rights of parties, a strict attention to the accuracy of money accounts, for which he had a natural predilection, and a stern denunciation of any attempt of professional fraud, were the never-failing characteristics of his judicial administration. His labours as a reformer of the Court of Chancery fell infinitely short of his intentions and his desires, though even there he powerfully and systematically contributed to the new rules for the removal of delays, the reduction of costs, and the abolition of needless formalities. But the philosophical lawyer was baffled by the duties and obligations of the active judge. No man ever sat in that court who was more anxious to reform its abuses, and the last disappointment of

his life was the production by Lord John Russell of the futile Chancery Bill of the present session.

Lord Langdale brought to his office a personal dignity not inferior to that which it conferred upon himself, for he was a man earnestly devoted to truth and justice—his whole life was unsullied by the suspicion of a job, or of subservience to any but the loftiest motives of action. He preserved the simplicity of his manners and his love of literature in his residence on the confines of Richmond Park, where of late years he exclusively resided, and in the gardens or library he had himself formed.

Scarcely a month before his death the late Master of the Rolls took his final leave of the court and the bar over which he had so ably presided. His last sitting was on the 25th of March. After the completion of the business on that day, Mr. Turner (now a Vice-Chancellor) addressed his Lordship in the name of the bar, remarking that "the bar and the whole profession were deeply indebted to his Lordship for the exertions he had made to simplify the process and practice of the Court, and to lessen delay. Those exertions had already led to many beneficial consequences, and would lead to more." Lord Langdale replied, that "he was sensible of shortcomings. At a cooler moment a more rigid scrutiny would be made of his judicial character. The reports would show what he had done and what he had not done; and at the same time would show how greatly he had been assisted by the learning, the industry, and the integrity of the bar."

About a fortnight before his death Lord Langdale repaired to Tunbridge Wells to recruit his health. His faculties, which had remained unimpaired to the last moment of his judicial duty, collapsed under that repose which came too late. A paralytic stroke followed, and, though hopes had at one time been entertained that change of scene and complete rest would revive his Lordship's vital powers, "the silver chord was already loosened, and the bowl was broken at the fountain."

Late in life his Lordship married, on the 17th Aug. 1835, the Lady Jane Elizabeth Harley, eldest daughter of the late Earl of Oxford, by whom he leaves one daughter, born in 1836; his peerage, therefore, becomes extinct.

The body of Lord Langdale was interred on the 24th of April in the vault of the Temple Church. The funeral arrangements were conducted in as private a manner as possible, at the desire of the deceased. The principal mourners were the Rev. Henry Bickersteth, Sir Stephen

Lushington, Sir George Rose, and Sir David Dundas; but a great number of members of the bar testified their esteem and regret by being present on the solemn occasion.

LADY JOHN TOWNSHEND.

May 3. At her residence in Brighton, in her 89th year, Lady John Townshend, widow of the Lord John Townshend, second son of the first Marquess Townshend.

She was the eldest daughter of William Poyntz, esq. of Midgham House, Berks, by Isabella, daughter and co-heiress of Kelland Courtenay, esq. of Powderham Castle, co. Devon. She was married to Lord John Townshend in 1787, and left his widow in 1833, having had issue three daughters and two sons.

After a long and active life spent in the faithful discharge of every social and religious duty, this highly respected lady was carried to the grave amidst the regret and affection of her attached and sorrowing family. On Thursday the 8th of May her remains were interred in the family vault in the chancel of All Saints' church, Hertford. The chief mourners were her elder son, Capt. Townshend, M.P. and her three sons-in-law, John Hildyard, esq. (her executor), Sir Augustus Clifford, Bart. and the Rev. Robert Ridsdale. There were also in attendance four of her grandsons, John Villiers Stuart Townshend, esq. George John Ridsdale, esq. Capt. Wm. Clifford, R.N. and Charles Cavendish Clifford, esq. Business was suspended by the principal tradesmen in the town, who, remembering her worth and amiable qualities during many years of her early life, took the opportunity of paying this mark of respect to her memory.

GEN. THE HON. SIR A. DUFF, G.C.H.

March 21. At Percy Cross, Walham Green, Middlesex, aged 73, General the Hon. Sir Alexander Duff, G.C.H. of Delgaty Castle, co. Aberdeen, Colonel of the 37th Foot, Lord Lieutenant of Elginshire, and a Deputy-Lieutenant of Banffshire; brother and heir presumptive to the Earl of Fife.

He was the second son of Alexander third Earl of Fife, by Mary, eldest daughter of George Skene, esq. of Skene, co. Aberdeen. He entered the army as Ensign in the 66th Foot in May 1793, and joined that regiment at Gibraltar. Having been first promoted to the Lieutenancy in Captain Power's independent company in Jan. 1794, he was made Captain in the 88th, and in March following Major in the same regiment. He served in Flanders until the return of the army in 1795.

In April 1798 he became Lieut.-Colonel,

664 *Capt. the Hon. D. A. W. Pelham.—Sir E. Waller, Bart.* [June,

and in that year he went to the East Indies; where he remained until ordered to Egypt, in the expedition under Sir David Baird.

In 1806 he went to South America; where he commanded the centre column in the attack on Buenos Ayres.

He was promoted to the rank of Colonel April 25, 1808; to that of Major-General in 1811, and to Lieut.-General in 1821. In 1816 he was presented with a sword by the officers of the 88th who had served under his command.

He was appointed to the Colonelcy of the 37th Foot in 1831; was nominated a Grand Cross of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order in 1833, and was knighted by King William IV. in 1834. He attained the full rank of General in 1838. In 1848 he was appointed Lord Lieutenant of the county of Elgin.

He married March 16, 1812, Anne, youngest daughter of James Stein, esq. of Kilbagie; and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue two sons and two daughters: 1. James Duff, esq. M.P. for Banffshire, now heir presumptive to the Earldom of Fife, who married in 1846 Lady Agnes Georgiana Elizabeth Hay, second daughter of William-George 17th Earl of Erroll, and has issue; 2. George Skene Duff, esq. M.P. for the Elgin district of burghs; 3. Catharine, married in 1841 to John Lewis Ricardo, esq. M.P. for Stoke upon Trent; and 4. Louisa-Tollemache, married in 1848 to Richard Brooke, esq. eldest son of Sir Richard Brooke, of Norton Priory, Bart.

The body of Sir Alexander Duff was conveyed in H. M. steam vessel *Lightning* to Banff, for interment in the family vault.

CAPT. THE HON. D. A. W. PELHAM, R.N.

April 13. In Motcombe-street, Belgrave-square, in his 39th year, the Hon. Dudley Anderson Worsley Pelham, Capt. R.N. and M.P. for Boston; only brother of the Earl of Yarborough.

Captain Pelham was born on the 20th April, 1812, the younger son of Charles first Earl of Yarborough, by Henrietta-Anne-Maria-Charlotte, second daughter of the late Hon. John Bridgeman Simpson, and sole heir of her uncle the Right Hon. Sir Richard Worsley, Bart.

He was educated at Eton; and entered the Navy on the 4th Aug. 1825. He served as midshipman on board the *Dartmouth* 42, at the battle of Navarino, Oct. 20, 1827. He was made Lieutenant, Sept. 28, 1831; was appointed in Sept. 1832 to the *Conway* 28, in Nov. 1833 to the *Blonde* 46, and in Aug. 1835, to the *Jupiter* 38, in which he accompanied Lord Auckland

when he went out as Governor-General in India. Having been promoted to Commander Feb. 15, 1836, he served in that capacity from Oct. 1837 to April 1840, in the *Wasp* 16, in the Mediterranean. On the 26th Oct. 1840, he was made Post Captain, and had since remained on half pay.

Captain Pelham was an unsuccessful candidate for the Isle of Wight in 1837, being defeated by Mr. A'Court Holmes by 628 votes to 560. He was returned for Boston in Aug. 1849, on the retirement of Sir James Duke, defeating the present Alderman Wire by 432 votes to 321. He was a Liberal in politics; and the author of a pamphlet on the Condition of the Labouring Classes.

He married Oct. 15, 1839, Madalena, second daughter of Sir John Gordon Sinclair, Bart. Capt. R.N. and had issue a daughter, born in 1849.

SIR EDMUND WALLER, BART.

March 9. At Brighton, aged 53, Sir Edmund Waller, the 4th Bart. (1780) of Lisbrian, co. Tipperary.

He succeeded to the baronetcy in 1830 on the death of his uncle the Rev. Sir Charles Townshend Waller.

Sir Edmund was twice married; first in 1828, to Selina-Maria, second daughter of George Waller, esq. of Priors Park, co. Tipperary, by whom he has left issue Sir Robert, his heir, born in 1831, and one daughter; and secondly, in 1844, to Rebecca, daughter of Arthur Guinness, esq. of Beaumont, Dublin.

LIEUT.-GEN. SIR JOHN MACLEOD.

April 3. In Montague-street, Portman-square, Lieutenant-General Sir John Macleod, Knt., C.B. and K.C.H. Colonel of the 77th Foot.

Sir John was one of the sons of Donald Macleod, of Berneray, co. Inverness, (who was grandson of Donald fifth son of Sir Roderick Macleod of Macleod,) by a daughter of the Rev. D. Macleod, of Grishernick; and was brother to Major-Gen. Sir Donald Macleod, K.C.B. of the Bengal army, who died in 1843 (see our vol. XX. p. 434) and to Major-General Charles Macleod, C.B.

Sir John Macleod entered the army as an Ensign in the 78th Highland Regiment in 1793, and next year served in Holland in the arduous campaign under the Duke of York. He was present at the attack and capture of Fort St. André, the bombardment of Niméguen, and the sortie, the attack, and defeat of the army at Beirren Mansel, Guilder Mansel, and Thuil. In 1814, Colonel Macleod served in the campaign under Lord Lynedoch, and com-

manded the brigade which carried the village of Merxem on the 14th of January, on which occasion he was severely wounded. In 1815 he was nominated a Companion of the Bath, and in 1832 he was knighted by King William the Fourth. He attained the rank of Major-General in 1819, and that of Lieut.-General in 1837. In 1840 he was appointed Colonel of the 77th Regiment.

Sir John Macleod married Miss Finlason, daughter of Colonel Finlason.

MAJOR-GEN. J. B. PARKER, C.B.

March 25. At Woolwich, Major-General John Boteler Parker, C.B. for many years Lieutenant-Governor of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich.

Major-General Parker entered the service as Second Lieutenant on the 1st of April, 1802; was promoted to First Lieutenant, 1st Sept. 1803; Captain, 5th June, 1808; brevet Major, 21st Sept. 1813; Lieutenant-Colonel, June 18, 1815; Colonel 10th Jan. 1837; and Major-General, 9th Nov. 1846. He was employed at Walcheren, and in the operations previous to and at the siege of Flushing. In Feb. 1812, he embarked for Lisbon, and remained with the Duke of Wellington's army till the conclusion of the war in 1814. He was present at the battle of Vittoria, both sieges of St. Sebastian, the battle of Orthes, affair at Tarbes, and battle of Toulouse, and lost his left leg at the battle of Waterloo. He received the gold medal for the battle of Vittoria, and the silver medal with three clasps for St. Sebastian, Orthes, and Toulouse.

REAR-ADM. J. T. NICOLAS, C.B.

April 1. At Plymouth, in his 64th year, Rear-Admiral John Toup Nicolas, C.B., K.H., and K.F.M.

Rear-Admiral Nicolas was the eldest son of retired Commander John Harris Nicolas, R.N. of East Looe, Cornwall, by Margaret, youngest daughter and co-heir of John Blake, esq. and granddaughter of the Rev. John Keigwin, Vicar of Landrake, by Prudence, sister and sole heir of William Busvargus, esq. of Busvargus; which Prudence, by her first husband the Rev. John Toup, was mother of that eminent Greek scholar, the Rev. Jonathan Toup.

The deceased admiral had four brothers, one of whom was the late Sir Nicholas Harris Nicolas, G.C.M.G. barrister-at-law, the very distinguished historical and genealogical author.

The subject of this memoir was born at Withen, near Helston, in Cornwall, on the 22d Feb. 1788. He entered the navy in 1797, and was midshipman of the *Edgar*, GENT. MAG. VOL. XXXV.

Captain Buller, from 1799 to the peace. In 1803 he rejoined Capt. Buller in the *Naiaid*; and in May 1804, being made Lieutenant, was appointed to the *Malta*. He removed to the *Queen* in 1807, and subsequently joined the *Canopus* until 1809, when Lord Collingwood gave him an acting order to the *Redwing* 18, from which he was subsequently promoted by the Admiralty to the *Pilot* 18, and sailed in her from Spithead April 1810, with a large convoy of merchant shipping, under Capt. Dundas in the *Euryalus*. Captain Nicolas, in the *Pilot*, did very great service on the east and west coasts of Calabria, where he captured and destroyed alone upwards of 130 of the enemy's vessels. On the 17th of June, 1815, he attacked the French man-of-war *la Légère*, mounting 28 guns, and caused her to run. On this occasion Captain Nicolas received post rank. On the 4th June, 1815, the Prince Regent conferred on him the companionship of the order of the Bath. On the 4th of October in the same year his Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies conferred on him the small cross of the Royal and Military order of St. Ferdinand and Merit; and on the 26th of April, 1816, he was raised to the rank of Knight Commander of the same order. In March and April 1816, the *Pilot* accompanied Lord Exmouth to Algiers and Tunis, when all the Neapolitan and Sardinian slaves were liberated; and in July she was paid off.

On the 5th Jan. 1820, Capt. Nicolas was appointed to the *Egeria* 28; and despatched to Newfoundland, where he remained until May 1822. He acted there for some months as a naval surrogate, and received a gratifying testimony of the esteem of the inhabitants, who subscribed the sum of 400*l.* towards the conviction of a man who published a libel upon him. He returned to England in May 1822, and in November following commanded a small squadron on the Tyne, employed to subdue a spirit of insubordination among the keelmen. For this service he received the thanks of the corporation and merchants of Newcastle, as well as the government. The *Egeria* was put out of commission in the early part of 1823.

After remaining on half-pay for fourteen years Capt. Nicolas was appointed to the *Hercules* 74, in Aug. 1837, on the Lisbon station, whence he returned in Jan. 1839. In April following he was appointed to the *Belleisle* 72, employed on the Mediterranean and Home stations, and in Sept. 1841 removed to the *Vindictive* 50, in which he was chiefly employed on the East India station. On his return home he touched at Tahiti, where his firmness was called into requisition in

resistance to the aggressions at that time made on the islanders by the French.

Captain Nicolas was the inventor of several highly valuable appliances for the service, and gave some useful information to the Admiralty on the subject of the Mediterranean charts. In carrying out the improvements and embellishments of his ship he appears to have been utterly regardless of his own finances.

In 1814 he published a pamphlet entitled "An Inquiry into the causes which have led to our late Naval Disasters."

The last active appointment held by Capt. Nicolas was that of Captain-Superintendent of the Royal William Victualling-yard, Plymouth. He arrived at the rank of Rear-Admiral on the 30th of December last.

In August, 1818, Captain Nicolas married Frances Anna, eldest daughter of Nicholas Were, esq. of Landox, near Wellington; who survives him, with four sons and two daughters.

His funeral took place on the 4th April, at the parish church of St. Martin's by Looe, Cornwall. The body was taken from Plymouth by a vessel belonging to the Royal William Yard, and, the corpse being landed upon Looe beach, the gentlemen of East and West Looe assembled, and acted as bearers through the town, the vessels in the harbour had their colours at half mast, the shops were closed, and every mark of respect that friendship and affection could dictate, was paid to the memory of one who had lived long among them, and who was by many (and of the poorer classes in particular) looked up to as a father and a friend. Both the eldest and the youngest son of the Rear-Admiral attended his remains to the grave, the latter being little more than nine years of age. Amongst those left to mourn in the town of Looe for the deceased, is his mother, now in the 90th year of her age, and who still retains that peculiar energy of intellect which has distinguished more than one of her children.

MR. SERJEANT LUDLOW.

March 25. At his residence, Almondsbury, near Bristol, aged 74, Ebenezer Ludlow, esq. M.A., Serjeant-at-law, one of the Commissioners of Bankruptcy for the Bristol District.

Mr. Serjeant Ludlow was formerly a member of Oriel college, Oxford. He was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of Gray's Inn, Nov. 27, 1805; and chose the Oxford circuit, of which he afterwards became the leader. On the 22d July, 1819, he was elected Town Clerk of Bristol, and he performed the onerous duties of that office for several years, to the uni-

versal satisfaction of the citizens. In 1836, after the remodelling of the corporation on the passing of the Municipal Reform Bill, he was unanimously re-elected, all parties wishing to save the compensation to which he was entitled, should he be deprived of his office. As the measure, however, placed the Town Clerk in a somewhat subordinate position to what he had previously held, when he acted as judge, and tried the prisoners at the sessions, Serjeant Ludlow, on making a representation to this effect, was allowed to resign, with a retiring pension of 533*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* as compensation for the loss of the offices of Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, being one third of the average annual income he had enjoyed from them. At the time he held the office of Town Clerk he was also Auditor to his Grace the Duke of Beaufort. He was called to the degree of Serjeant-at-law in Trinity term 1827. On the new Bankruptcy Law passing he was made one of the Commissioners, and after a short stay in Liverpool he succeeded Mr. Commissioner Stevenson in Bristol.

In the winter of 1840 he was one of the Special Commission (with Chief Justice Tindal and Mr. Justice Williams) appointed for the trial of John Frost and the Newport rioters.

Mr. Serjeant Ludlow was twice a candidate for a seat in parliament—at Cardiff in 1820, and at Bridgnorth in 1826; but he was defeated in the former place by the powerful local influence of the Marquess of Bute, and in the latter by the Whitmore family.

On the resignation by Mr. Bathurst of the chair of the Gloucestershire Quarter Sessions, Mr. Serjeant Ludlow was elected chairman of the county magistrates, in April, 1842; and he continued to discharge the duties of that office until within two years of his death.

Mr. Serjeant Ludlow was an able and experienced advocate, and frequently had special retainers to oppose the first lawyers of the kingdom on the different circuits. As a presiding judge in a criminal court there has been no one in our time that surpassed him; and the very flattering manner in which the whole of the profession in Bristol welcomed him when he first took his seat in the Bankruptcy Court in that city cannot be forgotten. As a companion he was a captivating and clever talker, and when the old corporation was in its prime of feasting and power, he was amongst the most entertaining and agreeable guests at the civic table, while at the same time he was exceedingly moderate and temperate, though living, as one might say, in an atmosphere of *bon-vivants*, and succeeding others whose en-

joyment of the "goods the gods" and the corporation "provided" was proverbial.

At the request of the grand jury at the recent Gloucester assize, Mr. Justice Talford transcribed his remarks on the character, abilities, and public services, of the late Mr. Serjeant Ludlow. They have since been printed, and we feel a gratification in transferring them to our columns:—"I should only venture to add one word expressive of the gratitude and pleasure I feel in meeting for the first time, in my judicial office, the magistrates of this great county, in which a considerable portion of my professional life was spent, and in which, I received, through its course, that encouraging attention and kindness which have essentially aided me in obtaining, by the blessing of God, the honour of addressing you from this place; if that pleasure were not mingled with sadness by the recollection of the recent death of an old comrade, a frequent opponent, a constant friend—one well known to many of you—one whose memory will long be cherished in this county—the late Mr. Serjeant Ludlow. Every thing around us—the courts which have been often hushed to stillness by his lucid eloquence, and 'set in a roar' by the flashes of his wit—the rustic population, whose manners he understood so well—whose feelings he so vividly interpreted, and in whose welfare he took so strong an interest—and also the gentry among whom he was proud to point out the possessors of wealth and influence wisely and kindly used, as examples to other counties—all suggest the thought that rare accomplishments and generous affections have lately been veiled from this world. When, thirty years ago, I joined this circuit, I found him rising to that position which made him for many years the favourite representative of the feelings, the interests, and the hopes which were involved in the legal controversies of these courts; and remember, as if it were yesterday, how at once I was struck by his great and unaffected knowledge—by his homely but idiomatic and pure Saxon style—by his original humour, often most happily exerted—by his graphic skill in depicting country scenes, incidents, and manners, and the spirit of enjoyment with which he used it, and by his remarkable power of investing common things with grace, by the lightest touches, and shading by nice gradations the adverse circumstances of a case until they harmonised with the picture he felt at the moment to be just, and desired to present to the minds he was addressing; but it was not till I was brought into conflict with him that I fully appreciated powers which, if they had been earlier transferred from the

locality to which he was strongly attached, to the great arena of forensic ambition, must have raised him to the highest eminence in the profession which he adorned. I may be forgiven for speaking thus of him in this place; because the love of this county was one of his ruling affections; he gladly expatiated on its vestiges of old times and grew proud in its present greatness: in this county he endured his severest labours and achieved his happiest successes; and when he exchanged the excitements of advocacy for the comparative repose of important office, he rejoiced to renew and prolong his association with it, by assisting you in the administration of its justice in the chair of one of its courts of quarter session in this city. To the duties of that position he brought his fine intelligence, his varied knowledge, and his large experience; and as the desire of obtaining the esteem of the county of Gloucester was the strongest motive of his active life, so the consciousness of rendering it good service when the conflict of life was past, was one of the comforts which, mingling with yet higher consolations, cheered the evening of his days."

GEORGE DAUBENEY, Esq.

March 29. At his residence, near Bristol, aged 75, George Daubeney, esq.

He was the elder and only surviving son of George Daubeney, esq. M.P. for Bristol (descended from James Daubeney, younger brother to Giles Lord Daubeney, K.G., constable of the castle of Bristol and master of the mint temp. Hen. VII.) by Miss Martha Baker; and was nephew to the late Ven. Charles Daubeney, Archdeacon of Sarum. Mr. Daubeney resided for many years at Cote, where his style of living was entirely without ostentation; but his charities were extensive, and in his removal the distressed and needy have sustained the loss of their most kind and benevolent benefactor, who was ever ready to respond to the calls of distress. His worth was known and appreciated by his friends: beyond that circle (with the exception of the immediate participants of his liberality) it could be but partially known, the modesty of his character often veiling the excellences that adorned it. He was twice married; first to Mary, daughter and heir of D. Matthews, esq. of Buscot, Berks; and secondly to Miss Anne Drewett, of Colerne, Wilts. By each lady he had two sons. His eldest son, George Matthews Daubeney, esq. is a barrister at law, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Humphrey Creswick, esq. of Hanham Court, co. Glouc. by whom he has issue.

REV. J. S. REID, D.D.

April 2. At the residence of Lord Mackenzie, near Edinburgh, in his 53d year, the Rev. James Seaton Reid, D.D., Professor of Ecclesiastical and Civil History in the University of Glasgow.

This gentleman was a nephew of the late James Seaton, esq. who during a long life was well known and highly respected as a medical practitioner in the parish of St. Margaret, Westminster.

About twenty years ago, whilst resident as minister of the Presbyterian church at Carrickfergus, he undertook to compile "The History of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland," of which the first volume was published in 1834, and the second in 1837 (See a review of this work in our Magazine for Dec. 1837). The third volume, which would have continued the work down to the present century, has not been printed; probably in consequence of the more pressing engagements of his professional offices. It was in 1837 that he received the appointment of Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the Royal Academical Institution of Belfast, to which a salary of 150*l.* was assigned by government. In 1841 he was removed by Lord Melbourne to Glasgow, where he delivered his introductory lecture in November.

In 1848 Dr. Reid superintended an edition, in one large octavo volume, of Mosheim's Institutes of Ecclesiastical History, adopting the American translation of this work by Dr. Murdock, which he much preferred for accuracy to the former translation by Maclaine, which the publishers would otherwise have followed. To this volume Dr. Reid added some supplementary notes. He also published—

Seven Letters to the Rev. C. R. Elrington, D.D., Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Dublin: occasioned by his animadversions in his Life of Ussher, on certain passages in the History of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland. 1849. 8vo.

Indirect influence of the Sabbath on the general prosperity of nations, and especially on their intelligence, trade and commerce, social order and liberties; being the eleventh Essay in the volume entitled "The Christian Sabbath considered in its various aspects. 1850." 8vo.

REV. JOHN PYE SMITH, D.D.

Feb. 5. At Guildford, Surrey, in his 77th year, the Rev. John Pye Smith, D.D., LL.D., and F.R.S., late Principal of the Independent College at Homerton.

Dr. Pye Smith was a native of Sheffield, where his father was a bookseller.

He was engaged during the greater part of his life in the labours of tuition, in

which he was highly successful, and acquired the highest respect from all the members of his communion. He was the author of several works on the Divinity of Christ, the harmony of geology with revealed religion, and a large number of pamphlets and minor productions having reference to the vital truths of Christianity. His controversial works are distinguished by a spirit of Christian candour; his style is lucid and elegant, while his argumentation is singularly conclusive. To his geological researches he owed the honour of being elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. We add a list of such of his works as have come to our knowledge—

The Divine Glory displayed by the permission of Sin: a Sermon. 1803.

Letter to the Rev. Thomas Belsham, on some important subjects of theological discussion referred to in his Discourse on the Death of Dr. Priestley. 1805. 8vo.

A Discourse on the Sacrifice of Christ, delivered before the Patrons of the Academy at Homerton. 8vo.

Discourse at the separation of the Rev. John Bruce to the Pastoral Office at St. James's church, Newport, Isle of Wight. 1808. 8vo.

Vindiciæ Academicæ, a Letter to Robert Winter, D.D., in defence of the Dissenting Academy at Homerton. 1813. Sequel to same. 1818.

A Manual of Latin Grammar. 1814. 12mo. Synoptic Tables of Latin Grammar, in three royal sheets. 1814.

A Sermon on Acts, .iii. 21, preached May 10, 1820, at the 26th Annual Meeting of the London Missionary Society. 1820. 8vo.

The Scripture Testimony to the Messiah. 2 vols. 8vo. 1818 and 1821.

Another edition 1839, in 3 vols. 8vo. Fourth edition 1847.

On the Principles of Interpretation as applied to the Prophecies of Holy Scripture: a discourse, with notes. 1829. 8vo.

An Answer to a printed paper entitled "Manifesto of the Christian Evidence Society," with Rejoinder to a pamphlet by the same author, the Rev. Robert Taylor, A.B. entitled "Syntagma of the Evidences of the Christian Religion." 1830. 8vo.

A Sermon on the death of the Rev. Robert Winter, D.D., with an Address at the grave by the Rev. John Clayton, jun. 1833. 8vo.

The Necessity of a Religion to the well-being of a Nation: a Sermon. With an Appendix. 1834. 8vo.

A Sermon on the death of Ebenezer Maitland, esq. 1834. 8vo.

The Church at Philippi. 1835. 18mo.

The Protestant Dissent further vindicated.

cated, in a rejoinder to the Rev. Samuel Lee, D.D. 1835. 8vo.

On the Relation between the Holy Scriptures and some parts of Geological Science. 1839. 8vo. Second edition 1840. Third edit. 1843. Fourth, 1848.

Four Discourses on the Sacrifice and Priesthood of Jesus Christ, and the Atonement and Redemption thence accruing; with supplementary Notes and Illustrations. 3d edit. 1847.

A Vindication of the Royal Bounty to poor Protestant Dissenting Ministers; including two Letters, which have been rejected by "The British Banner." 1849. 8vo.

He supplied an "introductory notice" to Hitchcock's Elementary Geology 1842, and a preface to the Rev. S. Palmer's Dissenter's Catechism, 1844.

Within the past year Dr. Smith retired from the presidency of Homerton College, the oldest among dissenting educational institutions, partly on account of the arrangements consequent on the establishment of New College (see our Magazine for July, 1850), but also in consideration of his declining health. Upon that occasion he received the most gratifying proofs of the regard in which he was held, the sum of 3,000*l.* having been subscribed to provide an annuity for him during the remainder of his life. The interest of this sum will now endow divinity scholarships, bearing his name, in New College, St. John's Wood.

JOSEPH WILSON, ESQ.

March 11. At Highbury-hill, Middlesex, aged 84, Joseph Wilson, esq. of that place, Stowlangtoft Hall, Suffolk, and Little Massingham, Norfolk, and a magistrate for all those three counties.

He was the younger son of Thomas Wilson, esq. of Highbury-place (a great-uncle of the Bishop of Calcutta), by Miss Remington, daughter of Mr. Remington, the banker. His father was the son of Mr. John Wilson, a substantial yeoman at Stenson, co. Derby. He settled in London as a merchant in 1755, and died at Highbury in 1794.

Mr. Joseph Wilson purchased the valuable estate of Stowlangtoft, in Suffolk, of Sir George Wombwell, Bart. It has been for some years the residence of his son; as he preferred continuing at his old residence at Highbury Hill, where he was an active and useful magistrate.

Mr. Wilson married, first, Mary-Anne, eldest dau. of Robert Maitland, esq. of Blue Stile, Greenwich, a West India merchant; and, secondly, Emma, eldest dau. of John Wellford, esq. of Blackheath. By the former lady he had issue one son,

Henry Wilson, esq. a deputy lieutenant and magistrate of Suffolk, and M.P. for the western division of that county in the parliament of 1835; and two daughters, Mary, married to the Rev. Henry Grace Sperling, Rector of Papworth St. Agnes, co. Huntingdon, and left his widow in 1821, with one son; and Frances, married to the Rev. Charles David Brereton, Rector of Little Massingham, Norfolk, and has issue a very numerous family.

The present Mr. Wilson has married twice, first, in 1824, Mary, eldest dau. of Ebenezer Fuller Maitland, esq. and secondly, in 1839, Caroline, dau. of the Rev. Lord Henry Fitz-Roy. By the former lady he has a numerous family.

The will of Mr. Wilson has been proved at 250,000*l.* personal property. He has left to his daughter Mrs. Sperling 50,000*l.* and the mansion at Highbury, with 500*l.* a-year, and to his daughter Mrs. Brereton 45,000*l.*; the residue to his son Henry Wilson, esq. the sole executor, to whom is also devised the real estate.

ROBERT HAYNES, ESQ.

April 18. At Reading, in his 82nd year, Robert Haynes, esq. late of Barbados.

This gentleman at an early period of life filled various offices of trust in his native island. During the impending fears of a French invasion in 1805, he was eminently useful to Lord Seaforth, at that time Governor of the Windward Islands, by whom, and by the admiral in command, he was held in high estimation for the sagacity and skill which he manifested in that emergency. For his military services also on occasion of the insurrection of the Negroes in 1816, Mr. Haynes received the thanks of the Council and Assembly, which was followed by the testimonial of a sword from the officers of the combined corps of the districts of St. George's and St. John's. Some few years later Mr. Haynes was elected to the office of Speaker by the unanimous voice of the House of Assembly. Distinguished by an energy of character which led him to rely on none other than himself, by singular aptitude for business, untiring industry, loyalty to his sovereign, and devoted patriotism, Mr. Haynes carried with him to the discharge of his public duties the integrity which marked his conduct in the private relations of life. These qualities obtained for him the personal regard of a long series of the representatives of the crown in Barbados, among whom were Lord Seaforth, Sir George Beckwith, Sir James Leith, Lord Combermere, Sir Henry Ward, and Sir James Lyon. On resigning his commission into the hands of the latter go-

vernor, his excellency was pleased to make the recapitulation of Mr. Haynes' services the subject of a general order, in which document was set forth the strong sense entertained by the governor of those services, together with the unusual privilege to Mr. Haynes of retaining in his retirement the local rank of Lieutenant-General.

Mr. Haynes leaves three sons : Richard Haynes, esq. of Clifton, Gloucestershire ; Robert Haynes, esq. of Thimbleby Lodge, Northallerton ; and Henry Haynes, esq. of Barbados ; with numerous grandsons.

JOSEPH MOORE, Esq.

April 19. At his house, Crescent, Birmingham, aged 85, Joseph Moore, esq.

Mr. Moore, whose great public services to the town of Birmingham, and promotion of the science of music in its highest department, entitle him to a special notice in our Obituary, was born at Shelsley in Worcestershire, in 1766, and received his education in the city of Worcester. At the age of 15 he was articled to a steel engraver, to learn the art of die-sinking, and a few years after the completion of his apprenticeship he entered into partnership at Birmingham in the button business, then the principal manufacture of that place. At an early period he devoted all his spare time and attention to the cause of charity, in behalf of which his first effort was successfully made by the establishment, in conjunction with Mr. Thomas Hawkes, of a dispensary for the sick poor. The energy and ability he manifested in this benevolent pursuit led to his acquaintance and subsequent friendship with the distinguished founder of the great Soho works, Matthew Boulton, by whom he was afterwards introduced to the illustrious James Watt, whose kindness, and the benefit of his instructive conversation, he always proudly acknowledged.

At the suggestion of Mr. Boulton, and with the promise of his support, Mr. Moore undertook the formation of a society for the performance of private concerts, Birmingham then being without anything in the form of a musical society. He succeeded in obtaining the aid and in well combining the professional and amateur performers of the place, and early in the year 1799 the first concert was given at the Royal Hotel, himself and Mr. Boulton acting as stewards. This predilection for music, and the knowledge he acquired of it, are not accounted for by any of his relations or oldest friends. The art was not cultivated under his paternal roof in his youthful days ; and it does not appear that he ever received the slightest instruction in it. In this, as in many other matters, he was self-taught, and through

the working of a strong will supplied himself with that information which less vigorous minds, though assisted by the best teachers, often fail in obtaining. Immediately after the announcement of these concerts the committee of the General Hospital consulted him on a project for a Musical Festival in aid of that institution, for which he immediately furnished a plan, which was carried into execution in the autumn of the same year. There had been performances for a similar purpose under the management of Mr. Ashley of London, who during many years carried on the Lent Oratorios at Covent Garden Theatre, but the proceeds were inconsiderable. The first festival on a really great scale, under the gratuitous superintendence of Mr. Moore, realised 1,470*l.*, and year after year the profits regularly increased, till in 1822 they amounted to the vast sum of 5,806*l.* The success of these having tempted many cities and principal towns of the kingdom to imitate them, and for the same charitable purpose, it appeared to Mr. Moore that if Birmingham could not obtain a larger and more suitable building than St. Philip's Church and the theatre, the fame of its performances would be eclipsed, and the funds of the hospital suffer very seriously. This consideration, and the certainty that the town was on the point of receiving a charter of incorporation, induced Mr. Moore strenuously to recommend the building of a Town-hall, of sufficient magnitude and due proportions for musical purposes, as well as for the general uses of the place. But he was not at first successful in bringing over to his views the leading commissioners of the town ; the grandeur of the design excited their alarm in regard to expense. He next endeavoured, through the influence of many persons of high rank in the neighbourhood, to procure the erection of a Parliamentary Church of large dimensions. In this attempt he also failed, as the Commissioners under the Church-building act were not empowered to carry his proposal into effect. He now renewed his application to the town commissioners, having first acquainted himself with every particular relating to the largest rooms in Europe, and in pursuit of this information had made a journey to Amsterdam, when travelling was not so expeditious and cheap as at present, in order to acquaint himself with all the particulars concerning the great room in that city. To the commissioners and a portion of the hospital committee, he submitted the result of his inquiries, together with a plan which combined all that is required in such a building for

musical and municipal purposes. At their desire a memorial was drawn up, recommending the approval of the plan, and signed by 1,100 of the chief inhabitants of the place: whereupon a meeting of the rate-payers were summoned, and Mr. Moore's proposal was almost unanimously adopted. Out of sixty designs sent in, that by Messrs. Hanson and Welch, which took for its model the temple of *Jupiter Stator* at Rome, was selected.

The question of the building having now been decided, the next step was to provide an organ commensurate in all respects to the size of the Hall, and at least equal to the finest in Europe. With this view Mr. Moore proceeded again to Holland, to inspect the famous instrument at Haarlem. He afterwards, by the advice of, and accompanied by, the Chevalier Neukomm, went to Hamburgh, and there heard and examined the most celebrated organs, some of the stops of which have been copied by the builder of the grand Birmingham organ. In order to find means for defraying the cost of so stupendous an instrument, the zealous and indefatigable projector succeeded in obtaining from King William, Queen Adelaide, and other members of the royal family, as well as many of the nobility and gentry whom he interested in the subject, a very considerable sum towards the expense of its building, estimated at 2,000*l.* Since its first erection, however, it has been so much augmented in dimensions and power, and so many improvements have been made to it by its ingenious constructor (Hill), that it has no rival—York, perhaps, excepted—in the world, and is now valued at 5,500*l.* It is the sole property of the General Hospital. His next visit was to Berlin, for the purpose of inviting Felix Mendelssohn to compose an oratorio for the next ensuing Festival, a request with which that highly-gifted musician complied; St. PAUL was speedily written and performed under the composer's personal direction in 1837. The success of this work, which was repeated at the two subsequent Festivals with unabated effect, encouraged Mr. Moore and the Birmingham Committee to engage the services of the composer for the Festival of 1846, when his second oratorio, ELIJAH—one of those emanations of genius that rarely appear, and may be ascribed to something little less than inspiration—was produced for the first time in this country, in a perfect state, and with the advantage, quite indispensable in so remarkable a case, of the author as conductor.

The *net profits* arising from the Musical Festivals at Birmingham, from the period when Mr. Moore first undertook their

management up to the year 1849 inclusive, by means of which the General Hospital has been mainly supported, amount to the prodigious sum of 51,756*l.*; and very early in his career, some of the friends of that charity voted him a handsome piece of plate, on which is engraved an acknowledgment of services whereby the "Festivals had been raised from small beginnings to unrivalled grandeur and celebrity."

Mr. Moore possessed a strong, well-informed mind. His knowledge on all mechanical subjects was great, and on political economy, as well as rural affairs, considerable. In worldly transactions his exactness and integrity were prominent features: in private life his character was marked by feelings of universal benevolence, and, flowing from these, his manners were conciliatory and agreeable. His loss will long be felt by the most important charitable institution in the county, and is deeply deplored by the small remnant of a large number of attached friends who survive him.

His funeral was attended by the Earl of Dartmouth, Dr. Garbett, the rural dean, several clergymen, together with many of the most distinguished inhabitants of Birmingham and its vicinity: solemn music was performed at the Town Hall, and a subscription was speedily opened for the purpose of erecting a memorial of the esteem and regard entertained for him by the inhabitants of a place which justly boasts so much individual intelligence, and stands so high in the scale of national—indeed European—importance.

EDWARD RUSHTON, Esq.

April 4. At Liverpool, in his 57th year, Edward Rushton, esq. barrister-at-law, stipendiary magistrate in that town.

"The name of Rushton (says the Liverpool Mercury) is historic in the town of Liverpool, and has ever been associated with all that is elevating in its tendencies, noble in its aims, and liberal in its action." The father of this gentleman, who bore the same names, was a conspicuous antagonist of Cobbett, to whose readers his name was familiar as the "orator Rushton," and "roaring Rushton," against whom and whose speeches many numbers of the Register were directed.

The gentleman whose death we now record was called to the bar at the Inner Temple, Nov. 18, 1831; and practised with considerable success before parliamentary committees. He was employed as one of the Municipal Corporation Commissioners; and subsequently appointed stipendiary magistrate of Liverpool on the 16th of May, 1850. He discharged his onerous, delicate, and difficult duties with

such firmness and impartiality as to secure the approbation and confidence of his brother justices and the general body of the people, as well as to call forth the unqualified commendation of the judges of the land.

As he has left his widow and daughter in straitened circumstances, a public subscription is now raising for their future maintenance, which already amounts to more than 8,000*l*.

RICHARD NEWCOMB, Esq.

March 26. At Stamford, aged 67, Richard Newcomb, esq. proprietor of the Stamford Mercury.

He was the eldest son of Mr. Richard Newcomb, who commenced the printing business at Uppingham, in 1781 and 1782, whence he removed in two years, and became connected with the Mercury (originally established in 1695). At Stamford he married Mrs. Knott, a widow, at that time keeping a bookseller's shop, which business he carried on jointly with the newspaper for several years. The business of the paper increasing, he disposed of the bookselling department to Mr. Rooe, who still survives, retired from business.

Mr. Richard Newcomb, the elder, was an alderman of Stamford, and died May 21, 1838, aged 73. He had three sons and one daughter, who, except the subject of this memoir, died at middle age. His eldest son, at the age of fourteen, was sent from home to acquire the mechanical part of the business under the late Mr. Gedge, of Bury St. Edmund's; and on completing the term of his apprenticeship, he obtained a situation as reporter to the Globe newspaper, whence, after a short experience in the metropolis, he was received by his father at Stamford as joint proprietor of the Mercury, which up to the death of Mr. Newcomb, sen. was conducted under the firm of Newcomb and Son.

From the commencement of the partnership the elder gentleman left the entire management of the business to his son, under whose care the prosperity of the paper yearly increased. About the year 1818 the number of copies printed weekly was 3,000, and a gradual increase took place until 1824, when it exceeded 4,000, and shortly afterwards it was printed by steam-power. About 1830 the number had risen nearly to 5,000; and, on the Reform Act being passed, a further increase took place. On the repeal of the fourpenny stamp duty the Stamford Mercury added one-half to its circulation in a few weeks, by reaching nearly 8,000. Since that time increase of number and enlargement of size have gone on until the

present time, when its number nearly approaches 12,000 copies.

Mr. Newcomb, lately deceased, was originally of the Tory school. Yet the politics of the paper were never very prominently brought forward. But when the Whigs took office in 1830, he became convinced that the time was come when Reform was not only necessary, but certain. Henceforward, therefore, he became a consistent Liberal. The independence of the borough of Stamford was an object of the greatest interest with him, and he made great personal exertions in favour of Mr. Tennyson and Mr. Rolt, at the several contests since 1830. After the Municipal Act had passed, Mr. Newcomb acquired considerable influence in the Town Council, and shortly after became Mayor of the borough and Justice of the Peace.

Mr. Newcomb was a man of uniform integrity. His powerful talents, his unusual fund of information on the general topics of the day, his suavity of manners, and generous hospitality, rendered his society agreeable and instructive. He exerted his influence to protect the lowly against oppression, come from what quarter it might. For many years he had entertained ideas adverse to the continuance of that cruel sport called Bull Running at Stamford; and, although the populace were in favour of the sport, when the time came he hesitated not to exert his influence with the Town Council, and the government put it down. He was unremitting in his endeavours in this cause of humanity until he had accomplished his object; and the noted 13th November ceased to be a day of riot and disorder dangerous to the peace of the borough of Stamford, and exhibiting the barbarity of its inhabitants.

In 1825, Mr. Newcomb married the widow of William Blore, esq. paper-maker. His decease occurred suddenly at the period of retiring to rest; he was discovered the next morning partly undressed, and is supposed to have died from a disease of the heart.

On Monday the 31st March his mortal remains were removed to a vault which had been built expressly for their reception in the churchyard of Stibbington, about seven miles from Stamford. The procession consisted of six mourning coaches, deceased's private carriage, and the workmen at the "Mercury" office. In addition to his newspaper and other property in Stamford, Mr. Newcomb possessed extensive paper-mills at Wansford. His household and landed property was also considerable; a new street from St. Mary's to High Street was to have been immediately commenced, and other

judicious arrangements were meditated. The inheritor of this large fortune is his nephew, Mr. Robert Newcomb, surgeon, of Stamford, to whom, with the exception of a few legacies and annuities, the whole descends.

MR. MATTHEW THOMPSON.

Jan. 19. At Durham, aged 60, Mr. Matthew Thompson.

Mr. Thompson's father was a native of Kimmerston, in the parish of Ford, in Northumberland, and, settling in Durham in his youth, was for many years the principal cabinet maker and upholsterer in the city and county. He was also an auctioneer and appraiser, and in the latter capacity he was in the habit of putting a value upon a library of books by measuring with his rule the space which they occupied on the shelves. He was a plain, hardworking, honest man, and died upwards of thirty years ago, leaving a good name and somewhat of wealth behind him. Upon his death his son William became the cabinet maker, and upon Matthew devolved the upholstery. The two trades, however, became afterwards once more united under Matthew, who a year or two ago was compelled by bad health to retire altogether from business. Mr. Thompson was universally respected. In matters of trade he was upright and liberal, and in private life his demeanour was most unobtrusive and exemplary. Although long one of the principal tradesmen of Durham, he had the good sense to hold himself perfectly free from civic offices and their concomitant feuds and heart-burnings. In private life his enjoyments were numerous and rational. He was a Mason of research and learning, well read in the mystic lore of the craft; he was moreover a herald of no mean attainments, and he was an antiquary in whom Hearne would have delighted. In the lodge he will be long remembered as the most regular of its attendants, mixing historical anecdotes with masonic learning, and tracing up the neophyte step by step to the highest sublimities of the mystic temple. He knew every stone of which the Grand Arch was constructed, and he for many a year marshalled every procession, and regulated the proceedings at every foundation stone in the North. As a herald he was well acquainted with every Northern bearing of ancient or modern times. When a scroll was to be illuminated to accompany a donation of plate, or for any other purpose, Matthew was the man. When a king or a bishop died Matthew prepared the hatchment and festooned the cathedral in sable drapery. He marshalled the funeral of many a

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country squire with the skill of Garter himself, emblazoning with his own hand the escutcheon in honour of the dead. At the time of his death he was engaged in colouring, after the originals, the embellishments in sundry large-paper copies of Raine's "Saint Cuthbert," and in this particular department he had few equals. His fac-similes of ancient manuscripts, many of which may be found in the publications of the Surtees Society, were accurate to perfection. As an antiquary he belonged to that humble but most useful class of men who patiently collect and record the events and changes of their day, which become valuable in process of time to men engaged in higher things; but which, were it not for such painful chroniclers, would soon be forgotten. The first perhaps of this class of men in Durham was Jacob Bee,* who in his diary has given immortality to many a local event of interest, and to many a singular anecdote of individual character. Of this diary Mr. Surtees made great use in his History. The book descended to Thomas Woodness,† the next of our local antiquaries in point of time, who was a woollen-draper upon a small scale, and had been in his boyhood a king's scholar in the grammar school, when the Rev. Thomas Randall‡ was one of its masters. Randall was at that time engaged in making those elaborate topographical compilations which afterwards descended by his will to George Allan, esq. of Grange, and led eventually to Hutchinson's History of Durham, of which they constituted the very foundation. These collections are now, by purchase, in the library of the dean and chapter. Randall probably saw in Woodness the rising germs of an antiquary. At all events he lent to the boy a copy of Sanderson's edition of Davies's Rites and Monuments of Durham Abbey, and it was Woodness's custom to spend his leisure hours in reading the book under the clock in the cathedral. The master would now and then go into the

* Bee was born in 1636, and died in 1711, being then an out-pensioner of Sherburn Hospital. He was a skinner and glover by trade. Several curious extracts from his diary were printed by Sir C. Sharp, under the title of "Jacob Bee, his Booke."

† See some amusing anecdotes of Woodness at p. 27 in Mr. Taylor's Memoir of Mr. Surtees, prefixed to the 4th volume of his History, and now in the press, in an octavo size, with additions, under the auspices of the Surtees Society.

‡ See Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, vol. viii, p. 287.

church and cheer the scholar, and take him from monument to monument, and from shrine to shrine, gradually initiating him in his own favourite pursuit. Poor Woodness, reduced to poverty in his latter years by the failure of a bank, when strength was beginning to fail him, found a comfortable home in Sherburn Hospital, which had also been the support of Jacob Bee in his declining years; and upon his death his various collections, chiefly relative to the history of his native city, fell into the hands of Mr. Surtees, who has made considerable use of them in his 4th volume. For many a year, however, before his removal from Durham, he had fostered with especial care the youthful tastes of Matthew Thompson, upon whom, as he knew, his mantle would descend; and many an hour of sweet converse upon bygone times did they hold together. Each contributed his share to the enjoyment. Woodness had not forgotten his Latin. He could translate a monumental inscription or a charter, but he could not handle a pencil. Matthew knew not Latin, but he could draw with fidelity. The cathedral and castle, with their associations, were an inexhaustible theme. The city and its companies, and trades, and banners, its walls and gates, and the history of its elections, were perfectly known to the two. Mr. Thompson's skill in drawing has been alluded to. Many a relic of olden time which has now disappeared has he perpetuated upon paper. To give one single instance. During the progress of the alterations at Brancepeth, about thirty years ago, a groined ceiling was discovered, rich with the arms and badges of Neville. Matthew, upon the spot in a moment, as if by instinct, arrested the fading colours before they became annihilated by the admission of light and air, and his drawing remains in *memoriam* among the collections of the late Sir Cuthbert Sharp, now happily, by the liberality of the Bishop of Durham, deposited in the library of the dean and chapter. The woodcuts in Sharp's "History of the Rebellion in 1569" are many of them from drawings by Mr. Thompson's faithful pencil. At Raby, where he had been for many years professionally employed from time to time, he was perfectly at home. There was in the "old-fac'd walls" of that majestic fabric,

"no jutting, frieze, buttress,
Nor coigne of vantage,"

with the date of which he was not acquainted; but Durham was his field, and the cathedral in particular had been his study and delight for many a year. In the fitting-up of the castle for university

purposes he had much to do. He arranged the armour in the hall, he emblazoned the splendid old chimney-piece in the senate-room, restoring to the armorial bearings their proper colours, which time had obliterated; and so completely was he at home in matters of taste that, as report goes, he was the person who suggested the purple of the Palatinate for the lining of the master's hood, making it differ from those of Oxford and Cambridge by a most appropriate distinction. Whenever, in his declining health, his strength permitted him to leave his house, it was to the cathedral or the castle that he directed his steps to revive the recollections of his boyhood, and to dwell with a melancholy pleasure upon bygone days.

The remains of this most useful and peaceful man were interred in the churchyard of St. Oswald's, in Durham, near those of some of his children, who died in their youth. He has left a widow and a son behind him.

W. H. MAXWELL.

Dec. 29. At Musselburgh, near Edinburgh, aged 56, William Hamilton Maxwell, the Irish novelist.

This dashing and popular writer was a native of Ireland, the only son of a merchant at Newry, by the daughter of William Hamilton, esq., a gentleman of old family and good fortune. He was educated by Dr. Henderson, an excellent classical scholar, and entered Trinity college, Dublin, before he was fifteen. His predilection was for a military life, but this was opposed by his family, who wished him to declare for the church or the bar. Under this uncertainty, several years were passed in idleness, during which, hunting, shooting, military history, poetry, and romance, served to lighten his hours, and to prepare him for his future career of authorship.

At length he took deacon's orders; and shortly after his maternal aunt, to whose wishes he had conformed, and whose fortune he expected, died leaving a will informally executed, and consequently unproductive to him. He had previously anticipated the greater part of his mother's property, by confirming for ready money the demises which had been granted by his father as tenant for life.

Under this disappointment he determined to accompany a friend to South America, who undertook to procure a military commission for him there. Whether he actually went this voyage or not we are uncertain; but, in either case, he was again disappointed in his views by his friend's death.

However, he shortly after mended his

fortunes for a time by marrying a lady of good family; and in 1820 he was collated by the Archbishop of Armagh to the prebend and rectory of Ballagh, a wild place in Connaught, destitute of any congregation or cure of souls; though it afforded what he was admirably capable of dealing with—plenty of game.

Mr. Maxwell's first attempt at authorship was whilst residing in a retired shooting-lodge in Ballycroy. Here he wrote "O'Hara," which was not very successful: but his next undertaking, the "Stories of Waterloo," were purchased by Mr. Colburn for 100*l.* and a second and third volume were afterwards added, and paid for at the same rate.

His next work was "Wild Sports of the West," which was also very successful; and he had now established his reputation as an agreeable and ready narrator both of sporting and military anecdotes.

Turning to fiction (from which, as may be imagined, his previous productions had not been entirely free,) he wrote a popular novel named "Captain Blake; or, My Life;" which was followed by "The Dark Lady of Doona," and "The Fortunes of Hector O'Halloran and his man Mark Antony O'Toole." In 1839 he wrote "The Bivouac," and "The Victories of the British Armies: with Anecdotes Illustrative of Modern Warfare," 8vo. (another edition, 1847). About the same time he compiled "The Field Book," a sort of sporting encyclopædia; and he undertook a "Life of Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington," which was finished in three volumes octavo, 1841. Some of his other numerous productions were as follow:—

The Naval and Military Almanack, 1840, 8vo.

Rambling Recollections of a Soldier of Fortune, 1842, 12mo. 2d edit. 1848.

Wanderings in the Highlands and Islands, with Sketches taken on the Scottish Border. 1844. 2 vols. 8vo.

Hints to a Soldier on Service, 1845. 2 vols. 12mo.

Peninsular Sketches, by Actors on the Scene. Edited by W. H. Maxwell, 1845. 2 vols. 8vo.

History of the Rebellion in Ireland in the year 1798; with Memoirs of the Union, and of Emmett's Insurrection in 1803. 1845, 8vo.

Captain O'Sullivan; or, Adventures, civil, military, and matrimonial, of a Gentleman on Half-pay. 1846. 3 vols.

Hill-side and Border Sketches. With Legends of the Cheviots and the Lammermuir. 1847. 2 vols.

Brian O'Linn; or, Luck is Everything. 1848. 12mo.

The Irish Movements: their rise, pro-

gress, and termination; with a few broad hints to Patriots and Pikemen. 1848. 8vo.

Besides these books, he was a frequent contributor to Bentley's Miscellany and to the Dublin University Magazine; but, notwithstanding his popularity and success, he never learned the art of making a provision for the future, and, after the failure of his health, and the consequent exhaustion of his animal spirits, he passed his latter days in much misery and distress. His portrait, by C. Grey, R. H. A., was published in the Dublin University Magazine for Aug. 1841, accompanied by a very enthusiastic sketch of his talents both as a writer and a companion; and it is also prefixed to the second edition of his "Rambling Recollections."

MR. PARRY.

April 8. In Great Russell-st. Bloomsbury, aged 75, Mr. John Parry (Bardd Alaw).

Mr. Parry was born at Denbigh, Feb. 18, 1776, and at an early age evinced talent for music. In 1793 he joined the Denbigh Militia, and received instructions from the German master of the band, whom he succeeded in that post in 1797, and held it for ten years, making himself well acquainted with every wind instrument, besides the harp, piano, and singing; the clarinet, however, being his favourite instrument for concerts. In 1805, for Mr. T. Dibdin's benefit, at Covent Garden Theatre, he performed on three flageolets, ingeniously arranged on a stand. In 1807 he took up his residence in London, and from that period took an active part in musical societies and charities, until he was attacked with paralysis about two years since.

His compositions and arrangements for various instruments are innumerable. He was the editor of the Welsh Harper, and the Welsh Melodies. He adapted the music of "Ivanhoe," at Covent Garden; wrote the music for Dibdin's Harlequin Hoax, at the Lyceum; and Oberon's Oath, at Drury Lane. The farce of "High Notions" was by him; as also, "Two Wives; or, a Hint to Husbands," "Helpless Friends," and "Fair Cheating." For several years he composed the songs for Vauxhall Gardens. One of his most popular compositions was the favourite song of "Jenny Jones." Mr. Parry was the conductor of many of the Eisteddfods in Wales; and in 1821, at a Gorsedd, or assemblage of bards, the title of Bardd Alaw was conferred on him. If not a very profound musician, Mr. Parry was an excellent melodist, and many of his ballads will survive him. He was much esteemed in all circles, from royalty

downwards; a more kindhearted, unaffected man never existed, and he was always foremost in the rank to assist his professional brethren. He was for many years the honorary treasurer of the Royal Society of Musicians, and honorary secretary of the Melodist Club. He has left a widow and one son—the well-known popular vocalist John Parry.

MR. JOHN DICKENS.

March 31. In Keppel-street, Russell-square, aged 65, Mr. John Dickens.

In his earlier years Mr. Dickens held an office in the Navy-pay Department, at Chatham Dockyard, and up to the period of his decease he was in the enjoyment of a pension from government. Towards the period of middle life he joined "the press," and had ever since been known as one of its most efficient, and at the same time one of its most respected, members.

For some time he was connected with the *Mirror of Parliament*, when edited by a relative of his own. He afterwards retired to Alphington, near Exeter, from whence he returned to town to take part in the establishment of the *Daily News*. He was possessed of great energy of character, thorough business habits, and a perfect *savoir faire* in the practical management of an important department in London journalism. To these qualities were added a naturally generous disposition and a kind heart. He was the father of the celebrated novelist, Mr. Charles Dickens, and of Mr. W. L. Dickens, of Norton, the resident engineer of the Malton and Driffield Railway.

His body was interred on the 5th of April in the Highgate Cemetery.

MR. J. B. LEYLAND.

Jan. 26. At Halifax, in his 40th year, Mr. Joseph Bentley Leyland, sculptor.

The subject of this memoir was born at Halifax, on the 31st of March, 1811, and was the second son of the late Mr. Robert Leyland, of that place, a naturalist of considerable acquirements. When about the age of sixteen, the future sculptor began to disclose the true inclination of his genius. He carelessly took up a lump of wet clay, and modelled with his fingers the care-worn head of a veteran soldier; the sorrowful expression of this head, and the truthfulness of the conception, encouraged him to venture with boldness on the new domain of art which lay before him. There was, at that time, a gentleman living in Halifax—Christopher Rawson, esq. of Hope Hall—whose name, coupled with his numerous acts of benevolence, will long be remembered. He possessed

a collection of antique marbles, which had been brought from Greece by one of his own family; these the young artist received ready permission to study, and to copy for his improvement. From the servile copying of such sculptures he was led to aim at the production of some work that might possess the merit of originality; this was a greyhound, modelled from nature, which was sent to the exhibition held in Manchester, and a colossal statue of "Spartacus" followed on the next occasion. Through the earnest solicitation of Mr. Illidge, the well-known portrait-painter, the young sculptor prepared to try his fortune in the metropolis. In the autumn of 1834, Leyland forwarded to London the production on which he hoped to found a metropolitan reputation—a colossal head of Satan; this was accompanied by other works, and the sculptor prepared to follow them. Arriving there, he took up his residence at the house of an engraver, in the suburbs of the metropolis. Aided by the advantages which London presented in the Elgin marbles of the British Museum and the galleries of the Royal Academy, Leyland rapidly advanced in his studies. About this time he was made known by his friend Illidge to the late Mr. Stothard, R.A., to whose friendship he was indebted for introduction to Sir Francis Chantrey. Under the valuable instructions of the late Mr. R. B. Haydon, Leyland pursued the study of anatomy, and perfected his natural perception of the grand and beautiful in art. His great production was a statue of "Kilmeny," an exquisite work, which represents the sinless maiden in Hogg's beautiful poem, *The Queen's Wake*, listening to Elfin music in fairy land; it was purchased by the Literary and Philosophical Society of Halifax. While in London he executed one of his finest works, a life-size female figure grasping a cinerary urn, which now forms the monument of "Mr. John Rawson and Nelly his Wife," in Trinity Church, Halifax.

A group of "Two Warriors" was modelled by Leyland and sent to the Manchester Exhibition, where it attracted the notice of the late Lord Ribblesdale, who became its owner; but, from some mischance, it was broken to pieces on its way from the Exhibition to his lordship's seat in Yorkshire. One of Leyland's latest works was a fine recumbent statue of the late Dr. Beckwith of York. A colossal figure of an "Anglo-Saxon Chief," is now casting in metal at Halifax, and it is hoped will ere long be placed in some public situation in his native town.—*Art-Journal.*

CLERGY DECEASED.

Jan. 18. At Staveley, Derbyshire, aged 26, the Rev. *Thomas Lawton Braithwaite*, B.A.

Feb. 21. The Rev. *John Dawson*, M.A. Vicar of Easky, co. Sligo.

Feb. 24. At Dolau Ayron, near Llan-geitho, the Rev. *Timothy Evans*, Curate of Llandewi Brevi and Llanbadarn Odwynne, and Perp. Curate of Garthelley, Cardigan.

Feb. 27. At Cilcain, Flintshire, aged 49, the Rev. *Thomas Evans*, Vicar of that parish, to which he was collated in 1841 by the Bishop of St. Asaph.

Lately. The Rev. *John Henry Bright*, Perp. Curate of Adbaston, Staffordshire, to which cure he was presented by the Dean of Lichfield (1841). He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1823, M.A. 1828.

The Rev. *S. S. Healy*, M.A. Vicar of Drummaul, co. Antrim.

The Rev. *Edmund Herring*, Rector of Rochford, near Tenbury (1845).

At his glebe, the Rev. *William Kellett*, Rector of Moynalty, co. Meath.

March 4. The Rev. *Charles Atkinson*, LL.D. for 33 years Rector of Creggan, co. Armagh.

At Dublin, the Rev. *Anthony Sillery*, Chaplain of Dr. Stevens' Hospital.

March 13. At Wimbington, Isle of Ely, aged 28, the Rev. *Henry Llewelyn Roberts*, B.A. of Worcester college, Oxford, Assistant Curate of March.

March 15. At Madeira, aged 26, the Rev. *George Thomas Miller*, B.A. second son of Dr. Miller, of Exeter. He was of Worc. coll. Oxford, and late Curate of Broadclyst, Devon.

March 16. At Watton, Bucks, the Rev. *Valentine Ellis*, Rector of that place and of Barnardiston, Suffolk. He was of Sidney Sussex college, Cambridge, B.A. 1797, M.A. 1811. He was instituted to Barnardiston, which was in his own patronage, in 1801, and to Watton, also in his own patronage, in 1822.

March 25. At Woodton rectory, Norfolk, aged 24, the Rev. *Thomas Packer*, Assistant Curate of Gunthorpe and Bale; son of the Rev. H. W. Packer, Rector of Woodton. He was of St. Catharine's hall, Cambridge, B.A. 1849.

March 26. At Castle Blakeney, co. Galway, the Rev. *Charles Milley Doyle*, B.A. Rector of that parish. He was the elder son of the late Rev. Nicholas Milley Doyle, and brother to Sir John Milley Doyle, sometime M.P. for co. Carlow.

March 28. At St. Breock, Cornwall, the Rev. *William Molesworth*, Rector of that parish; uncle to Sir William Molesworth, Bart. He was the youngest son of Sir William Molesworth the sixth Bart.

by Caroline-Treby, daughter of Paul Henry Ourry, esq. Commissioner of the Navy Office. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1814, M.A. 1817; was presented to St. Breock and Beaworthy in 1816, and to St. Ervan 1817. He married Feb. 10, 1829, Susanna, daughter of the late James Buller, esq. of Downes, co. Devon.

March 29. The Rev. *Francis Faithfull Babington Peile*, eldest son of the late Rev. Benjamin Peile, late of Hatfield, Herts. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1848.

March 30. At Dublin, the Rev. *George Brabazon*, Rector of Painstown, co. Meath, and for 47 years Registrar of the diocese, formerly a scholar of Trinity college, Dublin.

Aged 35, the Rev. *Theodore Coleridge*, Rector of Allhallows, Goldsmith-street, Exeter (1843), and Chaplain of Exeter Workhouse. He was of Exeter college, Oxford.

At his residence, St. James's Cemetery, Liverpool, aged 56, the Rev. *Prince Crawford*.

April 2. At Fiskerton, near Lincoln, aged 50, the Rev. *Thomas Sandon*, Perp. Curate of Barlings (1844) and of Greetwell (1838), Lincolnshire. He was of Queen's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1837, M.A. 1840.

April 3. At Briercliffe, Lanc. aged 40, the Rev. *John M'Lindon*, M.A., Perpetual Curate of that place (1842).

April 4. At Torquay, aged 27, the Rev. *Matthew Clark*, LL.B. Magd. coll. Cambridge; sixth son of Captain Clark, Moulton, Linc. and Fairlee Villa, Wimpingham, Isle of Wight.

April 6. At his glebe, the Rev. *William Bourne*, M.A. Rector of Rathcor-mack, co. Cork.

April 8. At Norwich, aged 33, the Rev. *Charles James Fisher*; eldest son of the late Rev. Charles Fisher, Rector of Oulton, Suffolk. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1840.

Aged 65, the Rev. *John Theodosius Jones*, Rector of Saintbury, co. Glouc. (1826), and of Llansaintfread, co. Montg. (1812). He died suddenly from an affection of the heart when on his way home (on horseback) from dining with the Rev. Mr. Powell of Snowhill. Verdict, Died by the visitation of God. He was brother-in-law to the Rev. John Thorp of Summertown, Oxford. He has left a widow, and one son by a former wife.

April 12. At Brightwell, Berks, the Rev. *Marmaduke Thompson*, Rector of that parish, and late Chaplain to the Hon. East India Co. in Madras. He was of Pembroke college, Cambridge, B.A. 1800,

M.A. 1803; and was presented to his living in 1831.

April 15. Aged 79, the Rev. *Thomas Ashley*, Rector of Great Shefford, Berks. He was formerly Fellow of Brasenose college, Oxford, where he graduated M.A. 1797, B.D. 1810, and was presented to his living by that society in 1818.

At the house of his brother Dr. Hutchinson, at Nottingham, aged 46, the Rev. *John Entwisle Scholes Hutchinson*. Vicar of East Stoke, Notts, to which he was presented in 1835 by the chancellor of Lincoln cathedral.

April 23. The Rev. *Thomas Charles Boone*, Vicar of Kensworth, Hertfordshire. He was formerly of St. Peter's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1823; and was presented to his living in 1830 by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.

At Bath, in his 92d year, the Rev. *Francis Mills*, formerly Rector of Barford, Warwickshire, to which he was presented by John Mills, esq. in 1785. He was of Christchurch, Oxford, M.A. 1784.

April 24. Aged 46, the Rev. *Edward Hall*, Perp. Curate of Penkridge, co. Stafford (1847), and formerly Chaplain to the Lord High Commissioner at Corfu.

April 25. At Bridport, Dorset, aged 75, the Rev. *Robert Broadley*, Rector of that parish (1829) and of Cattistock (1805).

April 26. At the residence of his father, Middleton, Cork, the Rev. *John Hornibook Varian*, late Curate of St. Jude's, Manchester.

At Sunbury Lodge, Middlesex, aged 73, the Rev. *Daniel Henry Wall*, M.A. formerly for 21 years Rector of Clonmel. He resigned that living in 1832.

April 27. At Stockland-Bristol, near Bridgewater, aged 74, the Rev. *Noblett Ruddock*, Vicar of that place, and of Westbury cum Priddy, to both which he was instituted in 1814. He was descended from Captain Noblett Ruddock, who had a grant of considerable estates in the co. Wexford from Charles II. The deceased was of Trinity coll. Oxford, M.A. 1814.

April 30. At the rectory, Tan y Bwlch, aged 73, the Rev. *John Jones*, Rector of Festiniog and Maentwrog (1822), and Rural Dean of Ardudwy.

May 1. At his residence, Preston Montford hall, Salop, aged 80, the Rev. *Charles Wingfield*, Vicar of Llanllwchaearn, co. Montg. (1800). He was of Trinity college, Camb. B.A. 1796, M.A. 1799. He was the second son of Rowland Wingfield, esq. of Preston Brockhurst, in Shropshire, who also purchased the estate of Onslow from the ancient family of that name, by Mary, sixth daughter of Sir Walter Wagstaffe, Bart. of Blithfield, and Lady Barbara Legge, eldest dau. of Wil-

liam first Earl of Dartmouth. He married in 1829 Emma, fourth daughter of Richard Jenkins, esq. of Bicton, and sister to Sir Richard Jenkins, G.C.B. and had issue four sons (two of whom are deceased) and one daughter.

May 2. At Wood Eaton, 'Oxfordshire, aged 69, the Rev. *John Ballard*, Rector of that place and Vicar of Cropredy. He was of New college, Oxford, B.C.L. 1809. He married Sophia, second daughter of John Weyland, esq. of Woodrising and Wood Eaton, the widow (in 1801) of Robert Moss, esq. (brother to Dr. Charles Moss, Bishop of Oxford), and mother of Mary Viscountess Chetwynd. He was collated to Cropredy by Bishop Moss in 1811, and presented to Wood Eaton by his father-in-law, Mr. Weyland, in 1823. In 1840 he received from a public subscription a tureen and other articles of silver, weighing in all 240 ounces, "as a testimonial of his services, during four years, as chairman of the Board of Guardians of the Banbury Poor Law Union, from its formation in 1835." His only son, the Rev. John Ballard, was married in 1842 to Eliza, eldest daughter of John Fane, esq. of Wormsley.

May 6. At Llanfair, aged 41, the Rev. *Charles Emerson*, Perp. Curate of Caerau, near Cardiff (1837).

May 7. At Cheltenham, aged 66, the Rev. *Edward Winnington Ingram*, Canon of Worcester. He was the second son of Sir Edward Winnington the second Baronet, of Stanford Court, co. Wore. by the Hon. Anne Foley, daughter of Thomas first Lord Foley. He took the additional name of Ingram in compliance with the injunction of his cousin Mr. Ingram, of Ribbesford. He was instituted to the rectory of Ribbesford in 1815, and became a Canon of Worcester in 1833. He married in 1810, Jane, daughter of the Very Rev. Arthur Onslow, Dean of Worcester, and had issue five sons and three daughters. Of the former the Rev. Edward Winnington Ingram is now Rector of Ribbesford (which was resigned by his father in 1847) and Stanford-on-Teme; the Rev. Arthur Henry Winnington Ingram is Rector of Harvington, co. Wore. and married in 1849 Sophia-Mary, only daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. George Arnold, of the Bengal army. Frances the eldest daughter was married in 1838 to Henry Barry Domville, esq. nephew to Sir Compton Domville, Bart.; and another, Marianne-Elizabeth, in 1843, to the Rev. John Ryle Wood, M.A. Canon of Worcester.

May 9. At Kelloe vicarage, Durham, aged 45, the Rev. *Robert Birkett*, B.D. Senior Fellow and Bursar of Emmanuel

college, Cambridge, son of the Rev. Robert Birkett, Vicar of Kelloe. He graduated B.A. 1829 as 27th Wrangler, M.A. 1832, B.D. 1839.

May 10. At Chetton, Salop, the Ven. William Vickers, Archdeacon of Salop, and Rector of Chetton. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1811, M.A. 1814; was instituted to Chetton in 1813; and collated to the archdeaconry of Salop by the Bishop of Hereford, Dec. 22, 1838.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

March 28. Aged 56, Catherine, widow of William Braybrooke, esq. Deputy Assistant Commissary Gen. and second dau. of the late Charles Rossi, esq. R.A.

April 5. In Nichols-square, Hackney-road, Shoreditch, aged 60, Mr. Henry Irving, a native of Reading. He was originally in the Royal Navy, but afterwards served as a serjeant in the First Grenadier Guards. During the Peninsular war he was present at the battles of Nivelles and the Nive; in the last action he was badly wounded, for which he received a small pension; for his services he had been awarded a medal with one clasp. He married to his first wife Miss Lydia Crusoe; and in 1836 he married, at Brighton, to his second wife, Miss Thomasine Baker, formerly of Reading; who is left his widow. Mr. Irving was a man of mild and amiable manners, and has died much respected. He was buried in Clapham old church-yard.

In York-pl. Portman-sq. aged 77, Richard Addams, esq.

In Prospect-pl. Maida-hill, aged 71, Caroline, widow of John Kean, esq. of Portman-street.

April 7. At Kennington, aged 65, Frank Twiss, esq. upwards of 42 years in the Bank of England.

April 8. At Walworth, aged 61, Richard Holbert Smales, esq.

April 10. In Paddington-green, aged 76, Thomas Barlow, esq. of the Queen's Bench Office.

April 11. In Prince's-st. Hanover-sq. aged 32, Capt. Richard Henry Glyn, late of the Grenadier Guards.

In Osnaburgh-st. Regent's Park, aged 81, Madame Violet.

April 12. In Bread-street, James Duncan, esq. for many years a Member of the Common Council of the City of London.

At Kensington, Heathfield Tupper, esq. surgeon.

April 13. Aged 66, Mrs. Elizabeth Ann Peat, formerly of Piccadilly.

Mr. William Bellamy, Master of the

Worshipful Company of Cooks, late of St. Clement Danes, Strand.

In Saville-row, aged 87, Rich. Nixon, esq.

April 14. Dora, infant dau. of Charles Dickens, esq.

At Hoxton-sq. Lizza, wife of the Rev. John Darby Birt, M.A.

April 15. In the Edgeware-road, Miss Martha Protheroe, last surviving dau. of the late John Protheroe, esq. of Clifton.

April 16. In Camden New Town, aged 63, Major John Hamilton, late of 77th Regt. and formerly of the 42nd.

In the Wandsworth-road, Anne, widow of Owen Flintoff, esq. Chief Justice of Sierra Leone.

Aged 60, Major Edward Jacob Bridges, Royal Artillery.

Aged 37, Harriet, wife of John Coys-garne Sim, esq. of Clifton-pl. Hyde Park.

In Hanover-cottage, Regent's Park, aged 83, Thomas Lewis, esq.

April 17. In Norland-square, Notting-hill, aged 75, Mrs. Mary M'Whinnie.

Aged 33, Grant Samuel Dalrymple, esq.

At Camberwell, aged 71, John Symson Jessop, esq. barrister-at-law, a magistrate for Middlesex, Essex, and Herts, and Deputy Lieut. of Essex. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, Nov. 27, 1801, and practised as a special pleader and on the Home Circuit.

At Streatham-hill, aged 78, James Bristow, esq. formerly of St. John's, South-wark.

April 18. Aged 100, Philip Crabb, esq. inventor of manufacturing lead pencils by machinery.

At the residence of his brother, Kensington, aged 50, Henry Smith, esq. surgeon, late of Torrington-sq. eldest son of the late Dr. Smith, of Salisbury.

In Weymouth-st. aged 76, Samuel Cox, esq. of Broxwood, Herefordshire, and of Souldern, Oxfordshire.

April 19. In Upper Bedford-pl. aged 54, Edward A. Chaplin, esq.

April 20. At Greenwich, aged 64, Lieut.-Col. Joseph Garner, late of the Hon. E.I.C. Bengal army; he retired 1830.

In Cumberland-terr. Regent's-park, aged 67, Maria, wife of Charles Jones, esq.

At Stoke Newington, aged 85, Ann, widow of John Jacob, esq.

In Tollington Park, aged 70, Capt. John Hayman, one of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House.

April 22. At Lambeth Palace, aged 14, Mary, dau. of the late Wilson Dobie Wilson, esq. and granddau. of the Archb. of Canterbury.

In Dorset-pl. aged 63, Eliza, widow of John Elmslie, esq. of Windsor & Jamaica.

April 23. In St. James's-sq. aged 32, Jane-Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Robert

Sumner, Rector of Calbourne, Isle of Wight, and second dau. of Sir Richard Simeon, Bart.

In Grafton-st. Selina, wife of William Garnier, esq. She was the eldest dau. of Thomas Thistlethwayte, esq. of Southwick Park; and was married in 1827.

Aged 58, George Augustus Bond, esq. Dockmaster at the East India Docks.

April 24. Three days after landing from Hong Kong, aged 27, Lieut. Ralph Thickness Dickinson, youngest son of the late Col. Dickinson, of Dalsthill House.

Marian-Amelia, youngest dau. of the late Charles Samuel Goodwyn, esq. of Blackheath.

Aged 36, John James, Esq. (Ioan Meirion), Secretary of the Honourable Society of Ancient Britons, Gray's-inn-road.

Aged 77, James Gooden, esq. of Tavistock-square.

April 25. In Great Cumberland-pl. Caroline, wife of H. B. Swabey, esq. of Doctors'-commons.

At Paper-buildings, Temple, Mr. Tomlin, barrister. It is surmised that in rapidly descending the stairs his foot slipped, and he was precipitated suddenly out of the window. Verdict, "Accidental death."

At Bayswater, Mary-Susan, eldest dau. of the late William Walkinshaw, M.D. of Trinidad.

In Jewry-st. aged 73, William Rixon, esq. At Chelsea, aged 38, Ann, wife of Samuel Archbutt, esq. solicitor.

April 26. Mrs. Alexander Lee (formerly Mrs. Waylett), after a painful illness of seven years' duration, which obliged her to relinquish the profession. She was one of the sweetest and best of English ballad-singers.

April 26. Caroline, wife of Deputy Commissary Gen. Cumming, of North Bank, Regent's Park.

James Nelthorpe, esq. of Brixton.

In Barlow-st. Marylebone, aged 85, Allan Aitken, esq.

April 27. At Kensington, aged 72, Anna-Maria, relict of Robert Brettell Bate, esq.

At his lodgings in Finsbury-sq. aged 24, Mr. Camp, the Dutch Commissioner for the Great Exhibition. He committed suicide by hanging himself. It appears that great mental anxiety as to the success of his mission prompted the unfortunate act. Verdict, "Temporary insanity."

April 28. In Barnsbury Park, Islington, aged 67, Thomas Wontner, esq.

April 29. Aged 22, Mary-Ann, only dau. of John Oliver Jones, esq. of Upper Bedford-pl.

Aged 61, Anne, widow of Thomas Ackland, esq. of Lawn House, Southgate.

Of paralysis, Selina, wife of Mr. George

Biggs, of Islington, and last surviving dau. of the late Rev. Lemuel Kirkman.

In Cambridge-terr. aged 80, Miss Harriet Mortimer, fourth surviving dau. of the late Hans Wintrop Mortimer, esq. formerly of Caldwell Hall, Derbyshire.

In Grove-pl. Hackney, aged 84, James Young, esq.

Aged 56, Lydia, wife of William Haseldine Pepys, esq. F.R.S. of Kensington.

April 30. At Brompton, aged 85, Robert Baxter, esq.

In Old Burlington-st. of brain fever, aged 23, Charles, eldest son of C. Weatherby, esq. He was of Balliol col. Oxford.

In Brunswick-sq. Sophia-Louisa, eldest dau. of John Ellis Clowes, esq.

May 1. In his 71st year, Sampson Hodgkinson, esq. of East Acton, and Upper Seymour-st. Portman-sq.

At the residence of her brother, J. H. Anderdon, esq. in Upper Grosvenor-st. Mrs. Lucy Claxton, of Exmouth, widow of Butler Thomas Claxton, esq.

At Trinity-sq. Southwark, aged 77, Martha, relict of John Wentworth, esq. barrister-at-law.

May 2. At the residence of her father Dr. Hutchesson, Henrietta-Elizabeth, wife of Major Sidney Powell, 57th Reg.

May 4. In Eaton-pl. George-Harry-Grey, infant son of Mr. and Lady Margaret Milbanke.

At Albion-st. Hyde-park-sq. aged 51, Miss Sarah Gladstone Clark; burnt to death by her night-clothes taking fire.

May 5. At Rawstorne-street, Goswell-road, aged 36, Mr. Charles Stilt, a celebrated clown, leaving a widow and five orphans.

In Cornwall-terr. Regent's-park, Harriet-Louisa, widow of Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir Henry Blackwood, Bart. K.C.B. She was his third wife, the dau. of Francis Gore, esq. Governor of Grenada, married in 1803, and left a widow in 1832.

May 6. At Duke-st. St. James's, Major Henry Taylor, late of the 2nd Madras Cavalry.

At Upper Holloway, aged 73, John Soper, esq.

May 7. At North-end, Fulham, of consumption, aged 30, Caroline, wife of Robert Tassell, esq. barrister-at-law, and fifth dau. of John Golding, esq. of Ditton-place, Kent.

Aged 45, Lady Frances-Theophila-Anne, wife of Comm. Henry Parker, and sister to the Earl of Huntingdon. She was the eldest child of Hans-Francis the late Earl by his first wife Frances, 3d dau. of the Rev. R. C. Cobb; and married in 1822.

In Gloucester-terr. Hyde Park-gardens, aged 52, Miss Elizabeth Fisher, late of Isleworth.

In Euston-place, aged 79, Mary, relict of John M'Gill, esq.

In the Grove, Highgate, aged 26, Susan, only daughter of W. D. Owen, esq.

May 8. Aged 58, Mrs. Maria Jeffreys, formerly of North-cresc. Bedford-sq. and late of Alfred-street.

Elizabeth-Clementina, wife of Marmaduke Pybus, esq. of Chelsea.

In Hamilton-terrace, St. John's Wood, aged 85, Charles Cummins, esq. late of the Queen's Remembrancer's Office.

Aged 22, Frances-Mary, only child of the late Henry James South, esq. of St. Thomas' Southwark.

May 10. In Motcomb-st. aged 25, Laurentia-Trent, elder dau. of the late Rev. Edward Carlton, of Cumberbatch.

In Piccadilly, aged 59, Mr. Martin Colnaghi, many years printseller and publisher, of Cockspur-street.

At Greenwich, aged 24, Poyntz Mill Stewart, esq. son of the late Poyntz Stewart, esq. M.D. of the Bengal Est. and grandson of the late William Stewart, esq. M.D. Lisburn, Antrim.

May 13. In Cecil-st. Strand, Maria, relict of Capt. Boyle Arthur, of Brompton. At Brixton, T. B. Whitfield, esq. of Treves, Prussia.

At St. Pancras-workhouse (whither he was conveyed by the police, on having been suddenly seized with insanity), aged 36, Mr. Charles Foulkes, solicitor, of Leicester. He has left a widow and an orphan.

May 14. At Euston-pl. aged 40, Mary, widow of Joseph Bowstead, esq. of the E.I.Co.'s Service, Bombay.

May 15. In Acre-lane, Brixton, aged 72, Sarah, relict of Thomas Benson, esq.

In Old Burlington-st. aged 66, Eliza-Mary, wife of Dr. John Forbes, F.R.S. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians.

At Brompton, Anne, wife of J. Jay, esq.

In Somers Town, aged 79, Elizabeth Grant, last surviving dau. of Major James Grant, late of the King's American Reg.

At Clapham-common, Miss Martha Poynder.

May 16. In York-terr. Regent's Park, aged 69, Charles Shillito, M.D. formerly of West Essex Militia, and late of Putney.

May 17. Aged 48, Dr. Edward Clark Baker, late of Walcot-terrace.

BEDS.—April 27. At Odell Rectory, aged 33, Vere-John, eldest son of the Rev. Vere Alston.

May 14. At St. Cuthbert's, Bedford, aged 58, George Dance, esq. formerly of the War Office.

BERKS.—April 15. At Windsor, aged 61, J. C. Tarver, esq. for twenty-five years French master at Eton college.

GENT. MAG. VOL. XXXV.

April 27. At Coleshill, the Right Hon. Judith-Anne Countess of Radnor. She was the third dau. of the late Sir Henry Paulet St. John Mildmay, Bart. by Jane, eldest dau. and coheir of Carew Mildmay, esq. and became the second wife of the Earl of Radnor in 1814. She has left surviving issue Lord Viscount Folkstone, the Hon. Edward Bouverie, and two daughters. Her body was deposited in the family vault at Britford church, near Salisbury. The principal mourners were the Earl of Radnor, Viscount Folkstone, Hon. E. Bouverie, Viscount Bolingbroke, J. Bouverie, esq. and H. St. John Mildmay, esq.

May 10. Aged 82, John Clancy, esq. of Reading.

May 17. At Reading, in his 75th year, John Richards, esq. formerly Coroner for the county; and on the 25th, Miss Richards, his sister.

BERWICKSHIRE.—April 20. At Churnside Bridge, aged 82, Mrs. Jane Cranstoun, relict of Young Trotter, esq.

BUCKS.—April 5. At Thorney-house, Iver, aged 49, Mr. William Trumper.

April 11. At Buckingham, aged 83, Jane, relict of the Rev. William Priestly, of Fordingbridge, and sister of the late Rev. James Long Long, Rector of Maids-morton, near Buckingham.

April 15. At Little Missenden Abbey, aged 74, Henrietta-Catherine, widow of Rev. J. W. Ormsby.

April 23. Aged 65, William Goodman, esq. of Iver.

April 28. At Wraysbury, Mr. Wetton, banker, of Egham, who committed suicide. Verdict, "Temporary Insanity."

CAMBRIDGE.—April 30. At Cambridge, aged 65, Mary, relict of Edward Leigh, esq.

CHESHIRE.—April 18. At Toft-hall, aged 33, Ralph Gerard Leycester, esq. son and heir of the late Ralph Leycester, esq. of Toft, M.P. for Shaftesbury, by Susan, eldest dau. of the Ven. Egerton Leigh, Archdeacon of Salop. He married, in 1840, Emily, dau. of Charles Tyrwhitt-Jones, esq.

April 29. At Chester, aged 74, Theodosia, dau. of the late Rev. Arch. Leigh, Rector of Lymm, and aunt to the gentleman last named.

May 12. At Nantwich, aged 73, Elizabeth, relict of John Jaspar Garnett, esq.

CORNWALL.—April 22. At Launceston, aged 46, W. T. Morgan, esq. solicitor.

April 23. At Truro, aged 77, Mary, widow of John Baynard, esq.

May 8. At Callington, aged 66, George Mason, esq.

DEVON.—April 9. At Torquay, in the house of her mother Mrs. Walter

Murray, Eliza, wife of Lieut.-Col. Lawrence, of the Rifle Brigade.

April 11. At Plymouth, aged 63, Lieut.-Col. David Hepburn, of the H.E.I.C. Service.

At Teignmouth, Charlotte-Eliza, wife of Richard Henry Ramus, esq.

April 17. At Torquay, aged 48, Eliza, wife of William Wilson, esq.

April 19. At Dawlish, aged 39, Eliza-Hellen-Margaret Byles; and next day, aged 49, Mather Byles, esq. her husband.

April 20. In Stonehouse, aged 64, Lieut. Ross Connor.

April 21. At Plymouth, Margaret, second dau. of the late Rev. Septimus Courtney, A.M., Vicar of Charles.

April 22. At the residence of W. Bowden, esq. Totnes, aged 62, Anthony Pike, esq. Storekeeper of the Royal William Victualling Yard, Stonehouse, after 48 years' service.

April 23. At Bickleigh Vicarage, the residence of her son-in-law the Rev. J. D. Cork, Catherine, relict of John Patey, esq. late of H.M. Dockyard, Devonport.

April 24. At Exeter, Elizabeth, wife of Dr. Miller.

At Stonehouse, at the residence of her son, Richard Rodd, esq. aged 86, Catherine, widow of Richard Rodd, esq. of Devonport.

April 25. At Holsworthy, W. Allin, esq. late of Thuburrough House.

April 27. At Torquay, aged 33, Caroline-Ernie, wife of R. Robinson, esq. and eldest dau. of Ernie Warriner, esq. of Conock, Wilts.

At Bideford, aged 50, George Jennings, esq.

April 28. At St. Sidwell's, aged 76, Ann-Deborah, wife of Capt. Gilchrist, R.N.

May 1. At Plymouth, aged 57, Charles Carter, esq. of the firm of Carter and Chanter, solicitors, Barnstaple.

At Stonehouse, John Loudon, esq. Paymaster and Purser (1799), many years Secretary to several Commanders-in-Chief.

May 2. At Sidmouth, Esther, wife of H. J. Carslake, esq. and relict of J. Carne, esq. of Blackheath.

May 3. At Buson Farm, Zeal Monachorum, aged 60, John Sweet, esq.

May 4. At Dawlish, aged 58, Mary-Harriett-Foster, widow of Charles Carleton Kennett, esq. formerly of Milford, Hants.

May 6. At Rougemont Cottage, aged 85, C. Heard, esq.

May 8. At Plymouth, aged 71, Anna-Maria, relict of Daniel Alexander, esq. of Exeter, and of Yarmouth, I.W.

May 9. At Southernhay, aged 87, J. W. Abbott, esq.

At Plymouth, aged 64, Margaret-Anu,

daughter of the late Thomas Gray, esq. of Kingsand.

At Torr-hill, near Torquay, aged 72, William Harrison, esq.

May 10. At Dawlish, aged 27, Jane-Louise-Mary-Anne, wife of James Dillon Macnamara, esq. of Ayle, magistrate for co. Clare, and only child of Capt. John Grant, R.N.

May 12. At Budleigh Salterton, aged 71, Miss Jeffery.

Aged 85, Mrs. Mallett, of Tavistock.

May 13. At Totnes, aged 68, J. B. Morgan, esq. of Powick, Worc.

At Plymouth, aged 55, Wm. Bovell, esq.

Aged 73, Mrs. Juliet Smith, of Mount-field-house, near Axminster.

At Exeter, aged 75, Mary, eldest and last surviving dau. of the late Thomas Gray, esq. civil engineer.

May 14. At Plymouth, Anna, wife of Lieut. Stockdale, R.N.

DORSET.—*May 2.* At Wareham, Sarah, wife of George Mayo, esq. late of Bloxworth.

May 13. At Wareham, aged 81, Robert Dugdale, esq. one of the oldest inhabitants.

DURHAM.—*April 6.* Aged 65, George Pemberton, esq. of Bainbridge Holme, Sunderland, F.R.S.

May 1. At Bishopwearmouth, aged 75, Mary, widow of W. R. Beverley, esq. manager of the Sunderland, Shields, Durham, Stockton, and Scarborough theatres.

May 4. At Staindrop, Miss Lee, only child of the late John Lee, esq. Attorney-General under Lord Rockingham's administration in 1783 and 1784.

May 8. Henry Hunt, esq. of Birtley Hall, near Chester-le-Street.

ESSEX.—*May 8.* At Fryerning, aged 68, Mary, second dau. of the late Rev. Ralph Price, Rector of Lyminge, Kent.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—*April 9.* At Clifton, near Bristol, aged 24, Eliza Margaretta, second dau. of Major Mairis.

At Cheltenham, aged 86, Catherine, widow of John Durham, esq. M.D. of Enfield, Middlesex.

April 16. At Bristol, aged 79, Theophilus Merac, esq.

April 22. At Cheltenham, aged 83, Robert Capper, esq.

April 26. At Street-house, near Glas-tonbury, aged 59, John Lovell, esq.

April 27. At West Clifton, Adele, second dau. of H. Mais, esq. and grand-dau. of the late William Coathupe, esq.

April 28. At the residence of her sister Mrs. C. P. Martin, Stapleton, Pleasant Sybil, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Richard Stubbs, D.D. Rector of Fryerning.

Lately. At Gloucester, aged 61, Harriet, wife of Wm. Matthews, esq. sen. solicitor.

At the Hotwells, Clifton, Frances, relict of John Vigurs, esq. of Rosehill, near Penzance, Cornwall.

May 3. At Westbury-on-Trym, aged 83, John Harford, formerly of Chew Magna, one of the Society of Friends.

May 6. At Bristol, aged 79, John Grace, a member of the Society of Friends.

May 7. In Stoke Park, near Bristol, aged 64, Abraham Gray Harford Battersby, esq.

At Portbury Lodge, near Bristol, aged 72, Benjamin Pilliner, esq.

May 9. At Cheltenham, Susanna-Mary, wife of Capt. J. S. Tredell, E.I.C.S.

May 15. At Cheltenham, aged 77, Harriet, relict of Col. Andrew Glass, of the Bengal Artillery.

HANTS.—April 8. At Southampton, Miss Holmes, sister of the late Rev. W. A. Holmes, D.D. Chancellor of Cashel, &c.

April 18. At Southampton, Frances-Anne, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Knightley, of Charwelton, co. Npn.

At Ryde, aged 14, Rose-Georgina, dau. of Col. Markham, of Becca Hall.

April 21. At Southampton, aged 77, Ann, wife of John Anthony, esq.

April 24. At Southampton, a few days after his arrival from the West Indies, aged 35, John Jaffray, esq. son of the late Robert Jaffray, merchant, Glasgow.

April 28. At Andover, Mary-Ann, widow of Edmund Compton, esq. solicitor, of Gray's Inn, leaving an only daughter.

May 1. At Bournemouth, aged 76, Lady Harriet, wife of Sir Joseph Wallis Hoare, Bart. and sister to the Marquess of Thomond. She was married in 1800.

May 2. At Southampton, aged 83, Charles Young, esq. Ass.-surgeon R. Art.

May 3. Aged 66, Hephzibah, wife of John Day, esq. of Romsey.

May 14. At Newport, aged 66, Charlotte, relict of John Blake, esq.

HEREFORDSHIRE.—April 7. At Walterstone, aged 55, Wm. Jenkins, esq.

HERTFORDSHIRE.—April 25. At Royston, aged 84, Thomasine, relict of the Rev. Sam. Cautherley, Vicar.

KENT.—April 10. At Margate, Ann-Eliza, widow of James Wykes, esq. of Hazlebeach, Northamptonshire, and relict of Robert Bellingham, esq. of Bakewell, formerly of Bolton-street, Piccadilly.

April 12. At Dover, Frances, youngest daughter of the late Gen. Johnson, R. Eng.

Aged 89, Kemp Joad, esq. of Ramsgate.

April 17. At the residence of her mother, Mrs. Miller, Beckenham, Jane, wife of John Harvey, esq. of Bargo Castle, Wexford, late Capt. R. Art.

April 18. At Folkestone, aged 70, Mary, dau. of the late Benjamin Sayer, esq. of Deal.

April 19. Aged 84, Thomas Hill Hooper, esq. of Maidstone, late storekeeper of the Ordnance Department.

April 22. At Northfleet, aged 67, George Arrowsmith, esq. of Dorking.

April 23. At Wilmington, Mary, relict of the Rev. Henry Trimmer, of Exeter college, Oxford, and eldest dau. of James Deacon, esq. late of Bath.

April 27. At Dover, aged 74, Anne Emma, relict of Richard Peckham, esq. whom she survived but two months.

At Harbledown, near Canterbury, aged 76, John Friend, esq. late of Alexandria.

April 30. At Dover, aged 71, Jacob Jonas, esq. late of Leman-street.

May 3. At Dover, Lieut.-Col. John Campbell, late of the 97th regiment.

At Tunbridge Wells, aged 33, Caroline-Woolmer, wife of the Rev. Dan. Winham.

May 4. At Tunbridge Wells, Margaret-Day, wife of Thomas Gurney, esq. and eldest dau. of Joseph Hanson, esq. of Brixton-hill.

At Tunbridge Wells, Julia Theresa Galton, youngest dau. of Herbert Galton, esq. Portman-square.

May 7. At Dover, aged 86, Mrs. Mary Lightfoot.

May 13. At the Priory, Lewisham, aged 74, John Thackeray, esq. Justice of the Peace.

LANCASHIRE.—April 7. At Uplands Hall, aged 73, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas Whitehead, K.C.B. of the Bengal army. He was the son of the Rev. Thomas Whitehead, of Eccleston, by a daughter of William Shaw, esq. of Preston; a cadet of 1793, and attached to the 2nd European reg., of which he became Colonel, May 1, 1824. He was nominated a K.C.B. in 1838, and attained the rank of Lieut.-General, Nov. 9, 1846. He married, in 1816, the daughter of James Burdett Ness, esq. of Osterley Hall, Yorkshire.

April 21. At Liverpool, aged 60, John Wells, esq. of H. M.'s Customs.

April 26. At Woodlands, near Liverpool, aged 81, Samuel Sandbach, esq.

May 9. At Aughton, Elizabeth-Bainbridge, wife of Mr. W. J. Roberts.

LEICESTER.—April 26. At Leicester, at a very advanced age, John Bolton, esq. a connection of Lord Nelson, and his friend and companion in early life.

LINCOLNSH.—April 19. At Louth, aged 82, Anne, relict of Marmaduke Alington, esq. of Swinhope House. She was the dau. of the Rev. John Emeris, of Louth, and was left a widow in 1840, having had issue a numerous family.

April 25. At Boston, aged 57, Thomas Hopkins, esq.

May 14. At Market Deeping, aged 70, William Holland, esq.

MIDDLESEX.—*April 9.* At Hendon, aged 63, Robert Clarke, esq.; and *April 24*, aged 50, Hannah, his widow.

April 12. At Enfield, aged 46, Edwin Walker, esq.

May 4. At Staines, aged 63, Randolph Horne, esq. solicitor.

May 8. At Ashford, aged 69, Thomas Denton, esq. of Ashford Lodge, and Tew, Oxfordshire.

May 10. At Tottenham, aged 86, Mary, relict of Jeremiah Harman, esq.

May 18. At Tottenham, aged 81, John Beadnell, esq.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.—*April 4.* At Pontypool, aged 74, Mrs. Sarah Luce, for 40 years an inhabitant of that town.

Lately. At Monmouth, aged 64, Charles Tyler, esq. of that town, solicitor, and brother of the Rev. J. Endell Tyler, B.D. Rector of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields.

NORFOLK.—*April 7.* At Norwich, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. William Squire, and only dau. of the late Sir W. J. Playters, Bart.

April 11. At Norwich, aged 73, Joseph Geldart, esq.

April 21. At Norwich, Harriett, youngest dau. of the late Edmund Saffery, esq. of Downham.

April 24. Aged 28, Margaret-Rebecca, wife of the Rev. W. C. Rawlinson, of Bunwell.

May 14. At Bristow, aged 75, Susanna, relict of the Rev. Godfrey Bird, Rector of Little Waltham, Essex.

May 4. At Brinton, aged 64, William John Brereton, esq.

At Lynn, aged 78, John Rowland, who was educated at Eton College, and was afterwards Fellow of King's College, Cambridge. He was ordained deacon and priest by Bishop Horsley; officiated at St. James's, Westminster; and went out to St. Petersburg as chaplain to the embassy. Subsequently, he either threw up his gown or had it taken from him, and became a blacksmith and coach-spring maker in Lynn, where he was apprehended, tried, and transported for stealing some iron. On the expiration of his term of transportation he returned to the town, and was for several years in the work-house, where he died.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—*April 22.* At Blakesley, aged 30, Benjamin Lever, esq. surgeon.

April 25. At Ashby Lodge, aged 60, Susannah, relict of George Henry Arnold, esq. She was the daughter of William Blakeman, esq. and married in 1817.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—*March 31.* At Stagshawbank, near Hexham, aged 106, Mrs. Jane Herdman. She was born at Bewshaugh, above Felstone. Her maiden

name was Hudson. She had a daughter in the house with her in her 84th year, a hale and active woman.

May 11. At Benwell, aged 42, Sidney Robert Streatfeild, late Major in the 52nd Light Infantry. He was the second son of Richard Thomas Streatfeild, esq. of the Rocks, Sussex (son of Henry Streatfeild, esq. by Anne Sidney, natural daughter of Joceline Earl of Leicester,) by his second wife Anne, dau. of Robert Shuttleworth, esq. of Barton Lodge, Lanc.

RUTLAND.—*April 18.* At Uppingham, aged 67, Sarah, wife of the Rev. John Giles Dimock.

SALOP.—*April 11.* At Linley Hall, Harriett Mary, wife of the Rev. T. F. More, Rector of More and Shelve. She was the daughter of his uncle Thomas More, esq. of Larden, by Harriett, dau. of Thomas Mytton, esq. of Shipton.

April 28. Aged 61, Edward Langford, esq. of Cherbury Hall.

SOMERSET.—*April 20.* At Weston-super-Mare, Amelia-Sandilands, dau. of the late George Rogers, esq. solicitor, of Bristol.

April 21. At Bruton, aged 28, Mary Anne, second dau. of John Cann, esq. late of Spreyton, Devon.

April 23. At Shepton Mallet, aged 35, Charlotte-Rose, wife of F. J. Nalder, solicitor, and youngest dau. of the late R. H. Budd, esq. of Stoke-next-Guildford.

At Bath, aged 76, Anne, wife of Lieut.-Col. the Hon. John Browne, uncle of Lord Kilmaine. She was the only dau. of John White, esq. of Jamaica, was married in 1797, and has left issue a son and three daughters.

April 26. At Bath, at the residence of her son-in-law Major-General Wemyss, C.B. aged 83, Heaster, relict of Herbert Pryse Ball, esq.

April 28. At the residence of his son-in-law, Rothesay-villa, Weston, Bath, aged 70, Francis Findon, esq. late Alderman and Magistrate of Winchester.

At Badgworth Court, aged 78, Robert Phippen, esq. for more than 35 years an active magistrate of that county.

May 3. At Brislington, aged 83, Lucy eldest dau. of the late Matt. Brickdale, esq.

May 5. At Bath, aged 67, Lucy, widow of the Rev. W. Addison Fountaine, of Middleton St. George, co. of Durham.

May 7. At Portbury Lodge, aged 72, Benjamin Pilliner, esq.

May 8. At Bath, aged 90, Rebecca Hannah, widow of the Rev. H. Pottinger, Vicar of Compton, Berks.

May 11. Mrs. Parsons, relict of the Rev. H. Parsons, Rector of Goathurst, and Prebendary of Wells.

STAFFORDSH.—*April 17.* At Lichfield,

Sarah, youngest surviving dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Harwood, D.D., F.S.A.

April 26. At Hill hall, aged 73, Thomas Cartwright, esq. Justice of the Peace and late High Sheriff of the county.

April 28. At Chapel house, near Wolverhampton, aged 59, George Benjamin Thorneycroft, esq. Magistrate for Staffordshire and Shropshire.

SUFFOLK.—*April 20.* At Ipswich, aged 79, John Phillips, esq. late of Camberwell-grove.

SURREY.—*April 6.* At Chertsey, Margaret, eldest dau. of the late Robert Harpur, esq. many years surgeon at Chobham.

April 25. Charlotte, only surviving dau. of the Rev. Henry Hammond, late of Windlesham.

April 27. At Nine Elms, aged 75, George Watson, esq.

May 5. At Dorking, aged 84, Miss Stanger.

May 7. At Croydon, aged 84, John Nursey Dancer, esq. for 30 years one of the Examiners of the Court of Chancery.

May 9. At Farnham, aged 75, Caroline, relict of Daniel Henry Rucker, esq. of Wandsworth.

At Goldston Ash, aged 64, Michael Becker, esq.

May 10. At Croydon, aged 86, Mary, widow of Thomas Meager, esq.

May 11. At Hascomb rectory, Amelia-Elizabeth-Charlotte, wife of the Rev. T. C. Storie.

May 13. Mary, wife of the Rev. T. P. Hutton, Incumbent of Lingfield, the last-surviving dau. of the late James Drummond, esq. of Strageath.

May 14. At Guildford, aged 76, Thomas Sharp, esq. of Nicholas-lane.

May 19. At Lower Norwood, aged 40, James Brown, esq.

SUSSEX.—*March 18.* At Brighton, Major-Gen. Matthew Mahon. He entered the army so far back as 1789. In 1798 he served in the rebellion in Ireland. Afterwards he proceeded to the West Indies, where he served for twenty years, and was present in 1804 at the capture of Guadaloupe, for which he received the silver war medal with one clasp. He attained the rank of Major 1805, of Lieut.-Colonel 1812, Colonel 1838, and Major-General 1841. He died so suddenly that a coroner's inquest was held on his body, which returned a verdict of "Natural Death."

April 1. At Worthing, aged 82, Mary, relict of William Tribe, esq.

April 4. At the rectory, Northiam, aged 85, Mrs. Eleanora Lord, sister of the Rev. H. Lord, D.D.

April 13. In Brunswick-square, Hove,

Margaret-Trenham, wife of Arthur Lewis, esq.

April 14. At Fishbourne, aged 57, Lieut. John Slaughter, R.N.

April 16. At Eastbourne, Maria, youngest dau. of the late Rev. John Washington, M.A. of Winchester.

April 17. At Hastings, aged 48, Frederick Brooksbank Bicknell, esq.

April 18. At Brighton, the Right Hon. Lady Erskine. She was Ann Bond, dau. of the late John Travis, esq. and became the second wife of Lord Erskine in 1843.

April 19. At Hastings, aged 18, Richard-Hugh-Stephen, eldest son of the late Lieut.-Col. the Hon. John Massy.

At Brighton, aged 86, Thomas Webb Whitmarsh, esq. formerly of Rood-lane, London.

At Brookfield, near Arundel, aged 70, William Holmes, esq.

April 21. At Chichester, aged 89, Harry Comper, esq. principal partner in the firm of Messrs. Comper, Gruggen, and Comper, bankers, and a Magistrate for the city of Chichester.

April 23. At Frampost, East Grinstead, aged 75, Rebecca, relict of Jonathan Worrell, esq. formerly of Barbados.

April 25. At Brighton, Susanna, relict of the Rev. William Bingley.

April 29. At Hastings, Mary-Elizabeth, wife of Charles Bowdley, esq. of Doctors' Commons.

May 12. At Frogfield, aged 49, Charles Springate Brooker, esq.

At Hurstperpoint, aged 32, William-Francis, eldest surviving son of Henry Pitches Boyce, esq. and the late Lady Amelia Sophia Boyce.

May 15. At Brighton, Mrs. Watton, relict of E. Watton, esq. of Sidford Lodge, near Southampton, and dau. of the late E. Venn, esq. of Camberwell.

WARWICKSH.—*April 9.* At Leamington, Laura, widow of Rev. Edw. Willes, Rector of Hamstall-Ridware, Staff. She was the third dau. of Lieut.-Col. Steward, of Myton, co. Warw.; was married in 1826, and was left a widow in 1848, having had issue two sons and two daughters.

April 14. At Atherstone, aged 34, Sarah-Louisa, wife of Burrows Kirby, esq. M.D. fourth dau. of William Freer, esq.

April 17. At the house of her nephew, Wolford Vicarage, aged 67, Miss Harriet Wheeler.

April 19. At Atherstone, aged 60, Robert, second son of the late Dr. Power.

April 21. Aged 77, Susannah, widow of John Corrie, esq. of Woodville, Birmingham.

April 22. Mr. Joseph Ford, of Coventry, many years an eminent auctioneer. He was the last Sheriff for the county of

Coventry, viz., in 1841-2, prior to its becoming an integral part of Warwickshire. Henry VI. as a mark of special favour, had converted the Bailiffs into Sheriffs, in 1450.

April 25. At Leamington, Frances, second dau. of the late Rev. M. H. Bartholomew, Rector of Edgcott, co. Npn.

May 6. Aged 62, Theophilus Taylor, esq. one of the Magistrates of Warwick.

WESTMERLAND.—*April 12.* Aged 62, Richard Fothergill, esq. of Lowbridge-house, Kendal.

WILTS.—*April 19.* In the Close, Salisbury, aged 74, Prudence-Barbara, relict of Daniel Eyre, esq.

April 21. At Cricklade, aged 85, William Wakefield, esq.

At Marsh Cottage, Wootton Bassett, aged 84, Capt. Bartholomew Horsell. He saw much service in the Peninsular war, and lately received the medal and three bars for Badajoz, Busaco, and Toulouse. For some years he had been an alderman and magistrate of Wootton Bassett.

April 22. Selina, wife of the Rev. G. A. Biederman, Rector of Dantsey.

April 23. At Whetham-park, Catherine, wife of Joseph Phillips, esq.

Lately. At Bemerton, aged 40, Wm. Cottle, esq. only brother of the Rev Dr. Cottle, of Weymouth.

May 2. At Hindon, aged 42, Mary, relict of Samuel Bracher, esq. of Panters.

WORCESTERSH.—*April 14.* In Dudley, aged 38, Archibald Barklmore Semple, esq. surgeon.

Lately. At Seed-green, Astley, Elizabeth, relict of Edward Crane, esq.

YORKSHIRE.—*April 24.* At Scarborough, aged 78, Joseph George Wilkinson, esq. late Capt. and Adj. of the 1st Lancashire Militia.

April 29. Aged 46, Emma-Maria-Wilhelmina, wife of William Jacomb, esq. of Huddersfield.

May 1. At Leeds, aged 52, Alexander M. Bedgood, esq. of Vigo-st. London, and Kilburn.

At Acomb-house, York, aged 82, Ather-ton Watson, esq. last and youngest brother of the late Col. Watson Samwell, of Upton Hall, Northamptonshire.

May 7. At Sutton Hall, near York, Catharine, wife of William Chas. Harland, esq. She was the elder dau. of the late R. E. D. Shafto, esq. of Whitworth-park, Durham, by Catharine, dau. of Sir John Eden, Bart. and was married in 1827.

May 8. At the residence of his father, Heworth Cottage, near York, aged 27, Alexander George Cockburn Thiselton, M.R.C.S.

May 14. Aged 65, Edward Clough Taylor, esq. of Kirkham Abbey.

WALES.—*April 8.* Thomas Meredith, esq. senior alderman and magistrate of Brecon.

May 13. At Neuaddfaur, Carmarthenshire, Elizabeth-Jane-Campbell, wife of William D. H. Campbell Davys, esq.

SCOTLAND.—*April 11.* At Edinburgh, aged 24, Robert Alex. Wotherspoon, esq.

April 13. At Faulshiels, Selkirkshire, aged 76, Mr. John Park, brother of Mungo Park, the African traveller.

April 16. At the house of his son-in-law the Rev. J. Mackinlay, Saltcoats, Captain Mark Johnson, late of 3d Drag.

April 18. At Edinburgh, Margaret, youngest dau. of the late Gen. Baillie, of Carabrac, Lanarkshire.

April 25. At Dumfries, aged 28, Octavius Selby, esq. Madras Art.

April 27. Aged 50, Anthony Dunlop, esq. formerly of Madras, and late of Balnakiel, Sutherlandshire.

May 16. At Edinburgh, the widow of Richard Maddock Hawley, esq. M.D.

IRELAND.—*April 6.* At Dublin, aged 30, the wife of George William Adair, esq.

April 9. At the house of her uncle, Dr. Pentland, in Drogheda, Mary-Cerolles, wife of the Rev. G. W. Dalton, late Curate of Bicester, Oxf. and eldest dau. of the late Poole Henn, esq. Dublin.

April 15. In Dublin, Clarinda, relict of Peter Burke, esq. of Elm Hall, Tipperary, and dau. of the late S. Dolphin, esq. of Corr Castle, Galway.

April 25. In the Convent of Mercy, Galway, aged 25, Anna-Maria, only sister of Edward Kenealy, LL.D. of Gray's-inn.

May 6. Near Kilkenny, Mr. Desmond, who has left 1,000*l.* to the Roman Catholic Bishop of Ossory, for fuel and clothing to deserving poor persons; 1,000*l.* to his mother for her life, to revert to the same purpose; 1,000*l.* to the Roman Catholic Bishop of Cork for various medical and other charities there; 1,000*l.* towards the building of the new Roman Catholic cathedral of Kilkenny, on condition of being buried and having a monument erected to him within the building; 1000*l.* between his aunt and her son; 230*l.* between the Charitable and Benevolent Societies; 200*l.* to the Society of Vincent de Paul; 200*l.* to the Kilkenny Dispensary; 150*l.* to the proposed Roman Catholic University, payable when the first lecture shall have been delivered within its walls; 200*l.* to the Sisters of Charity, or Sisters of Mercy, whichever first make a settlement in Kilkenny; 20*l.* for an office and masses.

GURNEY.—*April 20.* At Montville House, aged 79, Anne, widow of Thomas Priaux, esq.

JERSEY.—*April 17.* At St. Clement's,

aged 51, Charles William Poingdestre, esq. M.D.

EAST INDIES.—*Feb.* 2. At Kunoor, on his way to the Neilgherry Hills, Col. James Shirreff, 27th Bombay Native Inf. He was a cadet of 1803.

Feb. 28. At Midnapoor, aged 37, James Alexander, esq. Bengal Civil Service.

March 3. At Waäl, Capt. James George Duncan Milne, Bombay army, Deputy Commissary Gen. at Aden. He was the second son of Alexander Milne, esq. of Alva, co. Banff, Lieut.-Col. 19th Infantry, who died in 1828, while acting as Deputy Governor of Demerara. He married in 1837 Helen Patricia, second dau. of the late Sir James Dunbar, Bart., of Booth, co. Banff, by whom he had issue one dau., still living, and a son, who died an infant.

March 14. At Meerut, aged 23, Michael Cusac Smith, esq. of 14th Light Dragoons, youngest son of Sir M. Cusac-Smith, Bt.

Lately. Drowned while surveying on the coast of Malabar, aged 18, Walter Shairp, Midshipman of the Hon. East India Company's cruiser *Palinurus*, son of Comm. Alexander Shairp, R.N.

WEST INDIES.—*March* 13. In Demerara, aged 36, Capt. Charles Arthur Good-

man, Stipendiary Magistrate, late of 36th Regt., third son of the late Major-Gen. S. A. Goodman.

March 21. In Demerara, aged 51, Elizabeth Earle, wife of W. B. Wolseley, esq., Acting Gov. Sec. of British Guiana.

ABROAD.—*Sept.* 6. At sea, from California to Port Philip, Capt. Swanston, formerly of the Hon. E. I. C. Service.

Nov. 22. Near Sydney, N. S. Wales, aged 30, Henry-Charles, eldest son of Col. Russel, Royal Art.

Nov. 26. At New Plymouth, New Zealand, aged 36, Agnes, wife of Robert Barlow Gardiner, esq., late of Tunbridge, Kent, and sixth dau. of the late Thomas Courthope, esq. of Camberwell, Surrey.

Dec. 30. On board the Statesman, on his return home from China, aged 35, Capt. Fenwick, of the Ceylon Rifle Regt., son of the Rev. C. Fenwick, of Brooke, Isle of Wight.

Jan. 27. On board H.M.'s ship *Meander*, on the South Coast of America, from a musket shot, received accidentally at target practice, aged 16, the Hon. Granville Egerton, youngest son of the Earl of Ellesmere.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.
(From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.)

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered							Births Registered.
	Under 15.	15 to 60.	60 and upwards.	Age not specified.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
April 26 .	544	299	216	5	1064	563	501	1503
May 3 .	442	319	222	5	988	481	507	1487
" 10 .	511	335	195	—	1041	555	486	1572
" 17 .	470	346	183	3	1002	555	447	1467
" 24 .	478	324	198	—	1000	512	488	1434

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, MAY 23.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
38 2	24 2	18 11	25 9	28 10	27 2

PRICE OF HOPS, MAY 26.

Sussex Pockets, 3*l.* 4*s.* to 3*l.* 14*s.*—Kent Pockets, 3*l.* 10*s.* to 6*l.* 0*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, MAY 26.

Hay, 3*l.* 0*s.* to 4*l.* 4*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 1*s.* to 1*l.* 8*s.*—Clover, 3*l.* 5*s.* to 4*l.* 10*s.*

SMITHFIELD, MAY 26. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*l*bs.

Beef	2 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to 3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, MAY 26.
Mutton	2 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Beasts..... 3835 Calves 247
Veal	3 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Sheep and Lambs 27,070 Pigs 490
Pork	2 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> to 3 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	

COAL MARKET, MAY 23.

Walls Ends, &c. 12*s.* 6*d.* to 15*s.* 0*d.* per ton. Other sorts, 12*s.* 0*d.* to 20*s.* 0*d.*
TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 38*s.* 0*d.* Yellow Russia, 38*s.* 6*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From April 26, to May 25, 1851, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.	Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	10 o'clock Night.	Barom.		Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	10 o'clock Night.	Barom.	
Apr. 26	50	55	39	29, 69	fr. cdy. shwry.	May 11	57	63	52	29, 73	fair, cloudy
27	40	49	39	, 56	do. do. snow	12	55	60	49	, 99	do. do. hy. r. fr.
28	43	49	45	, 55	do. do. do.	13	50	55	43	30, 33	do. do.
29	43	49	45	, 56	do. do. do. hl.	14	48	57	43	, 31	rn. fair, cldy.
30	45	52	43	, 58	edy. hy. rn. fr.	15	53	59	45	, 19	fair, cloudy
M. 1	48	56	48	, 74	fair, cloudy	16	53	64	51	, 04	do. do.
2	50	54	42	, 78	do. do. shrs.	17	53	64	52	, 99	do. do.
3	47	52	39	, 73	do. do. do.	18	53	64	46	, 84	do. do. rain
4	41	44	37	, 75	do. do. snw. hl.	19	53	58	46	, 98	do. do. do.
5	41	49	42	, 67	do. do. rain	20	54	62	47	, 19	do. do.
6	45	54	46	, 83	cldy. fair, rn.	21	55	62	46	, 21	do. do.
7	50	56	48	, 83	fair, cloudy	22	56	64	58	, 22	do. do.
8	50	56	50	, 73	do. do.	23	53	59	53	, 23	do. do.
9	53	60	50	, 68	do. do.	24	55	66	50	, 33	fair, cloudy
10	57	66	51	, 62	do. do. rain	25	57	67	55	, 09	do. do. rain

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

April & May	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
28 211½	96½	97	97½	7½	—	—	261	53 58 pm.	54	50 pm.
29 211	96½	96½	97½	7½	—	—	259	50 54 pm.	53	53 pm.
30 211	96½	96½	97½	7½	—	—	259	50 54 pm.	50	53 pm.
2 211	96½	96½	97½	7½	95½	107½	261	50 54 pm.	50	53 pm.
3 210½	96½	96½	97½	7½	—	—	260½	53 pm.	50	53 pm.
5 210½	96½	96½	97½	7½	—	—	260	50 pm.	50	50 pm.
6 210½	96½	96½	97½	7½	—	—	—	54 pm.	50	54 pm.
7 210	96½	97	97½	7½	—	—	261	53 pm.	50	49 pm.
8 210	96½	97½	97½	7½	95½	—	—	53 50 pm.	49	53 pm.
9 210½	96½	97½	98	7½	—	107½	—	51 pm.	49	52 pm.
10 210½	96½	97½	98	7½	—	—	—	51 54 pm.	52	52 pm.
12 210½	96½	97½	98	7½	—	—	—	53 pm.	49	50 pm.
13 211	96½	97½	98	7½	—	—	—	53 54 pm.	52	50 pm.
14 210½	96½	97½	97½	7½	95½	—	—	50 pm.	51	46 pm.
15 211	96½	97½	97½	7½	95½	—	259	54 50 pm.	46	49 pm.
16 211	96½	97½	97½	7½	96	—	259	50 pm.	46	45 pm.
17	96½	97½	97½	7½	95½	—	—	—	44	47 pm.
19 211	96½	97½	97½	7½	—	—	—	53 pm.	43	47 pm.
20 211	96½	97½	97½	7½	—	—	—	54 49 pm.	44	41 pm.
21 211	96½	97½	97½	7½	96	—	260½	47 51 pm.	44	43 pm.
22 210½	96½	97½	98	7½	—	—	259	53 pm.	45	41 pm.
23 211	97	97½	98½	7½	—	107½	260½	49 pm.	42	45 pm.
24	97	97½	98½	7½	—	—	261	—	45	42 pm.
26 211	97½	98	98½	7½	—	—	—	49 pm.	45	41 pm.
27 211	97½	98	98½	7½	—	—	—	51 48 pm.	40	42 pm.

ARNULL and ALLENDER, Stock and Share Brokers,
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